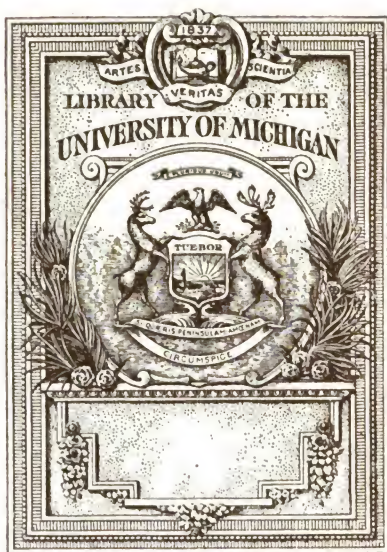


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*Hail, Queen triumphant! born in happier Days;  
Immortal Heir of universal Praise!*



ELOQUENCE.

*Thy Honours with increase of Ages grow,  
As Streams roll down, enlarging as they flow!*

Pope.

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THE

# Universal Magazine

OF

## Knowledge and Pleasure:

FOR

JULY, 1759.

VOL. XXV.

### *On the ADVANTAGES of PUBLIC ELOQUENCE.*

*Qui imaginem ipsam Eloquentiæ divinâ quadam mente conceperit, Reginam rerum omnium ponet ob oculos. QUINT.*

*Illâ regit dictis animos, & pectora mulcet. VIRG.*

His Mind is divine, that can conceive the express Image of Eloquence; for such a Portrait, aptly delineated, must present him with a View of the Queen of all Things.

She rules the Mind, and sweetly sooths the Heart.

**T**HE greatest geniuses, ancient and modern, have been profuse in their elogi-ums of civil and public eloquence. The fictions of poets have transmitted to us an Orpheus, who by the sweetness of his musical strains could draw after him savage beasts, rocks, and other inanimate creatures. By this, they fain would have us understand, that it is in the power of eloquence to bring over to the use of reason, men, even of rocky and barbarous natures. We may justly suppose, that the \* founders of cities could not have made an embodied people of a vagabond multitude without the charms of persuasive words; nor law-givers without an extraordinary talent of speaking, oblige men to bend their necks under the severity of their laws. We even are conscious to ourselves that the precepts of morality, though

with deep vestiges impressed on our hearts by the Author of nature, receive an additional beauty, and inspire our minds with a more intense love for them, when illustrated by the ornaments of discourse.

Certainly †, the gracious Creator of our being has distinguished us in no respect more from other animals than by the gift of speech. They surpass us in bulk, in strength, in the enduring of toils, in speed, and stand less in need of foreign helps. Guided by nature alone, they learn sooner to walk, and to go in quest of their food. On their bodies, they have a sufficient covering to guard them against cold: They all have their innate weapons of defence; their virtuous may be said to lie on all sides of them; and we, indigent mortals! what anxieties do not we often experience for the acquisition of such

\* Quint. de Institut. Orat. lib. ii. c. 17.

† Quint. ib.

necessaries? But God, a beneficent parent, has bestowed on us reason for our portion; a gift, which makes us partakers of a life of immortality: But this reason would be of little use to us, and would be much embarrassed to manifest itself, unless we signified by words our conceptions. This is what animals want, more than a degree of thought and understanding, of which, it cannot be said, they are intirely destitute: For to contrive for themselves sure and commodious habitations, to interweave their nests with such art, to rear their young with such care, to make them shift for themselves when grown up, to lay up provisions for winter, to produce such inimitable works as wax and honey, are instances perhaps of a glimmering of reason; but because they are not endowed with the faculty of speech, all the extraordinary things they do, cannot distinguish them from the brute-part of the creation: And indeed, let us take a view of dumb persons; how does the heavenly soul informing their bodies operate in them? We perceive its help but weak, and its action but languid.

If then the divine Dispenser of all good things has not imparted to mankind a greater blessing than the talent of speaking; what can we esteem more deserving of our labour and improvement, and what object is more worthy of our ambition, than that of raising ourselves above men, by the means they raise themselves above brutes?

Should we pass in review the histories of remote ages, it will appear, that the splendor and welfare of most states and commonwealths were chiefly owing to the force of eloquent counsels. Athens, the pride of Greece, the great nursery of arts, sciences, and all politeness, never decayed in power, never lost its liberty, till it was deprived of its orators. The like may be remarked in several other states; and nothing was so advantageous to the Roman republic, nothing heightened so much its glory, as the encouragement given to oratorical talents, and the laudable exercise of the same noble faculties. Hence so many speeches and harangues in the assemblies of the people, and in the Senate, which were efficacious to obtain what could not be extorted by the injunctions of public edicts. In like manner the Generals of armies, as often as they were to give battle; as often as sedition and mutiny had alienated the soldiery; so often they were wont by powerful eloquence, either to invigorate their hearts with manly courage, or recall their minds to a sense of their duty.

The true causes of the great credit of the civilians, under the Roman Emperors, may not improperly be attributed to the abject

slavery they insensibly led the subject into. Whilst Rome preserved her liberty, no great account was made of the civilians. The orators held the first rank in that city, as well as at Athens; and this is the reason why the Greek and Roman eloquence was so highly esteemed and applauded. Augustus, an able politician, perceived the danger he was in from the orators. He well knew, that whoever has a genius for a noble eloquence, is bold, active, and a great enemy to slavery. In order therefore to bring down the orators, he set the civilians against them, and ordered the Judges to submit to their decisions, which till then had no further authority than the possibility of persuading the Judges.

It is plain, that, when Augustus raised the civilians, he depended upon their compliance; wherein he was not mistaken: For they explained the laws in his favour, and made it their business to justify his unjust, though mild usurpation. They found a way to reunite in his person the most important dignities; and when they had by degrees accustomed the Romans to make application to him alone, and had rendered him master of a people, who had conquered the world; they made him master of the laws by virtue of this famous maxim, which they took care to inculcate: '*Quod Principi placuit, Legis vigorem habet*:' 'What pleases the Prince, stands for a law.' By this means they ascribed an absolute royal power to Augustus. The following Emperors imitated that Prince: Vespasian raised the civilians to the highest degree of authority, and completed the destruction of liberty and eloquence.

In consequence of this destruction, but first by a gentle sliding down from Augustus, were studied the mysteries of the cabinet, and that absurd doctrine was hatched of the interest of the Prince, as it is separate from the interest of the state, and generally runs counter to the public good. Judgment, capacity, and secrecy, were changed into craft, artifice, and dissimulation. Good and ill actions were no longer known by themselves; every thing was interpreted according to the nice intention of the Prince, or was judged by the curiousness of some malicious speculation. Complaints, which in all ages of the world, have been allowed to the unfortunate, for the relief of their miseries; tears, those natural expressions of our grief; and sighs, which slip from us in spite of our will; nay, bare looks at last, became fatal. The least endeavour to use the persuasive force of eloquence was thought the height of arrogance, even the simplicity of discourse was fancied to cover evil designs, and the discretion of silence to conceal mischievous intentions.



intentions. To speak, to be silent, to rejoice, to be afflicted, to be fearful or undaunted; all was criminal, and very often incurred the most rigorous punishment.

Thus it was that this noble people, from tasting the sweets of the best regulated liberty, which had its sources in, and was nurtured by nervous eloquence, fell into the snares of the worst of tyranny and oppression; and such likewise are the calamities that must await all other nations, when they prize more the sinister arts of life than the beauty of order and integrity, the natural result of free and uncontrouled eloquent councils.

There is now no nation that has, in point of civil eloquence, erected for itself such a standard of praise and glory, as the British nation. We behold, in its most august Senate, a number of upright patriots, as so many Governors and oracles of the people committed to their care. They stand up in defence of their rights and privileges; their wisdom enacts for their observance wholesome laws, and their prudence attends to all their exigencies. These matters of so great importance are the happy effects of eloquent speech, and this eloquent speech is the happy effect of the British constitution, which, founded on the liberty of the subject, must of consequence promote and add strength to the exerting of this excellent faculty.

It has been always observed, that nothing has so much inanced our national happiness, as a prudent choice of proper persons to represent us in the grand Assembly of our State. In them we place our greatest confidence, them we invest with the power of enacting laws for us, and them we appoint the guardians of all our liberties and privileges. A mighty trust! a mighty confidence! But how shall they worthily acquit themselves, and what are the qualifications we should naturally expect in them for fulfilling these important duties?

A true Representative of the British nation ought, as the perfect orator and real sage, described by Quintilian in his *Institutes*, to be endowed in an eminent degree with every good quality that can make him shine with conspicuous lustre to the eyes of mankind. His education should be of the best, that it might be presumed he is intelligent in the laws and customs of his country, that he has studied its real interest, and that he can both by eloquent words and upright actions shew himself a generous defender of the cause he has undertaken. Besides these pre-requisites, he should approve himself worthy of the choice his constituents

have made of him, by an unwearied assiduity in the discharge of his functions; by a strict fidelity in his services; by having a heart inaccessible to the base arts of corruption, and a soul uninfluenced by the awe of power; by meriting applause from public-spirited acts; by adhering to loyalty without groveling in servility, and by loving liberty without running into faction.

Such ought to be all British Representatives, and such is the illustrious Senator now sitting at the helm of affairs, who, besides the advantage and pleasure he reaps, from procuring wholesome laws to be enacted, from governing the Senate by his counsels, from seeing himself the oracle of the people, and director of armies, has raised himself by the faculty of nobly speaking and thinking a lasting monument of praise and glory, and so as to seem to the minds of men, not so much to discourse and speak, but as a \* Pericles, to make his words thunder and lightning.

But it will not be sufficient to make the eulogium of the advantages of public eloquence, unless also some cursory instructions are pointed out for those whose business leads them to speak in public. To attain therefore to the perfection of eloquence, a man ought to have a fund of good sense and wit, a lively imagination, a faithful memory, a comely presence, an agreeable tone of voice, a correct pronunciation, a noble gesture, a becoming assurance, and a great facility of speaking. The four last qualities may be acquired by the precepts of art, and long exercise; the other are the gifts of nature, which art may polish but cannot bestow. These talents comprehend abundance of things, yet do not complete an orator; study and a thorough acquaintance with the world must do the rest. Before a man undertakes to speak in public, it is requisite he should cultivate his judgment by reading the most celebrated authors, and particularly those that have written best in all sciences; it is requisite that the conversation of learned men, and the advice of some honest judicious friend, should fit and accommodate it to the taste of his own age. It is convenient likewise, that he should converse with wise Courtiers, pay serious visits to Ladies of wit; in short, that he should read the best books of his own time; nay, and make some small attempts in poetry, in order to polish his manners and language.

If it be true, that a man may be so happy as to possess those advantages, he ought in this manner to apply the precepts, which Cicero and Quintilian, the best masters of eloquence, and others have delivered. When

\* Quint. de Institut. Orat. lib. ii. c. 17.

the choice of the subject depends purely upon the orator, he ought to pitch upon one that is capable of force and ornament; he ought to preserve order in his design, and connection in his thoughts; and, if possible, his discourse should never last longer than an hour. His diction ought to be pure and proper to the subject, rich and adorned without superfluity, strong and close without dryness, suitable to the person that speaks, to the place, to the time, and to the auditors. He cannot take too much care to avoid antiquated words, as also those affected in the company of Ladies, for the sake of their novelty. Let him endeavour rather to render himself intelligible, than to appear learned; let him so express his thoughts that the meanest capacities may understand him, and the most knowing admire him. However, let him avoid those expressions that grate upon delicate ears by their Plebeian meanness, together with those that favour too rank of affectation, or are only allowable in the greatest licences of poetry. Let him studiously shun what was formerly called the Asiatic tumour, which is an enemy to good sense and truth. Let an orator remember, that it is to truth alone that he ought to sacrifice the first productions of the warmth of his wit: Let him courageously disengage himself from all interests, that may oblige him to a servile flattery: Let him lay a restraint upon his tongue, whenever it begins to lead him into satire and invective; and let him surmount that foolish pride which hinders us from following good advice; and guard himself against the insinuations of self-love, which, it is natural for us to shew to our own compositions. His narration ought to be exact, clear and concise; it ought to run majestically, like a great river, and not with rapidity, like a torrent: Its elevation ought to consist in the greatness of the things he treats of, and not in the greatness of the words he uses. He can never be too scrupulous to reject whatever may shock probability. He may now and then allow himself the liberty of digressing from his subject, provided he does not lose sight of it, but returns immediately to it with more force and agreeableness. His comparisons ought to be just and short; his metaphors all of a piece, and natural; his quotations few and well chosen, more seldom taken from a foreign than his native language, unless they cannot be translated with the same beauty, or carry more weight and authority in the tongue wherein they were first written. He ought to avoid all cold, frivolous observations, proverbial or equivocal expressions, points and quibbles, as so many ill habitudes contracted from a sordid education, and orna-

ments unworthy of solid manly eloquence. We can scarce forgive them in Gentlemen, when they are jesting with one another in free conversation. In short, it is requisite that the passions be moved, but then they are to be managed with great discretion, and mingled with great variety. The figures ought to be disposed with so much niceness, and the artifice of them so well disguised, that the orator may be never reproached for making his discourse resemble the receipts of those quacks, who have but one remedy for all sorts of distempers, and who perpetually use the same drugs, and the same quantity of them in all their compositions.

In the road to perfect eloquence, and to the good and the true in writing, care should be taken to have always in view the best models: For it will be as impossible for the young orator to form himself to the truth of eloquent speech, or the taste of a good style, among the many wretched examples that now reign, as to attain to the noble and easy air of the court among the pedantry of the schools.

Not to displease our circumforaneous orators and scribblers, we may with justice affirm, that they have the honour of being the only corruptors of eloquence. They ruin the dignity of this admirable art, which formerly gave Pericles, Demosthenes, and Cicero, so great an ascendant over their auditors. They rob it of all the force of thoughts, while they wholly busy themselves in the placing of their words, and in the pompous cadence, as they vainly fancy, of their periods; or if they speak of passions, whose character is directly opposite to the swelling metaphors of a high style, they fall on a sudden into the contrary excess. Nothing then but something like diminutives will go down with them; every word, indeed, must be sweet and luscious, as if it had been steeped in honey, and their thoughts are trifling and puerile to the last degree. They affect quibbles and little turns of wit, when they speak of their amours, and their expression is accompanied with a languishing air; but instead of being tender, it is nauseously insipid. Before these noble instructors educated in obscurity, and who never saluted letters but at a distance, had vitiated the taste of young Gentlemen, eloquence carefully applied itself to form the judgment. Truth, reason, and perspicuity were its end and rule in all discourses. It supported itself by the greatness of things, and not by the ostentation of words: It was never led out of its way by the vain enthusiasms of some of our highly enlightened modern preachers, which transport an auditor, as it were, by magic, into unknown countries, and

and do not bring him back again to the subject, till his patience is quite exhausted. Poetry itself, which is allowed to take greater liberties, was free, without being impudent; and adorned, without being affected. She spoke a sublime language, yet did not talk extravagancies. Sophocles and Euripides sometimes wore buskins, but they did not walk upon stilts, like the scribblers of our age. Homer, who knew well enough how far an heroic poem ought to go, did not suffer himself to fall into fustian, when he designed to be sublime; for there is a simplicity of expression, which is not in the least prejudicial to the grandeur of thoughts; and it does by no means follow, that because a thing is great, it must therefore be expressed in big rumbling words. In truth, this incomparable poet succeeded so happily in this sort of poetry, that Pindar and the nine Lyric poets, not daring to think they could equal him, were obliged to try how they could perform in another kind. If it should be objected, that an orator is not to govern himself by the example of poets, let us see whether Plato, *Æschines*, or *Demosthenes*, would have taken lessons from these people, whom they called sophists, and we call pedants. On the contrary, they always de-

clared against them, as corruptors of manners and language. Plato, among the rest, banished them from his republic, and said of them, as well as of the poets: 'Let us give them crowns, only to turn them the more honourably out of our dominions.' True, and if it may be so expressed, chaste eloquence has nothing but what is real and just; it uses no fucus or paint, to appear more agreeable; it derives none of its charms from borrowed colours: All its ornaments are proper to it; and it is by the graces of its natural beauty that it conquers and affects us. Its majestic air sets the same difference between it and false eloquence, as we easily observe between a Lady of virtue and a coquette.

\* 'Let us therefore, with all the affections of our heart, sue for the very majesty of eloquence, than which God has imparted nothing better to man, and without which, all would be mute in nature, and destitute both of a present emolument, and future remembrance. Let us always make advances towards what is best, and strive, if possible, to perfect ourselves: Thus, we shall either reach the height, or at least we shall see many behind us.'

*The Temper and Disposition of the Stuart Family, particularly of King Charles II. and the Duke of York, his Brother. — From the Continuation of the Life of Edward Earl of Clarendon, &c.*

THE truth is: It was the unhappy fate and constitution of that family, that they trusted naturally the judgments of those, who were as much inferior to them in understanding as they were in quality, before their own, which was very good; and suffered even their natures, which disposed them to virtue and justice, to be prevailed upon and altered and corrupted by those, who knew how to make use of some one infirmity that they discovered in them; and by complying with that, and cherishing and serving it, they by degrees wrought upon the minds, and sacrificed all the other good inclinations to that single vice. They were too much inclined to like men at first sight, and did not love the conversation of men of many more years than themselves, and thought age not only troublesome but impertinent. They did not love to deny, and less to strangers than to their friends; not out of bounty or generosity, which was a flower that did never grow naturally in the heart of either of the families, that of Stuart or the other of Bourbon, but out of an unskilfulness and defect in the countenance: And when they prevailed with themselves to make some pause

rather than to deny, importunity removed all resolution, which they knew neither how to shut out, nor to defend themselves against, even when it was evident enough that they had much rather not consent; which often made that which would have looked like bounty, lose all its grace and lustre.

If the Duke seemed to be more firm and fixed in his resolutions, it was rather from an obstinacy in his will, which he defended by aversion from the debate, than from the constancy of his judgment, which was more subject to persons than to arguments, and so as changeable at least as the King's, which was in greatest danger by surprise: And from this want of steadiness and irresolution (whencesoever the infirmity proceeded) most of the misfortunes, which attended either of them or their servants who served them honestly, had their rise and growth. It cannot be denied, and was observed and confessed by all, that never any Prince had a more humble and dutiful condescension and submission to an elder brother, than the Duke had towards the King: His whole demeanour and behaviour was so full of reverence, that it might have given example to be

\* Quintilian concludes his *Institutes* of the Orator with this exhortation.

imitate.

imitated by those, who ought but did not observe a greater distance. And the conscience and repentment he had within himself, for the folly he had made in Flanders, made him after so wary in his actions, and so abhorring to hear any thing that might lessen his awe for the King, that no man who had moist credit with him durst approach towards any thing of that kind; so that there was never less ground of jealousy than of him. And (as was said before) the King (who was in his nature so far from any kind of jealousy, that he was too much inclined to make interpretations of many words and actions, which might reasonably

harbour other apprehensions) was as incapable of any insinuations which might lessen his confidence in his brother, as any noble and virtuous mind could be. And therefore those ill men, who began about this time to sow that cursed seed that grew up to bear a large crop of the worst and rankest jealousy in the succeeding time, did not presume to make any reflection upon the Duke himself, but upon his wife, 'upon the state she assumed, and the height of the whole family, that lived in much more plenty,' they said, 'than the King's, and were more regarded abroad.'

*Of the reciprocal Contempt of Nations, proceeding from their Vanity.*

IT is with nations as with individuals: If every one of us believes himself infallible, places contradiction in the rank of offences, and can neither esteem nor admire any thing in another, but what resembles something in himself; so every nation, in like manner, never esteems, in others, any ideas that are not analogous to its own, and every contrary opinion is a source of contempt.

Let us cast our eyes with rapidity over the universe: The English take the French for giddy-headed mortals; and the French say, that the brains of the English are disordered. The Arab, persuaded of the infallibility of his Khalif, laughs at the credulity of the Tartar, who believes the Great Lama immortal. In Africa, the negroe paying his adorations to a root, the claw of a lobster, or the horn of an animal, sees nothing on the earth but an immense mass of deities, and laughs at the scarcity of gods among us; while the ill-informed Musselman accuses us with acknowledging three. Farther still are the inhabitants of the mountain of Bata, who are persuaded that every man who eats a roasted cuckow before his death, is a saint; they consequently make a mock of the Indian. 'What can be more ridiculous, say they, than to bring a cow to the bed of the sick; and to imagine, that if the cow whom they draw along by the tail, happens to piss, and some drops of her urine fall upon the dying, this renders him a saint? What more absurd in the Bramins, than to require of their new converts to eat no other food for six months than cow's dung.

The reciprocal contempt of nations is always founded on some difference of manners and customs. From this motive the inhabitants of Antioch, formerly despised, in the Emperor Julian, that simplicity of manners, and that frugality which justly obtained the admiration of the Gauls. The difference of religion, and consequently of opinion, in-

duced at the same time the Christians, more zealous than just, to blacken, with the most infamous calumnies, the memory of a Prince, who, by diminishing the taxes, restoring military discipline, and reviving the expiring virtue of the Romans, so justly deserved to be placed in the rank of the greatest Emperors.

If we cast our eyes on all sides, we see every place thus unjust. Each nation convinced, that she is the sole possessor of wisdom, takes all others for fools; and nearly resembles the inhabitants of the Marian islands, who, being persuaded that theirs was the only language in the universe, concluded from thence, that all other men knew not how to speak.

If a sage descended from heaven, and in his conduct consulted only the light of reason, he would universally pass for a fool. He would be, as Socrates says, like a physician, whom the pastry-cooks accused before a tribunal composed of children, for having prohibited the eating of pies and tarts; and would certainly be condemned. In vain would this sage support his opinions by the strongest demonstrations; all nations would be, in respect to him, as the nation of hump-backed people, among whom, as the Indian fabulists say, came a god, beautiful, young, and well-proportioned. This god, they add, entered into the capital, where he was soon surrounded by a multitude of the inhabitants: His figure appeared extraordinary; their laughter and taunts declared their astonishment: And they were going to carry their affronts still farther, if, to save him from danger, one of the inhabitants, who had doubtless seen other men that were not hump-backed, had not suddenly cried out, O my friends! what are we going to do? Let us not insult this unhappy piece of deformity: If heaven has granted to us all the gifts of beauty; if it has adorned our backs with a mountain of flesh, let us be filled with grati-

gratitude to the immortals, repair to the temple, and return thanks to the gods. This fable is the history of human vanity. All people admire their own defects, and despise the contrary qualities. To succeed in any country, we must carry the hum of the nation into which we travel.

There are in every country but few advocates who plead the cause of the neighbouring nations; few men who acknowledge in themselves the ridicule they cast upon strangers, and take example from I do not know what Tartar, who, on this subject, had the address to make the Great Lama himself blush at his injustice.

This Tartar had travelled through the north, visited the country of the Laplanders, and even purchased a wind of their forerers. On his return to his native country, he related his adventures; and the Great Lama, resolving to hear him, was ready to burst his sides with laughing at his story. Of what folly, cried he, is the human mind capable! What fantastic customs! How credulous are the Laplanders! Are these men? Yes indeed, replied the Tartar: I might inform you of something even still more surprising. These Laplanders, with their ridiculous wizards, laugh no less at our credulity than thou dost at theirs. Impious! cried the Great Lama, darest thou pronounce this blasphemy, and compare my religion with theirs? Eternal father, replied the Tartar, before the secret imposition of thy hand on my head had washed me from my sin, I would have repented that thou oughtest not to have engaged thy subjects to make a profane use of their reason. If the severe eye of examination and doubt was spread over all the objects of human belief, who knows whether thy worship itself would be sheltered from the raillery of the incredulous? Perhaps thy holy urine, and thy sacred excrements, which thou dost distribute in presents to the Princes of the earth, would appear less precious; perhaps they would not find they had still the same favour: They would no longer put it powdered into their ragouts, nor any longer mix it in their sauces. Already, in China, does impiety deny the nine incarnations of Vishnou. Thou, whose penetrating view comprehends the past, the present, and the future, hast often repeated it to us: It is to the talisman of blind belief that thou owest thine immortality, and thy power on earth: Without this intire submission to thy doctrines, thou wouldest be obliged to quit this abode of darkness, and ascend to heaven, thy native country. Thou knowest that the Lamas, subject to thy power, are one day to raise altars to thee in all the countries of the

world. Who can assure thee, that they will execute this project, without the assistance of human credulity; and that without it, inquiry, which is always impious, will not take the Lamas for Lapland wizards, who sell winds to the fools that buy them? Excuse then, O living Fo, the discourse dictated by my regard for thy worship; and may the Tartar learn of thee to respect the ignorance and credulity which heaven, ever impenetrable in its views, seems to ordain in order to make the earth submit to thee.

Few men perceive the ridicule of their own nation, which they cover from the eye of reason, while under a foreign name, they laugh at their own folly: But there are still fewer nations capable of improving by such advice. All are so scrupulously attached to the interest of their own vanity, that in every country they give the tide of wise only to those who, as Fontenelle says, are the fools of the common folly. How fantastic soever a fable is, it is in some nations believed, and whoever doubts of its truth, is treated by that nation as a fool. In the kingdom of Juida, where they adore the serpent, what man dare deny the tale which the Marabouts tell of a hog, which, say they, insulted the divinity of the serpent, and eat him up? An holy Marabout, they add, perceived it, and carried his complaints to the King. In an instant, sentence of death was passed upon all the swine: The execution followed, and the whole race was going to be extirpated, when the people represented to his Majesty, that it was not just to punish so many innocent swine for one guilty hog. These remonstrances suspended the Prince's wrath; they appeased the Grand Marabout; the massacre ceased, and the hogs were ordered to behave with more respect to the Deity for the future. Thus, cry the Marabouts, the serpent, to be revenged on the impious, kindled the wrath of Kings, that the whole universe might acknowledge his divinity, his temple, and his high-priest, at the order of the Marabout appointed to serve him, and of the virgins consecrated to his worship. If, retired at the bottom of his sanctuary, the serpent-god, invisible to the sight even of the King himself, receives not his questions, and makes no answer to his requests, but by the mouth of the priest, it is not for mortals to pry into these mysteries with a profane eye; their duty is to believe, to prostrate themselves, and adore.

In Asia, on the contrary, when the Persians, stained with the blood of the serpents sacrificed to the God of goodness, and ran to the temple of the Magi, to boast of this act of piety, can it be thought, that, if a man had stopped them, in order to prove the ridiculousness

lousness of their opinion, he would have been well received? The more foolish an opinion is, the more it is praise-worthy, and the more dangerous it is to prove its folly.

Thus, Fontenelle was accustomed to say, that, 'If he held every truth in his hand, he would take great care not to open it to shew them to men.' In fact, if the discovery of one truth alone, even in Europe, threw Galileo into the prisons of the Inquisition, to what punishment would he be condemned who revealed them all?

Among the rational part of my readers, who at this instant laugh at the folly of the human mind, and are filled with indignation at the treatment of Galileo, perhaps there is not one who; in the age of that philosopher, would not have solicited for his death: They would then have been of different sentiments; and in what cruelties are we involved, when barbarity and fanaticism are united to our opinions? How has this union deluged the earth with the most dreadful evils! and yet it is an union that it must be equally just, useful, and easy to dissolve.

In order to learn to doubt of our opinions, it is sufficient that we examine the powers of our minds, consider the picture of human follies, and recollect, that, 600 years after the establishment of universities, there arose an extraordinary man [Descartes] who was persecuted by the age in which he lived, and at length placed in the rank of demigods, for having taught men to admit nothing for truth of which they had not clear ideas; few

men were capable of knowing the extent of this principle; for, among the greatest part of mankind, principles include no consequences.

However great the vanity of mankind may be, it is certain, that, if they frequently call to mind such facts; if, like Fontenelle, they often say to themselves, 'No-body escapes from error, and am I alone infallible? May I not be deceived in those very things which I maintain with the greatest fanaticism?' If men had this idea habitually present to their minds they would be more on their guard against vanity, more attentive to the objections of their adversaries, and better prepared to receive the force of truth; they would be more mild, more inclined to toleration, and doubtless would have a less high opinion of their own wisdom. Socrates frequently repeated, 'All that I know is, that I know nothing.' In our age we know every-thing, except what Socrates knew. Men would not be so often surprised into error, were it not for their ignorance; and their folly is in general the more incurable, from their believing themselves wise.

This folly, which is common to all nations, and is in part produced by their vanity, makes them not only despise the manners and customs that are different from their own, but makes them also regard, as a gift of nature, that superiority which some of them have over others; a superiority that is solely owing to the political constitution of their nation.

### *An Historical Account of the Proceedings of the last Session of Parliament.*

**T**HIS session was opened on Thursday, the 23d of November, 1758, by a speech of the Lords Commissioners, appointed by his Majesty, which was delivered by the Lord Keeper to both Houses (See Vol. XXIII, page 265) and addresses of thanks were unanimously agreed to by both Houses, and the usual Committees appointed.

On the 28th, the Commissioners of the Customs presented to the House, pursuant to several acts of Parliament,

No. 1. An account of prohibited East-India goods brought into the East-India warehouses in St. Helen's, in the port of London, since Michaelmas 1757; also what have been exported from that time, and what remained at Michaelmas 1758; and also

No. 2. An account of prohibited East-India goods brought into the East-India warehouses at Leadenhall, in the port of London, since Michaelmas 1757; and also what have been exported from that time,

and what remained at Michaelmas 1758; and also

No. 3. An account of prohibited East-India goods remaining in his Majesty's warehouse in the port of London, at Michaelmas 1757; what have been since brought in, what exported, as also what remained at Michaelmas 1758; and also

No. 4. An account of East-India goods, prohibited to be worn in this kingdom, in the respective warehouses, in the out-ports, at Michaelmas 1757; what have been since brought in, what exported, as also what remained at Michaelmas 1758; and also

No. 5. An account of prohibited East-India goods, which have been delivered out of the warehouses at St. Helen's, Leadenhall, Billiter lane, and Custom house, in the port of London, since Michaelmas 1757, in order to be dyed, glazed, &c. what have been returned, and what remained out of the said warehouses at Michaelmas 1758; and also

No. 6. An account of naval stores imported

ported from Russia into the port of London, from Michaelmas 1757 to Michaelmas 1758; and also

No. 7. An account of naval stores imported from Russia into the ports of England (commonly called the out-ports) from Michaelmas 1757 to 1758; and also

No. 8. An account of the number of ships which have been employed in the whale fishery to Davis's Streights and the Greenland seas, with their respective names and burthens, from whence they were fitted out, and at what port in Great Britain they were discharged; and also what quantity of oil or whale fins each ship has imported in the year 1758.

On the 29th, Sir John Philipps (according to order) reported from the Committee of the whole House, to whom it was referred to take into consideration an act, made in the last session of Parliament, intituled 'An act for continuing certain laws, made in the last session of Parliament for prohibiting the exportation of corn, malt, meal, flour, bread, biscuit, and starch; and for prohibiting the making of low wines, and spirits from wheat, barley, malt, or any other sort of grain, or from meal or flour; and to allow the transportation of wheat barley, oats, meal, and flour to the Isle of Man, for the use of the inhabitants there; and for reviving and continuing an act, made in the same session, for discontinuing the duties upon corn and flour imported, and upon corn, grain, meal, bread, biscuit, and flour taken from the enemy; and to permit the importation of corn and flour into Great Britain and Ireland in neutral ships; and to authorise his Majesty, with the advice of his Privy-council, to order and permit the exportation of such quantities of the commodities aforesaid, as may be necessary for the sustentation of any forces in the pay of Great Britain, or of those of his Majesty's allies, acting in support of the common cause; and to prohibit the payment of any bounty upon the exportation of any of the said commodities to be made, during the continuance of this act.' The resolutions, which the Committee had directed him to report to the House, were as follow:

That it is the opinion of this Committee, that so much of the aforesaid act, as relates to the exportation of corn, malt, meal, flour, bread, biscuit, or starch, which was to continue in force to the 24th day of December, 1758, be continued to the 24th day of December, 1759; subject nevertheless to such provisions for shortening the said term of its continuance, as shall hereafter be made by any act of this session of

Parliament, or by his Majesty, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, during the recess of Parliament.

That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the act made in the thirtieth year of his Majesty's reign, intituled, 'An act to discontinue, for a limited time, the duties upon corn and flour imported; and also upon such corn, grain, meal, bread, biscuit, and flour, as have been, or shall be taken from the enemy, and brought into this kingdom,' which, by an act made in the last session of Parliament, was to have continuance to the 24th of December 1758, is not proper to be further continued.

That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the act made in the 30th year of his Majesty's reign, intituled, 'An act to prohibit, for a limited time, the making of low wines and spirits from wheat, barley, malt, or any other sort of grain, or from any meal or flour,' which, by an act made in the last session of Parliament, was to have continuance to the 24th day of December 1758, be further continued to the 24th day of December 1759.

The two first resolutions of the Committee, being read a second time, were agreed to by the House, nemine contradicente; the last resolution of the Committee, being read a second time, was also agreed to by the House, and leave was given to prepare and bring in the same.

The same day, Mr. Samuel Martin having leave to move the House, it was resolved,

That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, that he will be graciously pleased to give directions for the issuing, till further provision can be made in Parliament for that purpose, such money as shall be found necessary for the pay and cloathing of the militia, for the year 1759, according to the rates mentioned in an act passed in the last session of Parliament, intituled, 'An act for applying the money, granted by Parliament, towards defraying the charge of pay and cloathing for the militia, for the year 1758; and for defraying the expences incurred on account of the militia, in the year 1757;' and that this House will make good the same to his Majesty.

On the 30th, Mr. Charlton (according to order) reported from the Committee of the whole House, to whom it was referred to consider of the supply granted to his Majesty, their resolutions, which were as follows:

That 60,000 men be employed for the sea-service, for the year 1759, including 14,845 marines: Also, that a sum not exceeding four pounds per man per month be allowed for maintaining the said 60,000 men, for 13 months, including the ordnance for sea service.



On the 1st of December, 1758, Mr. Thompson (from the office of Register-general of trading ships) presented to the House, pursuant to their orders, a book, intitled, 'Lists of the names of every ship in the merchants service, belonging to Great Britain, returned from any of his Majesty's Plantations, or foreign ports, to any port of Great Britain, from Christmas 1754 to Christmas 1757; and also a book intitled 'Lists of the names of every ship or vessel belonging to the subjects of any foreign Prince or State, arrived in any port of Great Britain, from Christmas 1753 to Christmas 1757.'

The same day, the Lord Barrington presented to the House, pursuant to their address to his Majesty,

An estimate of the charge of the guards, garrisons, and other his Majesty's land forces, including those in Germany, and on an expedition under the command of Major-general Hopson, for the year 1759; and also

An estimate of the charge of his Majesty's forces in the Plantations and Gibraltar, for the year 1759; and also

An estimate of the charge of four regiments and one battalion of foot, on the Irish establishment, serving in North America and Africa, for the year 1759; and also

An estimate of the charge of the General and Staff Officers, and Officers of the hospitals, for the year 1759.

Mr. Earle presented also to the House, pursuant to their address to his Majesty, an estimate of the charge of the office of Ordnance for the year 1759, land service.

The same day, Mr. Cawne (Clerk to the company of Mercers of London) presented to the House a paper, intitled, 'The accounts of the Wardens and Commonalty of the mystery of Mercers of the city of London, from the 10th of October 1757 to the 10th of October 1758.'

On the 2d, Mr. Charlton reported (from the Committee of the whole House, to whom it was referred to consider of ways and means for raising the supply granted to his Majesty) their resolutions, which were agreed to by the House, and are as follow:

That, towards raising the supply granted to his Majesty, the sum of four shillings in the pound, and no more, upon lands, tenements, hereditaments, and personal estates; and also the sum of four shillings in the pound upon offices and pensions; be raised in that part of Great Britain called England, Wales, and the town of Berwick upon Tweed, within the space of one year from the 25th day of March 1759; and that a proportionable cels, according to the ninth article of

the treaty of union, be laid upon that part of Great Britain called Scotland.

That, towards raising the supply granted to his Majesty, the duties on malt, mum, cyder, and perry, which, by an act of Parliament of the 31st year of his Majesty's reign, have continuance to the 24th day of June, 1759, be farther continued and charged upon all malt which shall be made, and all mum which shall be made or imported, and all cyder or perry which shall be made for sale within the kingdom of Great Britain, from the 23d day of June 1759 to the 24th day of June, 1760.—A bill or bills, pursuant to the said resolutions, were ordered to be prepared and brought in.

On the 4th, Mr. Charlton presented to the House (according to order) two bills, the first for granting an aid to his Majesty by a land tax, to be raised in Great Britain, for the service of the year 1759; and the second for continuing certain duties upon malt, mum, cyder, and perry, for the service of the same year.—Both were received, and read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

On the 5th, the bills, presented the foregoing day by Mr. Charlton, were read a second time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House; as were also the bills for continuing so much of the act as relates to the exportation of corn, &c. and for prohibiting the making of low wines, &c. The bill to continue, for a time to be limited, an act made in the last session of Parliament, for permitting the importation of salted beef, pork, and butter from Ireland, was committed, and the bill with amendments was ordered to be ingrossed.

On the 6th, Mr. Hume presented to the House (according to order) a bill for the more effectual manning of his Majesty's navy, and for preventing desertion from the same; as also for the relief and encouragement of seamen and others belonging to ships or vessels in the merchants service; and the same was received, and read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time, and the said bill to be printed.

The same day, Mr. Elliot (from the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain) presented to the House, pursuant to their address to his Majesty, the ordinary estimate of his Majesty's navy, for the year 1759.

Mr. Elliot also (from the aforesaid Commissioners) presented an account of the number of men protected by the said Commissioners, from Christmas 1753 to Christmas 1757, in obedience to an act of Parliament for the increase of mariners and seamen to navigate



navigate merchant-ships, and other ships or vessels; and also an account of the number of men and boys protected, exclusive of those protected by act of Parliament, from Christmas 1753 to Christmas 1757; setting forth the different services for which such persons were intended to be protected; and distinguishing the number protected in each year.

The same day, the Commons passed the bill relating to the importation of Irish provisions.

The same day also, resolved, nemine contradicente, that the thanks of the House be given to Admiral Boscawen and Major-general Amherst, for their services to their King and Country in North America; and also to Admiral Osborne, for his, in the Mediterranean, and that Mr. Speaker signify the same to them.

On the 7th, the Chamberlain of the city of London presented to the House, pursuant to the directions of several acts of Parliament, an account of the surplus of the fund for the relief of the orphans and other creditors of the city of London, on the 5th of July 1758; and also

An account of money received and paid, in pursuance of the act to improve, widen, and enlarge the passage over and through London bridge, from the 5th of December 1757 (exclusive) to the 5th of December 1758 (inclusive.)

The same day, the Commons passed a bill for dividing and inclosing the common fields, &c. in the parish of Ecton and county of Northampton.

The same day, Mr. Earle presented to the House, pursuant to order, an estimate of the charge of the office of Ordnance, for the year 1759, land service; as also, an account of the number of persons protected by the principal Officers of his Majesty's Ordnance, from Christmas 1753 to Christmas 1757.

The same day, Mr. Charlton reported (from the Committee of the whole House) their resolutions as to the supply granted to his Majesty, which were as follow:

That a number of land forces, including those in Germany and on an expedition under the command of Major-general Hopson, and 4000 invalids, amounting to 52,543 effective men, commission and non commission Officers included, be employed for the service of the year 1759.

That a sum not exceeding 1,236,130 l. 19 s. 2 d. be granted to his Majesty, for defraying the charge of the 52,543 effective men, for guards and garrisons, and other his Majesty's land forces in Great Britain, Guernsey, and Jersey, for the year 1759.

That a sum not exceeding 52,484 l. 1 s.

8 d. be granted to his Majesty, for the pay of the General and General Staff Officers, and Officers of the hospitals for his Majesty's land forces, for the year 1759.

That a sum not exceeding 742,531 l. 5 s. 7 d. be granted to his Majesty, for maintaining his Majesty's forces and garrisons in the Plantations and Gibraltar, and for provisions for the garrisons in Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Gibraltar, Providence, Cape Breton, and Senegal, for the year 1759.

That a sum not exceeding 40,879 l. 13 s. 9 d. be granted to his Majesty, for defraying the charge of four regiments and one battalion of foot on the Irish establishment, serving in North America and Africa, for the year 1759.

On the 8th, Mr. Tomkyns (from the Commissioners of the Customs) presented to the House, pursuant to their order, an account of the quantity of grain and meal imported into England, from Michaelmas 1757 to Michaelmas 1758, distinguishing the several species, the places from whence brought, and the ports at which imported.

The same day, the Commons passed a bill for granting an aid to his Majesty by a land-tax, to be raised in Great Britain, for the service of the year 1759.

On the 9th, the Commons passed a bill for continuing and granting to his Majesty certain duties upon malt, mum, cyder, and perry, for the service of the year 1759.

The same day, Mr. Tomkyns (from the Commissioners of the Customs) presented to the House an account of all corn, meal, malt, flour, bread, biscuit, and starch, that have been exported to any place whatsoever, from the 30th of November 1757 to the 10th of October 1758, pursuant to the acts of the 30th and 31st of his present Majesty, distinguishing the countries whereto exported.

The same day also, the Lord Barrington presented to the House (by his Majesty's command)

An estimate of the charge of 38,000 men, of the troops of Hanover, Wolfenbuttel, Saxe Gotha, and Count of Buckeburg, from the 25th of December 1758 to the 24th of December 1759, both inclusive, being 363 days; and also

An estimate of the charge of the troops of the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, in the pay of Great Britain, pursuant to treaty, for 90 days, from the 25th of December 1758 to the 24th of March 1759, both inclusive.

On the 11th, Mr. Seddon presented to the House a state of the proceedings of the Commissioners for building Westminster bridge, from the 6th of December 1757 to the 10th of November 1758, inclusive; and also

Accounts of the Treasurer to the Commissioners for building Westminster bridge, from the 10th of October 1757 to the 10th of October 1758.

On the 12th, Mr. Charlton reported (from the Committee of the whole House) their resolutions, which were agreed to by the House, and are as follow :

That a sum not exceeding 220,789 l. 11 s. 9 d. be granted to his Majesty, for the charge of the office of Ordnance for land service, for the year 1759.

That a sum not exceeding 323,987 l. 13 s. 3 d. be granted to his Majesty, for defraying the extraordinary expence of services performed by the office of Ordnance for land service, and not provided for by Parliament, in 1758.

That a sum not exceeding 238,491 l. 9 s. 8 d. be granted to his Majesty, for the ordinary of the navy, including the half pay to sea Officers, for the year 1759. And

That a sum not exceeding 10,000 l. be granted to his Majesty upon account, towards the support of the Royal hospital at Greenwich, for the better maintenance of the seamen of the said hospital, worn out and become decrepit in the service of their country.

The same day, the Commons passed a bill to enable Christopher Codrington, Esq; to take and use the surname and arms of Bethell, pursuant to the will of Slingby Bethell, Esq; deceased ; as also

A bill to continue for a farther time the prohibition of the exportation of corn, malt, meal, flour, bread, biscuit, and starch ; and also to continue for a farther time the prohibition of the making of low wines and spirits from wheat, barley, malt, or any other sort of grain, or from meal or flour.

The same day also, Doctor Hay (from the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain) presented to the House an account of the number of men and boys protected by the Commissioners for victualling his Majesty's navy, from Christmas 1753 to Christmas 1757.

On the 14th, the Lords having agreed to the aforesaid bills, without any amendment, which were passed by the Commons, the Royal assent was notified, by virtue of his Majesty's commission, to the said bills, which are as follow :

An act for granting an aid to his Majesty by a land-tax, to be raised in Great Britain, for the service of the year 1759.

An act for continuing and granting to his Majesty, certain duties upon malt, mum, cyder, and perry, for the service of the year 1759:

An act to continue, for a limited time, an act made in the last session of Parliament, intitled, ' An act to permit the importation of salted beef, pork, and butter from Ireland, for a limited time,' and to amend the said act.

An act to continue, for a farther time, the prohibition of the exportation of corn, malt, meal, flour, bread, biscuit, and starch ; and also to continue, for a farther time, the prohibition of the making low wines and spirits from wheat, barley, malt, or any other sort of grain, or from meal or flour ; and to prohibit, for a limited time, the making of low wines and spirits from bran.

An act for dividing and inclosing the common fields, common pastures, common meadows, common grounds, and waste grounds, in the parish of Ecton, in the county of Northampton.

The same day, the Commons passed a bill for dividing and inclosing open, arable, meadow, pasture, and waste grounds, in the parish of Honington, in the county of Warwick.

On the 15th, the Commons passed a bill for punishing mutiny and desertion, and for the better payment of the army and their quarters.

On the 18th, Mr. Charlton reported (from the Committee of the whole House, to whom it was referred to consider further of the supply granted to his Majesty) their resolutions, which were agreed to by the House, and are as follow :

That a sum not exceeding 398,697 l. 17 s. 2 d.  $\frac{1}{2}$  be granted to his Majesty, for defraying the charge of 38,000 men of the troops of Hanover, Wolfenbittel, Saxe Gotha, and Count of Buckeburg, together with that of General and Staff Officers, actually employed against the common enemy, in concert with the King of Prussia, from the 25th of December 1758 to the 24th of December 1759, both inclusive, to be issued in advance, every two months, in like manner as the pay of the Hessian forces now in the service of Great Britain ; the said body of troops to be mustered by an English Commissary, and the effective state thereof to be ascertained by the signature of the Commander in chief of the said forces.

That a sum not exceeding 59,646 l. 1 s. 8 d.  $\frac{1}{2}$  be granted to his Majesty, for defraying the charge of 2121 horse and 9900 foot, together with the General and Staff Officers, the Officers of the hospital, and Officers and others belonging to the train of artillery, the troops of the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, in the pay of Great Britain, for 90 days, from the 25th of December 1758 to the 24th of March 1759, both inclusive, together with

with the subsidy for the said time, pursuant to treaty.

That a sum not exceeding 500,000 l. be granted to his Majesty upon account, as a present supply, towards defraying the charges of forage, bread, bread-waggons, train of artillery, and of provisions, wood, straw, &c. and other extraordinary expences and contingencies of his Majesty's combined army under the command of Prince Ferdinand.

On the 19th, Mr. Julliot (from the Exchequer) presented to the House, pursuant to order, an account of the income of the fund for paying annuities, granted anno 1757, with the charge on the same fund, &c.

The same day, Dr. Hay (from the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain) presented to the House, pursuant to their address to his Majesty, an estimate of what may be necessary for the buildings, rebuildings, and repairs of his Majesty's ships, for the year 1759.

Doctor Hay also (from the said Commissioners) presented to the House, pursuant their order,

A paper, intitled, 'Accounts of the number of men and boys, protected by the principal Officers and Commissioners of his Majesty's navy, from Christmas 1753 to Christmas 1757, setting forth the different services for which such persons were intended to be protected, distinguishing the number protected for ships outward bound, on distant voyages or foreign countries, from those for ships or vessels making short voyages or using the coasting trade; distinguishing likewise those granted to boatmen, barge-men, or others, working on the water, in small-craft, together with those granted to private shipwrights, boatbuilders, riggers, or others, for the protection of artificers, seamen, labourers, or others, employed by them; as also those granted to the artificers, labourers, or others, working for his Majesty's service in and about his Majesty's dock-yards; with the total number of persons protected in each year.'

The same day also, Mr. Charlton reported a resolution of the Committee of the whole

House, which was agreed to by the House, and is as followeth:

That a sum not exceeding 1,000,000 l. be granted to his Majesty, towards paying off and discharging the debt of the navy.

On the 20th, Mr. Collingwood, Secretary to the hospital for the maintenance and education of exposed and deserted young children, presented to the House

An account of what number of children have been received into the hospital, from the 1st of June 1756, inclusive, to the 9th of December 1758, inclusive, distinguishing the years; and also an account of the number of children now living; and also the ages of all the children, received within that period, at the times of their reception; and also

An account of what number of children have been returned to their parents, or other persons, and at what ages, from the 31st of December 1757 to the 9th of December 1758; and also

An account of what wet and dry nurses have been employed in the care of the children, from the 31st of December 1757 to the 9th of December 1758; and also

A paper, intitled, 'The orders and regulations established, and now subsisting, for the government and management of the hospital; and also

An account of all the monies received and paid, on account of the said hospital, from the 31st of December 1757 to the 9th of December 1758.

The same day, Mr. Charlton reported (from the Committee of the whole House, to whom it was referred to consider of the petition of the Sheriffs, and of the Grantees of post fines) their resolutions, which were agreed to by the House, and are as follow:

That the method now used of collecting post fines is attended with unnecessary trouble and expence, and often with great loss to the several Sheriffs, whose duty it is, at present, to collect them; and

That a more speedy payment of post fines would be a great relief to the several Sheriffs, and would not be any inconvenience or loss to the revenue arising therefrom, or to the Grantees thereof.

[ To be continued. ]

*An Account of the Case of a Boy troubled with convulsive Fits, cured by the Discharge of Worms. By the Rev. Richard Oram, M. A. Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Ely. Read before the Royal Society, Jan. 26, 1758.*

*From the Philosophical Transactions, Vol. L.*

JOSEPH, son of John and Mary Postle, of Ingham, in the county of Norfolk, was subject to convulsive fits from his infancy; which were common and tolerable

till he was about seven years of age. About that time, they began to attack him in all the varieties that can be conceived: Sometimes he was thrown upon the ground, sometimes,

sometimes he was twirled round like a top by them; at others he would spring upwards to a considerable height, &c. and once he leaped over an iron bar, that was placed purposely before the fire to prevent his falling into it. He was much burned; but was rendered so habitually stupid by his fits, that he never expressed the least sense of pain after this accident. His intellect was so much impaired, and almost destroyed, by the frequency and violence of his fits, that he scarce seemed to be conscious of any thing. He did not acknowledge his father or mother by any expressions or signs; nor seemed to distinguish them from other people. If at any time he escaped out of the house without the observation of the family, he had not understanding to find and return to it; but would pursue the direction or road he first took, and sometimes lose himself. Once he was missing for a whole night; and found, the next morning, in the middle of a fen, stuck fast in mud as deep as his breast. He was very voracious, and would frequently call for something to eat; which was the only indication he gave of his knowing any thing. No kind of filth or nastiness can be conceived, which he would not eat or drink without distinction. He appeared to be as ill as he really was; for he was become a most shocking spectacle. He was so much emaciated, that he seemed to have no flesh upon his bones; and his body so distorted, that he was rendered quite a cripple. His parents consulted a physician at Norwich, who very judiciously (as it will appear) considered his disorder as a worm-cake, and prescribed for it accordingly; but (being afraid, I presume, to give too violent medicines to the boy) without success. In short, he was so singularly afflicted, that his parents told me they could not help thinking him under some evil influence.

It was observed, that his disorder varied, and grew worse, at certain periods of the moon.

In these miserable circumstances the poor boy continued to languish, till he was about eleven years of age (July 1757) when he accidentally found a mixture of white lead\* and oil, which had some time before been prepared for some purpose of painting, set by on a shelf, and placed, as it was thought, out of his reach. There was near half a pint of this mixture, when he found it; and, as he did not leave much, it is thought he swallowed about a quarter of a

pint of it. There was also some lamp-black in the composition; which was added to give it a proper colour for the particular use it was intended for in painting. It was, as I suppose it usually is, linseed oil, which had been mixed with the lead and lamp-black.

The draught began to operate very soon, by vomiting and purging him for near 24 hours in the most violent manner. A large quantity of black inky matter was discharged; and an infinite number of worms, almost as small as threads, were voided. These operations were so intense, that his life was despaired of. But he has not only survived them, but experienced a most wonderful change and improvement after them; for his parents assured me, in November 1757, when I saw him, that he had daily grown better, from the time of his drinking the mixture, both in body and mind. Instead of a skeleton, as he almost was before, he is become fat, and rather corpulent; and his appetite is no longer ravenous, but moderate and common. His body too is become straight and erect. His understanding is at least as much benefited by this peculiar remedy. It cannot be expected, that he should already have attained much knowledge, as he seemed, before he was so wonderfully relieved, to be almost destitute of ideas. But he appeared, when I saw him, to have acquired nearly as much knowledge in four months, as children usually do in four years; and to reason pretty well on those things which he knew. He is now capable of being employed on many occasions; is often sent a mile or two on errands, which he discharges as carefully, and then returns as safely, as any person.

It is farther remarkable, that the boy's mother, her father, and sister, are frequently infested with worms. Her father, though about 60 years of age, is still much troubled with them; the worms, which he voids, appear flat, and much larger than those, which his children have observed. Her sister is often exceedingly disordered by them. About three months since they threw her into violent convulsions, and, for some time, deprived her of her senses; but the mother of the boy has been affected in a more extraordinary manner than the rest. About 20 years ago, she voided some worms, which forced their way through the pores of the skin, as it is supposed; for they were found in small clusters under her arms. As she was very young then, she does not remem-

\* It is not improbable, that a considerable portion of whiting might be used instead of pure white lead, which is frequently done; and this supposition is favoured by the mixture's not proving fatal to the boy, as such a quantity of white lead in all probability would,

ber how she was particularly affected; only that she suffered violent struggles and convulsions. She is still, about five or six times in a year, seized with fainting fits, which

usually attack her in bed, and last three or four minutes; but she cannot certainly say, though there is very little reason to doubt, that they are occasioned by worms.

*An Account of the same Subject, in a Letter from Mr. John Gaze, of Walket, in the County of Norfolk, to Mr. Wm. Arderon, F. R. S. Communicated by Mr. Henry Baker, F. R. S. Read before the Royal Society, Jan. 26, 1758.*

*From the Philosophical Transactions, Vol. L.*

**J**OSEPH Postle, son of John Postle, of Ingham in Norfolk, until about the age of seven years, was an healthy, well-looking child; but, about that age, was afflicted with stoppages, which often threw him into convulsive fits, and at last rendered him quite an idiot. He continued in this condition for about four years, eating and drinking all that time any thing that came in his way, even his own excrements, if not narrowly watched. His father took the advice of several eminent physicians, both at Norwich and elsewhere; but all their prescriptions proved of no service.

About the beginning of August last, he happened to get at a painting-pot, wherein

there was about a pound of white lead and lamp-black, mixed up with linseed oil. This he eat almost all up, before he was discovered. It vomited and purged him, and brought away prodigious numbers of small worms. In a few days he grew well, his senses returned, and he is now able to give as rational answers as can be expected from a boy of his age. His appetite is good, he is very brisk, and has not had the least return of his former disorder.

I heard of the above by several people; but, not being satisfied, got my friend to go to Mr. Postle's house, of whom he had the foregoing account.

January 12th, 1758.

## OCCASIONAL LETTERS. LETTER LXVIII.

*To prevent the mistaken Notions some may entertain from the Reading of M. de Voltaire's Candid, or All for the Best.*

WHATEVER IS, IS RIGHT.

POPE.

**R**IDICULE very often works its way, and obtains its end more effectually, than a serious discourse; such is M. Voltaire's attempt (in his 'Candide, ou l'Optimisme') to set in a ridiculous light the notion, that 'All things are for the best;' whereby the wise conduct of the divine Providence, in the administration of this world, seems to be called in question. Weak minds are but too apt to receive ill impressions from suggestions of this sort; and it is therefore the following animadversions, in oppositon to M. Voltaire's sentiments, are inculcated, which, it is hoped, will not be found amiss.

Atheists, measuring the infinite power and wisdom of God with their own weakness, believe no more than they know; and call in question the providence and justice of God, because they cannot comprehend the reason of his secret judgments. Nothing is more apparent to the understanding and eyes of men than the execution of God's justice here on earth, yet nothing is more abstruse, inscrutable, and incomprehensible than his judgments: St. Paul \* cries out, 'O the depth of the riches both of the wisdom and knowledge of God! How unsearchable are

his judgments, and his ways past finding out! For who hath known the mind of the Lord, or who hath been his Counsellor?' Whereupon St. Augustine † says, 'Dost thou seek a reason of God's judgments? I, for my part, fear and tremble at them: Reason and argue thou, and I will wonder and admire; dispute thou, and I will believe: I see the pit, but cannot sound the depth; and, seeing the Apostle says, that the ways of God cannot be found, thinkest thou to find them out? To search things inscrutable is as impossible as to see things invisible or to speak things ineffable.' Thus this learned Doctor acknowledges his own weakness and incapacity, though, for sharpness of wit, excellent knowledge and learning, both human and divine, and other notable gifts of nature, he was inferior to few that lived, either before or after him; yet, now, every jangling sophister, witting metaphysician, and poor grammarian, plunges himself boldly into the depths of God's sacred counsels; and either must have a reason of them, or will deny his justice, providence, and Deity, not considering in the mean time how little men know, or even can conceive, of the common and

\* Rom. chap. xi. 33, 34.

† Aug. de Verb. Apost. serm. 20.

trivial things which are daily before their eyes.

Ignorance undoubtedly is the parent of atheism, it being evident, that the only reason why atheists call in question the providence of God, is because they cannot account for his judgments; hence they argue as a blind man, who would prove that the sun does not shine, because he does not see its light. But let us examine some of their principal arguments, which consist in the following points:

If God, say they, has care of men, and is also infinitely wise, bountiful, and omnipotent, why does he suffer so much evil and mischief in the world? Why is innocence oppressed, truth obscured, virtue neglected, vice embraced, good men despised, wicked men honoured and advanced, and those who serve God best, frequently more oppressed and afflicted than his greatest enemies? Either, add they, God can remedy this, and will not, or he would and cannot, or he neither can nor will, or he both can and will: If he can remedy it, and will not, he is not infinitely good and bountiful; if he would, and cannot, he is impotent and weak; if he neither can nor will, he is neither omnipotent, nor infinitely merciful and good, and consequently not God; and, if he can and will, why does he not remedy such great inconveniencies? Why does he not exterminate all evil out of the world, cherish and honour his friends, punish his enemies, advance virtue, suppress vice, and maintain and support innocence and truth? And why does he suffer such confusion as we daily see in mens affairs, by reason of the uncertainty of good and bad events, which are common to all men alike, whether just or unjust; wherein, according to them, there rather appears mere chance and casualty than a divine providence.

These arguments may be reduced to one general head, which is the permission of evil: All evil, as St. Augustine \* says, consists 'In peccato, vel in poenâ peccati,' Either in sin, or in the punishment of sin; either in the offence of God, or in the misery justly inflicted by God on men for the same; and all sin proceeds from man's free will, as the same Doctor † affirms in these words: 'The free will of man is the cause of all the evil in the world.' For the clearing up of these difficulties, and the explanation of this whole matter, it will be necessary to consider two things—Why God gave free will to man, and how it could stand with his mercy and godness to suffer man to be tempted, knowing that he would abuse his free will, and

consequently incur his indignation, and draw upon himself all that misery which has since fallen upon him.

Many reasons and proofs may be alledged in regard to the causes why God gave free will to man: First, the dignity of man's nature required it; for it pleased God not only to create him of an intelligent and reasonable nature, and to his own image; but also to make him Lord of the earth, and of all earthly beings, and, as it were, his vicerent over them. It was most convenient likewise for man to be Lord of his own will, that is, not to be moved to work by necessity or compulsion, as other creatures his inferiors; but freely and by election of his own will, as by it, and by his understanding, he became the image of God, his Lord and Creator; and therefore it appears it was most honourable for him, and requisite to the dignity and excellency of his nature, to have free will.

Secondly, God gave free will to man, that it might thereby appear, that, though he ordained man for his service, he had no need of him; whereas men, the more need they have of their servants, the more they seek to bind them to their service, and deprive them of liberty and freedom of will; but God, meaning to shew he had no need of man, gave him free will to do what he would.

Thirdly, That thereby his justice and equity might appear, in rewarding and punishing every man according to his deserts; which could not take place, if man had not free will.

Fourthly, To shew his infinite bounty, in proposing to man so high a reward as everlasting glory, to be obtained by the means of free will, assisted with his grace.

Fifthly, That the endless treasure of his riches might appear, by not appointing or ordaining for man any certain measure or limits of his rewards, but by giving him free will to obtain, with the help of his grace, as much as he desired.

Sixthly, To shew his omnipotency and infinite wisdom in governing the affairs of men, the freedom of their wills being in no respect able to hinder the execution of his; for all the actions of men, though never so voluntary or freely done, and even the actions of wicked men, finally concur to the working of his holy will, through the admirable disposition of his divine wisdom and omnipotency, acting in such manner as a man would that was able to direct the arrows of all the archers in the world to hit one butt, though all shot at rovers, or at an infinity of sundry marks: This St. Augustine ‡ sig-

\* Aug. de verâ Religione, cap. xii. & xxiii.

† Aug. de Civit. Dei, lib. xxii. c. 1.

‡ Retractat. cap. ix. & de Lib. Arbit. cap. i.

ties when he says, 'Many things are done by ill men against the will of God; but such is his wisdom and power, that all those things which seem to be contrary to his will do finally tend to those ends which he of his bounty and justice has foreseen and ordained.'

Other reasons might be added; but by these it sufficiently appears that it was most convenient for man to have free will, not only for the glory of God and the manifestation of his infinite power, wisdom, justice, and mercy, but also for the dignity of man's nature, and his exceeding great advantage.

How it could stand with God's infinite goodness to suffer man to be tempted, knowing he would fall into sin and misery; it may be first said, that God herein did man no injury, having given him sufficient means to overcome with ease the temptations of his adversary. Besides free will, he gave him the light of understanding, reason, and conscience, ever moving him to good, to which he also incited him by the promise of reward for virtue, and terrified him with threats of punishments, in case he should transgress his law: Besides, he was ready to assist him with his grace, if he placed his confidence in him, as St. Augustine \* teaches: 'Man was so framed and ordained,' says he, that, if he had trusted to the help of God, he had overcome the temptation of the bad angel.'

Secondly, Though God knew that man would abuse free will to his own prejudice, yet it was not convenient that he should therefore exempt and free him afterwards from temptation; because, as on one side temptation would be a great benefit to him if he had resisted it, as he easily might have done if he would; so also, on the other, when he fell, it ministered to God sufficient occasion and matter to shew his infinite mercy, justice, wisdom, and omnipotence, in turning the same both to his own glory and man's benefit; for which reason St. Augustine † says: 'That, though God knew that man would sin, yet he made him of a mutable nature, and suffered him to be tempted, because he foresaw what great good he would draw out of his fall; judging it to be better, and more for his glory and manifestation of his power, to do good by the occasion of evil, than not to suffer any evil at all to happen.' And St. Chrysostom ‡ to the same effect says also: 'God, who knows things to come, made man in his own image and likeness, and gave him precepts, foreseeing both his transgression and the great good his divine wis-

dom was determined to draw out of the same.'

The first good or benefit, accruing from man's sin, is, that the world itself becomes thereby much more perfect; for though evil, considered in itself, is hateful and loathsome, yet, when compared with other things necessary to the composition of the world, we shall find it in several respects convenient for the same. The very nature and condition of earthly things seem to require a mixture of good and bad. Heaven containing nothing but goodness and felicity, and hell nothing but ill and misery, it was very convenient that this our terrestrial world, which is between both, should in some degree participate of both; wherefore St. Augustine § says, 'That God made three habitations, or mansions, the highest, lowest, and middlemost, of which the two extremes are altogether contrary, and that in the midst has a great affinity or likeness to both extremes.'

God having composed the world of contraries, as of jarring elements, disagreeing qualities, of moisture and dryness, heat and cold, light and darkness, day and night, soft and hard, high and low, it was convenient he should also permit the opposition of evil to good, that the good thereby might become more conspicuous, eminent, and laudable; for contraries, set together, beautify each other; and, as a shadow in a picture, a little mole or wart in a beautiful face, or a foil under a diamond, though of themselves imperfections, are, notwithstanding, ornaments in their composition; so says St. Augustine \*\*, 'That which is called evil, being well ordained and disposed in the university of things, that is, in the whole world, does more eminently, or excellently, set forth good things, to make them the more delightful and commendable.'

In another place, concerning this matter, he speaks to this purpose ††: 'That as a man of very short sight, who looking on a great table of inlaid-work, and not able to see more than two or three little pieces, could not discern the ingenuity of the workman in the composition of the whole, but should perhaps blame both the work and workman; so it happens to ignorant men, whose weak understandings, not being able to comprehend the great art used by God in the composition of the whole world, are often scandalized on considering some particular things: 'Whereas, says he, if they could lift up their eyes to see and consider the whole together, they should find every thing wonderfully ordained, and disposed in due place and form.'

\* Aug. de Civit. Dei, lib. xiv. cap. 27.

† Idem, lib. xxii. cap. 1.

‡ Chrysost. hom. de

Lapsu primi Hominis, 10.

§ Aug. de triplici Habitaculo.

\*\* Euseb. Enchirid. ad Laur.

cap. 10.

†† Euseb. Lib. de Ordine, cap. 1. & lib. ii. cap. 4.

Of these particulars we see evident examples in every man, every house, and every commonwealth: If we look to some parts of men in themselves, they are unseemly and loathsome; yet, considered with the whole body, are convenient and necessary: The same may be said of some homely places in the most beautiful palaces; or of some base and odious offices in commonwealths; as of bailiffs, hangmen, and such-like, which are notwithstanding very necessary; and St. Augustine \* says, 'What is more filthy than bawds and harlots? Yet they are sometimes necessarily permitted in cities.' What more offends the ear than a discord in music? Yet, well placed in a musical composition or performance, by mingling flats with sharps, it graces the harmony, and gives satisfaction to the ear: In like manner, all evils in the world, being regarded apart, seem inconvenient and absurd; but, considered together with the universality of all other things, add to their consummation and perfection.

There is no evil in the world but good comes of it one way or other, whether the evil be natural or moral. In natural things nothing is absolutely evil; for whatever is natural is of God, and consequently good: That which is against the nature of any thing, and helps or tends to its corruption, may be accounted evil in respect to it; but, the corruption of one thing being the generation of another, it follows, that whatever is hurtful to one thing, that is, to that which it corrupts, the same is convenient and good for that which is to be ingenerated by it; and such is the providence of God in all his creatures, that there is nothing in the world so vile or base, so loathsome, stinking, or poisonous, but it is good for something, and serves to some use or other, as daily experience shews, in dust, ashes, dirt, and even the very ordure of men and beasts, which serve to many good purposes. The same may be said of poisons, which sometimes are made medicinal, and may several ways be applicable to necessary uses; as, in some countries, they have been used for the execution of justice in punishing malefactors, instead of halter, sword, water, fire, or other instruments of justice.

The like appears in moral evils, I mean such as proceed from the malice of men, as all sin or sinful actions, which are commonly hurtful either to him that commits them or to some other man; and yet both ways always turn to some good or other. Could the love and good-will of Joseph's brethren have been of as much benefit to him as their malice and hatred, which were instrumental

to advance him to great honour and dignity, and does it not happen at other times, that one man, intent upon destroying another, preserves his life? This is verified by the testimony of Plutarch †, in regard to the life of one Prometheus, which was saved by his enemy, who, meaning to kill him, stabbed him with a sword, and lanced an imposthume within his body, which otherwise could admit of no cure. In like manner, we have frequent examples that the malice of wicked against good men, in procuring their persecution, torments, and death, turns to their exceeding great benefit, and God's great glory; and whenever God permits any mischief or evil to fall upon ill men, by the malice of others, the same is either a warning for their amendment, and consequently an effect of God's mercy; or else a due punishment for their sin, and so an act of justice, whereby he is glorified.

As to the sins of men, which are hurtful only to themselves, they sometimes turn to their good, by making them see their own weakness, and rely more than before on God's grace and assistance. Sometimes they serve as examples to others: The fall of the Prophet David and St. Peter are warnings to make us vigilant how we trust to our own strength. Sometimes also men's sins are punishments of sins, as in the Philosophers of whom the Apostle ‡ says, that God gave them over to a reprobate mind, as a punishment of their ingratitude and idolatry.

Whatever way sin is committed it turns to God's glory, as he either shews his mercy in pardoning it, or his justice in punishing it; and the infinite goodness and mercy of God affords to man such excellent remedies against it, that the benefits he receives by them, far surpass the harms that proceed from evil: Such is the benefit of wisdom, of which Solomon § says, 'Wisdom is better than rubies; and all the things that may be desired are not to be compared to it;' for it teaches us to distinguish between good and bad, and instructs us in our duty to God, and consequently in the way to eternal salvation; whereupon Lactantius \*\* discourses admirably: 'If there were no evil, nor danger, nor any thing that could hurt a man in the world, all matter for wisdom to work upon would be taken away, and so it would become unnecessary; for, if nothing were proposed to us but good, we should stand in no need of discourse, understanding, knowledge, or reason, as finding every thing besitting and commodious for us, whatever way we should turn.—If a man should bring infants, that have not the use of reason, to a banquet of

\* Aug. lib. ii. de Ord. cap. 4. † Plut. Lib. de Utilitate capiendâ ab Inimicis. ‡ Rom. i. 28.  
§ Prov. viii. 11. \*\* Lactant. Lib. de Ira Dei, cap. 13.



sweet and wholesome meats, there would be no danger for them to eat of whatever their eye or appetite should induce them to; neither for that purpose would they require discretion; but, if there were some unwholesome or poisoned meats among the rest, they might receive by them great prejudice or death, not being able to discern between the one and the other. Therefore we see, that we stand in need of reason and wisdom, rather in respect of evil than of good; and that God does not take away evil from us, because he has given us so great a remedy as wisdom, wherein there is far greater good and pleasure, than trouble and vexation in evil; because by wisdom we come to know God, and by that knowledge we attain to immortality, which is perfect felicity.\*

Have we then the benefit of wisdom only to compensate evil; have we not also for every evil a particular good, for every harm a help, for every sore a salve, for every vice a virtue, and for every malady an assured remedy, if we please to use it? St. Chrysostom\* assures us that we have: 'All evils have their contrary goods, by which they may be overcome.' By the virtue of chastity we subdue all the vices of the flesh; by humility we conquer pride; by justice we suppress all iniquity; by liberality we overcome avarice; and by fortitude and patience we triumph over all the miseries of the world. These and such other virtues being the proper ornaments of man, whereby he excels brute beasts, and is made like to God, some of the chiefest of them would be utterly extinguished, and the rest wholly obscured, if there was no sin nor evil in the world.

For, if there were no passions, no intemperance, no injuries, no afflictions, how could there be any virtue of continency, patience, temperance, or fortitude, which consist either in restraint and suppression of passions, or in the suffering of injuries, or in the tolerating of miseries and afflictions? If there were no sins of the flesh, what commendation could be given to chastity? If there was no pride, who would be praised for humility? If no man was either covetous or prodigal, who would be counted liberal? For, as by darkness we know the benefit of light, by pain the contentment of ease and pleasure, by sickness the treasure of health; so, by the turpitude and loathsomeness of vice, we know the worth and excellency of virtue.

Therefore Lactantius† has this just remark: 'If all evil were taken away, there would not remain so much as any sign of

virtue, of which all the force consists in bearing up against or overcoming evil;' which is confirmed by St. Chrysostom‡, where he says, 'Take away the heap of evil out of the world, and there will be no fulness of virtue; take away persecutors, and there will be no martyrs; take away the lovers of adultery, and chaste men will have no praise of perfection: Therefore, from the comparison with ill men grows the commendation of the good.'

The excellency of virtue, and the benefits arising from it, are not conspicuous only by its comparison with vice, but much more from the consideration of the rewards due to it. These rewards are far greater now, by means of sin and the evils that flow from that source, than they could have been if man had never sinned nor fallen into misery: Though he was ordained to eternal glory, and would have enjoyed it, had he never sinned; yet he would not have had those opportunities and matter of reward he now has, by his continual combat and conflict with sin. Man's life, as Job says, is a warfare upon earth, in which every soldier deserves a different honour and crown, according to his different labours and valour shewed against his enemies; and in this respect the Apostle describes, as it were, a combat between us and our enemy the devil, who assaults us with fiery darts and spiritual arms of wickedness, and therefore he advises us to take the whole armour of God, the breastplate of righteousness, the sword of the Spirit; which he expounds to be the word of God, the shield of faith, and the helmet of salvation; And of himself he says, that he had fought a good fight, and therefore expected a crown of righteousness, which the just Judge had laid up for him, and all the faithful in general, further teaching, that no man shall be crowned except he strive lawfully.

But, if there were no sin nor temptation, there could be no fight, no fight no victory, and no victory no crown, whereby it appears what benefit redounds to man by sin, and other evils, as, from the conquest of them, results the great glory which God will not fail to bestow on his servants.

It is manifest, from what has been said, that both natural and moral evil can be well and fully explained under one, good, bountiful, merciful, just, and all-wise God, without having recourse to the two principles of the Manicheans, the consideration of which will make the subject of another letter.

\* Chrysost. in vi. Math. hom. xv. *Lapsu Adam.*

† Lactant. de Ira, cap. xiii.

‡ Chrysost. hom. de

*The HISTORY of ENGLAND (Vol. XXIV, Page 361.) continued.*

During this whole reign, the King's religion was so great a secret, that very few were acquainted with it; and therefore the King more boldly protested his zeal for the Protestant religion, and, on all occasions, declared he would maintain it against the attempts of the Papists. These protestations might then have some effect, since it is very natural for a King to favour his own religion; but, since it had been certainly known that Charles II. was a Papist, had abjured the Protestant religion before his restoration, and professed, though secretly, the Popish religion; these so solemn and so frequent protestations must be thought very strange, being intended only to deceive his subjects.

After the Speaker was chosen, and approved by the King, the House of Commons immediately discovered what was to be expected from them, by expelling some of their Members, for having been Abhorers. But, not content with punishing their own Members, they ordered an address to be presented to the King, to remove from all public offices Sir George Jefferies, Serjeant at law, Recorder of London, and Chief Justice of Chester, as guilty of the same crime, and a betrayer of the rights of the subject.

As this was a new Parliament, and as the affair of the plot was to be resumed at the King's own desire, the witnesses, who had already deposed, laid before the House their informations, and were joined by Dangerfield, Jennison, Dugdale, and one Turberville, a new evidence; some likewise came from Ireland. Upon a report made to the House, that Dr. Tonge, who had first discovered the plot to the King, had received no gratuity, he was now recommended to his Majesty for the first good ecclesiastical preferment that fell in his gift; but the Doctor was disappointed of the benefit of this recommendation, by leaving the world not long after. The King, on this occasion, discovered no less zeal than the Commons, and issued out a proclamation, with a promise of his pardon to any person who should, within two months, give farther information and evidence concerning the horrid and execrable Popish plot.

But this dissimulation was not capable of deceiving the Commons. Five days after the opening of the Parliament, the 26th of October, the Lord Russel moved, 'That they might, in the first place, take into consideration how to suppress Popery, and prevent a Popish successor. He was seconded by Sir Henry Capel, brother to the Earl of

Essex, who, in a long speech, related what had been done to the prejudice of the kingdom during the present reign. He ascribed the whole to Popish counsels: He spoke of the first Dutch war; of the division of the fleet; of the affair of Chatham; of the fire of London; of the discharge of the prisoners concerned in that wicked act, without trial; of the violation of the triple league; of the seizing the Dutch Smyrna fleet before war was proclaimed; of the second Dutch war; of the permission to the Irish Papists to wear arms; of the alteration of the government of Scotland, by lodging it in a Commissioner and a Council, besides an army of twenty thousand men. He said the Papists were emboldened to act any thing, by the hopes of having the Duke of York for King: That they were moreover encouraged by the French Ambassador, who, by his frequency at Court, seemed to be rather one of the family, and of the King's household, than a foreign Ambassador; and, by his free recourse to his Majesty, rather a prime Minister of State of this kingdom, than a Counsellor to another Prince: That, since all these irregularities and enormities proceeded from the Popish party, supported by the Duke of York, it was high time to think of some effectual expedient to prevent Popery and a Popish successor.

Several other Members spoke to the same effect, some more, some less; and no man offered to vindicate the Duke, or speak in his behalf, till the House came to the two following resolves, upon the 2d of November:

1. That the Duke of York's being a Papist, and the hopes of his coming such to the crown, hath given the greatest countenance and encouragement to the present designs and conspiracies against the King and the Protestant religion.

2. That, in defence of the King's person and government, and the Protestant religion, this House doth declare, that they will stand by his Majesty with their lives and fortunes; and that, if his Majesty should come to any violent death, which God forbid, they will revenge it to the utmost of their power on the Papists.

Upon these two votes, the Lord Russel moved for a Committee to bring in a bill to disable the Duke of York from inheriting the crown. This affair was now debated with great spirit in several eloquent speeches on both sides of the question. The substance of what was urged for the bill was, that the evils which the kingdom had felt, and still laboured under, proceeded from Popish counsels,

els, begun and headed by the Duke of York: That the danger must be extreme, should he ever enjoy the crown: That it might be read in Scripture, 'That one man ought to die for a nation, but not that three nations should die for one man.' The opposers of the bill offered not to shew there was no danger in a Popish King. This they were willing to suppose; but pretended, that there were other expedients to prevent this danger, than that of exclusion: That, besides, it could not be expected, that the Duke of York, and many others, would submit to this law, the consequence whereof would be a civil war, in which the Duke of York would be supported by all the Princes of Europe.

To this objection it was answered, That no expedient could be thought of to secure the Protestant religion under a Popish Prince, who would have a Popish Council, Popish Judges, Popish Magistrates and Deputy-Lieutenants, Popish Commanders at sea and land, nay, and Popish Bishops too. That the excluding the Duke from the succession was no depriving him of his right to the crown, of which he had rendered himself incapable, by embracing a religion contrary to that of the kingdom; for a Popish King and Protestant subjects were irreconcilable.

The others replied, there was no law which, for a difference of opinion in religion, deprived any man of his right.

In conclusion, it was resolved, 'That a bill be brought in to disable the Duke of York to inherit the imperial crown of this realm.'

Hitherto the Court party had only skirmished, as I may say, in hopes that an engagement might be avoided; but, when this vote had passed, and the bill was read the first time, Sir Leoline Jenkins, Secretary of State, stood up and argued directly against it, by alledging:

1. That it was contrary to natural justice to condemn any man before the conviction, or the hearing of him.

2. It was contrary to the principles of our religion to dispossess a man of his right, because he differs in point of faith.

3. He was of opinion, that the Kings of England had their right from God alone, and that no power on earth could deprive them of it.

4. It was against the oath of allegiance, taken in its own sense, without jesuitical evasions; which binding all persons to the King, his heirs, and successors, the Duke, as presumptive heir, must be understood.

The advocates for the bill answered to the first objection, 'That not only the Duke of

York's interests were concerned, but those of the whole kingdom; and that, if the Duke of York had withdrawn at the time the Parliament was going to meet, his absence ought not to prevent their providing for the good of the kingdom.' To the second objection it was answered, 'That, in establishing for principle, that difference of opinion in religion ought to be no cause for dispossessing any man of his right, all the acts of Parliament, made since the reformation, against Papists and sectaries were condemned, who, as subjects, had rights in common with the rest; of which, nevertheless, it was thought expedient to deprive them, on account of the dangers to which the kingdom would be exposed, if they were left in the enjoyment of them. That this was a maxim generally received in all states, Protestant and Popish. That it was very true, the subjects of a different religion might be injured by being deprived of their rights; but that this injury proceeded not from the Government's having no right to take this precaution, but from taking it unreasonably and groundlessly, through prejudice, pride, passion, revenge, and hatred.' To the third objection it was answered, 'That, allowing the principle, that the Kings of England had their right from God alone, it should at least have been specified wherein consisted this right, and it would never be proved, that the Kings of England were invested with power from God to alter the constitution, or introduce a new religion at pleasure. But, if by this right was understood only that of the succession, the principle was false, as might be proved by many instances in the English succession; for all the Kings and Queens since Henry VII. mounted the throne by virtue of an act of Parliament, which had settled the succession upon the posterity of that Prince, and had since been confirmed by others.' It was replied to the fourth objection, 'That the oath of allegiance, which bound the subject to the King's heirs and successors, was to be understood, when those heirs and successors were on the throne, and not while they were yet subjects: But, supposing even the oath to be meant of an engagement to acknowledge for King the next heir, it certainly became void, if that heir rendered himself incapable of succeeding by his ill conduct. That the laws which imposed oaths had always in view a certain constitution of government, which they supposed constant and unalterable, because all cases that might happen could not be foreseen. But that it could not be denied there were possible cases, in which these oaths would become intirely null; as, for example, if the presumptive heir should declare

declare openly against the constitution of the State, and clearly discover, that he intended to alter it, when on the throne; and if, in that case, it was pretended the subject was still bound, by his oath of allegiance, to this successor, the plain meaning of the oath would be, That the subjects bound themselves to slavery, whenever the Prince should think fit to impose it; which was absurd: In fine, that the Parliament was the sole Judge of such cases.

But the advocates for the bill, not contented with replying to Jenkins's objections, added likewise other reasons to demonstrate the legality, the expedience, the necessity, of the exclusion of the Duke of York. They proved the first point by precedents taken from the history of England; by which they demonstrated, that, on several occasions, the Parliament had really disposed of the crown in a different manner from the usual custom. Edward III. was acknowledged King, in his father's life-time; and Henry IV, while Richard II. was still living. The Parliament, moreover, granted the crown to Henry IV, and settled the succession in his posterity, contrary to the known and natural right of the Earl of March, who was next heir to Richard II. Then they settled the crown upon the Duke of York, and his posterity, after the death of Henry VI, tho' Henry had a legitimate son living. After the house of York had enjoyed the crown for three successive reigns, though that house had a numerous issue, the Parliament transferred the crown to Henry VII, and his posterity. They gave a power to Henry VIII. to name his successors, and settle the succession as he should think proper. Lastly, on the succession of James I. to the crown, though no act was demanded by him to confirm his right, the Parliament, however, made one, in order not to lose their own. As to the objection, 'That these Princes were possessed of the crown, when these acts were made;' it ought to be observed, that, though they had the power in their hands, and were in possession, they thought fit to demand the Parliament's confirmation, as a thing absolutely necessary to justify their right. In fine, it was impossible for the Parliament, considered as consisting of King, Lords, and Commons, to act any thing contrary to the laws, since their power of repealing old, and enacting new laws, could not be disputed. That the supreme and absolute authority resides in the Parliament, composed of King and both Houses: For what is the Parliament, but a body consisting of all the Members of the State, to which no power on earth hath a right to prescribe? To say, therefore, that

the Parliament can act unjustly against the laws, is to say, that all the Members of the same body may act unjustly to themselves, and be responsible for this injustice; which is an absurdity not to be defended.

As to the fitness and benefit of this bill, it was not necessary to use many arguments to shew, that it was expedient and fit, that the Government and religion should be secured, and the people delivered from their fears and suspicions. It could not even be denied, that the exclusion of the Duke of York would be attended with these advantages. But, as it could not be supposed that the Duke of York, and his adherents, would submit to this bill, which might occasion a civil war, wherein the Duke might be supported by foreign aid; to this objection it was answered, That it was better to hazard such a war, than be exposed to a more certain danger, namely, of seeing the laws and religion invaded by a Popish Prince.

But it was principally to demonstrate the necessity of the exclusion bill, that the advocates for it displayed all their wit and eloquence. They maintained, that all precautions to limit the power of a Popish Prince would be fruitless, because his promises and oaths could not be relied on, from which the Pope, through a motive of religion, could absolve him. That, before the reformation, the reign of Henry VII. furnished very remarkable instances, and it did not appear, that Popes, since the reformation, had relinquished their principles. That, besides, the Duke of York's zeal for his religion, and his principles concerning the Government, were well known, since the letters of his Secretary, and his intimate union with France, had clearly shewn he was not only disposed to undertake any thing to support the interests of his religion, but had even, for that end, engaged in measures very prejudicial to the State. That it was to Popish Councils, and to the Duke in particular, that the two Dutch wars, so contrary to the interests of England, were to be ascribed. That to him were owing the non-execution of the laws made against Popish Recusants, the pernicious designs of the Cabal; and that Coleman's letters made it as clear as the sun, that he was the chief author of the frequent adjournments and prorogations of the Parliament, at the very time they were employed in seeking out expedients to save Europe and the Protestant religion from certain ruin. Other arguments were also alledged to prove, that all the precautions which could be taken would be to no purpose, when the Duke should be on the throne. First, it was said, that his union with France would supply him

him with money, without his being obliged to apply to the Parliament. That he might thereby maintain what forces he pleased; and, having an army at his command, would be master of the kingdom, and free to perform, or not perform, the conditions on which he should be raised to the throne. That with this army he might influence the elections, and procure such a Parliament as would subvert all possible precautions. That there was too much reason to believe, that the late army had been raised with this design, since, being certain that it was not intended against France, it could only be designed against the subjects. Nay, it was likely this was the intent of the expedient proposed, that, when the King should happen to die, the Parliament then in being, or the last that was in being, should assemble and sit a competent time, without any new summons or elections; so that, after the expiration of this competent time, the kingdom would fall into the inconvenience just mentioned. That, if the transactions since the King's restoration were considered, it would be found, that nothing had been done, with relation to the Government, but what tended to subvert it, and introduce Popery. That the Duke of York's influence in the King's Councils was well known: That, though he was absent, his adherents and creatures enjoyed the principal places in the Court and kingdom, and that from him proceeded all the evils wherewith England was afflicted, and all the dangers the nation had to fear. That if, after so manifest a discovery of his designs; after the last testimony of Bedloe on his death-bed; after all the evidence of an execrable plot against the State and religion, the Duke's sincerity and flattering promises were to be trusted, the consequence would be a too late and fruitless repentance. From these reasons, and many others, it was inferred, that the exclusion-bill was absolutely necessary, and that the people justly expected from their Representatives this extraordinary precaution, to free them from their fears.

The Court party were extremely embarrassed. There were facts alledged against the Duke, which could not be answered; and there were others which they durst not directly deny, for fear of farther disputes, at a time when the torrent ran so high against the Duke; nay, very few ventured to appear openly for him. Amongst these, were Sir Leoline Jenkins, Secretary of State; Mr. Hyde, a Privy-counsellor and one of the three who then managed the Duke's affairs; Mr. Seymour, and one more. Sir Leoline Jenkins desired the House to consider, 'That the Duke of York was the King's brother,

and son of Charles I, for whose memory the nation had a great veneration: That the Duke was enriched with excellent endowments, which he had employed in the service of the nation, by fighting their battles and defending them from the oppression of their enemies; and was only guilty of this one crime, which he hoped, upon a mature deliberation, would not deserve so great a condemnation.'—He remembered them, 'that there were laws already for the punishment of the crimes he was accused of; and therefore humbly conceived they ought not to chastise him, by making a new law before any hearing.' Mr. Hyde added, 'I do not know, that any of the King's murderers were condemned, without being heard; and must we deal thus with the brother of our King?—It would consist much better with the justice of the House to impeach him, and try him in a formal way, and then cut off his head, if he deserve it. I will not (continued he) dispute the power of Parliaments; but I question whether this law, if made, would be good in itself.—For aught I know, when you have made this law, it may have a flaw in it; if not, I am confident there are a loyal party, which will never obey; but will think themselves bound, by their oath of allegiance and duty, to pay obedience to the Duke, if ever he should come to be King, which must occasion a civil war.'—

In the course of the debates on this bill, Sir Francis Winnington alledged, 'That an act of the thirteenth of Elizabeth made it treason for any man to say, that the Parliament could not alter the succession.' To which Mr. Finch replied: 'I will not say, that acts of Parliament cannot dispose of the succession, because it was made treason by a statute in the 13th of Elizabeth; but I will deny, that the Kings of England rule by virtue of any statute law, as was suggested; for their right is by so ancient a prescription, as that it may justly be said to be from God alone, and that no power on earth ought to dispute it.'

Though this question was only accidentally raised, and carried no farther, I think it ought not to pass unregarded, because it serves to discover the two opinions among the English concerning the succession. Some believe, that, in extraordinary cases, the Parliament has power to dispose of the succession, because the Parliament is supposed to include the whole nation, from the King to the meanest subject; and it is absurd to dispute the power of the whole nation, united in one body, to order what is for their well-being. Others maintain, that the succession is unalterable, and admits not of any change,

change, either by the nation in a body, or by the Parliament : That, if this is done, it is unjustly, and the parties concerned are not obliged to submit to the Parliament's decisions : That such changes were never made, without causing troubles and civil wars in the kingdom ; because, as it is not in the power of the King to deprive the nation or the Parliament of their rights, so neither is it in the power of the Parliament to deprive the next heir of the succession, to which he is intitled by nature and birth. This question has never been unanimously decided ; but each party maintain their opinion, and determine according to the strength of their reasons. In all appearance, this dispute will be still long continued.

At last, after several days debates, the exclusion-bill passed the House by a great majority. This bill was much the same with the other, brought in during the last Parliament, only it had this additional clause : ' That, during the life of James Duke of York, the act should be given in charge at every assizes and general sessions, and read openly, in every cathedral, parish-church and chapel, twice every year, immediately after divine service, that is to say, on the 25th of December, and upon Easter-day.'

While the Commons were proceeding on this bill, the King endeavoured to interrupt their debates by two messages : By the first, he desired them to expedite such matters as were depending before them relating to Popery and the plot ; assuring them, that all remedies they could tender to him, conducing to these ends, should be very acceptable to him, provided they were such as might consist with preserving the succession of the crown in the legal course of descent.

Upon this message, an address was presented to the King by the House, in which they said ; ' That, though the time of their sitting had not much exceeded a fortnight, yet they had, in that time, not only made a considerable progress in some things absolutely necessary for the safety of his Majesty's person, the effectual suppression of Popery, and the security of the religion, lives, and estates of his Majesty's Protestant subjects ; but, even in relation to the trials of the five Lords impeached in Parliament, they had so far proceeded, as they should in a short time be ready for the same. But they could not (without being unfaithful to his Majesty and their country) omit humbly to inform his Majesty, that their difficulties, even as to those trials, were much increased by the evil and destructive counsels of those persons, who advised his Majesty first to the prorogation, and then to the dissolution of the last Parliament, at a time when the Commons were prepared for those trials ; as likewise by the many and long prorogations of the present Parliament, before the same was permitted to sit. That a principal evidence was unfortunately dead, between the calling and the sitting of the Parliament. That others had been taken off, or discouraged from giving their evidence. To prevent the like inconveniencies for the future, they made it their humble request to his Majesty, that he would not suffer himself to be prevailed upon, by the like counsels, to do any thing which might occasion either the deferring a full discovery of the plot, or the preventing the conspirators from being brought to speedy and exemplary justice and punishment.'

[To be continued.]

*The compendious System of Natural History continued, from Vol. XXIV. Page 189.*

*With the Indian Bustard coloured from Nature.*

**I**TS height is calculated to be about 20 inches, in the action or posture in which it is drawn : It is a slimmer bird (having longer legs in proportion) than any other bird of this genus I have yet seen.

The bill is longer than in our English bustard, and of a whitish colour ; the eyes are large ; the irides hazle-coloured ; the eye-lids ash-coloured ; the sides of the head, all round the eyes, are of a bright brown colour ; the top of the head, and the whole neck, are covered with black feathers, hanging a little loose, with narrow points ; the back, rump, and tail, are of a bright brown ; the feathers on the back have their middles black, with a small powdering of the same colour on their brown parts ; the tail has transverse bars of black, with the like pow-

dering on the intermediate brown bars ; from the upper part of the back, the brown spotted with black passes quite round the lower part of the neck before ; all the covert-feathers of the wings are white, except that the smaller feathers about the joint or bend are edged with black ; the quills, or greater wing-feathers nearest the back, are brownish ; with black spots ; the middle quills are white, with transverse bars and powderings of black ; the greater or outer quills have their outer webs white, their tips gradually becoming of a dark ash-colour ; the whole under side, from the transverse brown bar on the breast to the covert-feathers under the tail, is covered with black feathers ; the legs are long, and the toes short in proportion ; they are void of feathers a pretty way above the knees ;

the



*The Indian Bustard.*







the toes are only three, all standing forward, as in all birds of the bustard kind; they are covered with scales of a whitish colour; the claws are dusky.

This bird is a native of Bengal, in the East-Indies, where it is called Churge. The annexed figure was taken from a drawing in the collection of the late worthy Dr. Mead, Physician to the King, and is the only figure I have ventured to introduce into this history, of which I had not seen either the whole, or the principal parts, of the real thing in nature. I believe this to

be as genuine a piece, as if I had drawn it myself from life: It was drawn by the procurement of Mr. Cole, a Gentleman residing in Bengal, who had particular obligations to Dr. Mead, and sent over to the Doctor, as a return of favours received, about 20 drawings of different birds of that country, which were attested to be drawn strictly from nature. I believe we have hitherto no account of this bird, though it seems to be amongst the first that would attract the notice of a curious observer.

*A Glimpse of Pastoral Life, the Danger of Prosperity, and the Happiness of Solitude; with the History of a Hermit.—From the History of RASSELAS, Prince of Abissinia.*

RASSELAS was still eager upon his inquiries after happiness; and, having heard of a hermit, that lived near the lowest cataract of the Nile, and filled the whole country with the fame of his sanctity, resolved to visit his retreat, and inquire whether that felicity, which public life could not afford, was to be found in solitude; and whether a man, whose age and virtue made him venerable, could teach any peculiar art of shunning evils, or enduring them.

Imlac and the Princess, his sister, agreed to accompany him; and, after the necessary preparations, they began their journey. Their way lay through fields, where shepherds tended their flocks, and the lambs were playing upon the pasture. 'This, said the poet, is the life which has been often celebrated for its innocence and quiet; let us pass the heat of the day among the shepherds tents, and know whether all our searches are not to terminate in pastoral simplicity.'

The proposal pleased them; and they induced the shepherds, by small presents and familiar questions, to tell their opinion of their own state: They were so rude and ignorant, so little able to compare the good with the evil of the occupation, and so indistinct in their narratives and descriptions, that very little could be learned from them. But it was evident that their hearts were cankered with discontent; that they considered themselves as condemned to labour for the luxury of the rich; and looked up with stupid malevolence toward those that were placed above them.

The Princess pronounced with vehemence, that she would never suffer these envious savages to be her companions; and that she should not soon be desirous of seeing any more specimens of rustic happiness; but could not believe that all the accounts of primeval pleasures were fabulous, and was yet in doubt whether life had any thing that could be justly preferred to the placid grati-

fications of fields and woods. She hoped that the time would come, when, with a few virtuous and elegant companions, she should gather flowers planted by her own hand, fondle the lambs of her own ewe, and listen, without care, among brooks and breezes, to one of her maidens reading in the shade.

On the next day they continued their journey, till the heat compelled them to look round for shelter. At a small distance they saw a thick wood, which they no sooner entered, than they perceived that they were approaching the habitations of men. The shrubs were diligently cut away, to open walks where the shades were darkest; the boughs of opposite trees were artificially interwoven; seats of flowery turf were raised in vacant spaces; and a rivulet, that wandered along the side of a winding path, had its banks sometimes opened into small basins, and its stream sometimes obstructed by little mounds of stone heaped together to increase its murmurs.

They passed slowly through the wood, delighted with such unexpected accommodations; and entertained each other with conjecturing what, or who, he could be, that, in those rude and unfrequented regions, had leisure and art for such harmless luxury.

As they advanced, they heard the sound of music, and saw youths and virgins dancing in the grove; and, going still farther, beheld a stately palace, built upon a hill, surrounded with woods. The laws of Eastern hospitality allowed them to enter; and the master welcomed them, like a man liberal and wealthy.

He was skilful enough in appearances, soon to discern that they were no common guests, and spread his table with magnificence. The eloquence of Imlac caught his attention, and the lofty courtesy of the Princess excited his respect. When they offered to depart, he intreated their stay;

and was, the next day, still more unwilling to dismiss them, than before. They were easily persuaded to stop, and civility grew up, in time, to freedom and confidence.

The Prince now saw all the domestics cheerful, and all the face of nature smiling round the place, and could not forbear to hope, that he should find here what he was seeking; but, when he was congratulating the master upon his possessions, he answered, with a sigh: 'My condition has indeed the appearance of happiness; but appearances are delusive. My prosperity puts my life in danger; the Bassa of Egypt is my enemy, incensed only by my wealth and popularity. I have been hitherto protected against him by the Princes of the country; but, as the favour of the great is uncertain, I know not how soon my defenders may be persuaded to share the plunder with the Bassa. I have sent my treasures into a distant country, and, upon the first alarm, am prepared to follow them; then will my enemies riot in my mansion, and enjoy the gardens which I have planted.'

They all joined in lamenting his danger, and deprecating his exile; and the Princess was so much disturbed with the tumult of grief and indignation, that she retired to her apartment. They continued with their kind inviter a few days longer, and then went forward to find the hermit.

They came on the third day, by the direction of the peasants, to the hermit's cell; it was a cavern in the side of a mountain overshadowed with palm-trees, at such a distance from the cataract, that nothing more was heard than a gentle uniform murmur, such as composed the mind to pensive meditation, especially when it was assisted by the wind whistling among the branches. The first rude essay of nature had been so much improved by human labour, that the cave contained several apartments, appropriated to different uses, and often afforded lodging to travellers, whom darkness or tempests happened to overtake.

The hermit sat on a bench at the door, to enjoy the coolness of the evening: On one side, lay a book, with pens and papers; on the other, mechanical instruments of various kinds. As they approached him unregarded, the Princess observed, that he had not the countenance of a man that had found, or could teach, the way to happiness.

They saluted him with great respect; which he repaid like a man not unaccustomed to the forms of Courts: 'My children, said he, if you have lost your way, you shall be willingly supplied with such conveniences for the night, as this cavern

will afford. I have all that nature requires, and you will not expect delicacies in a hermit's cell.'

They thanked him, and, entering, were pleased with the neatness and regularity of the place. The hermit set flesh and wine before them, though he fed only upon fruits and water. His discourse was cheerful without levity, and pious without enthusiasm. He soon gained the esteem of his guests, and the Princess repented of her hasty censure.

At last Imlac began thus: 'I do not now wonder, that your reputation is so far extended; we have heard, at Cairo, of your wisdom, and came hither to implore your direction for this young man and maiden in the choice of life.'

'To him that lives well, answered the hermit, every form of life is good; nor can I give any other rule for choice, than to remove from all apparent evil.'

'He will remove most certainly from evil, said the Prince, who shall devote himself to that solitude which you have recommended by your example.'

'I have, indeed, lived fifteen years in solitude, said the hermit; but have no desire that my example should gain any imitators. In my youth I professed arms, and was raised by degrees to the highest military rank. I have traversed wide countries, at the head of my troops, and seen many battles and sieges. At last, being disgusted by the preferment of a younger Officer, and finding my vigour beginning to decay, I resolved to close my life in peace, having found the world full of snares, discord, and misery. I had once escaped from the pursuit of the enemy by the shelter of this cavern, and therefore chose it for my final residence. I employed artificers to form it into chambers, and stored it with all that I was likely to want.

'For some time after my retreat, I rejoiced like a tempest-beaten sailor at his entrance into the harbour, being delighted with the sudden change of the noise and hurry of war to stillness and repose. When the pleasure of novelty went away, I employed my hours in examining the plants which grow in the valley, and the minerals which I collected from the rocks: But that inquiry is now grown tasteless and irksome. I have been, for some time, unsettled and distracted; my mind is disturbed with a thousand perplexities of doubt, and vanities of imagination, which hourly prevail upon me, because I have no opportunities of relaxation or diversion. I am sometimes ashamed to think, that I could not secure myself from vice, but by retiring from the practice of virtue, and begin to suspect, that I was rather

being impelled by resentment, than led by devotion, into solitude. My fancy riots in scenes of folly; and I lament that I have lost so much, and have gained so little. In solitude, if I escape the example of bad men, I want likewise the counsel and conversation of the good. I have been long comparing the evils with the advantages of society, and resolve to return into the world to-morrow.

The life of a solitary man will be certainly miserable, but not certainly devout.

They heard his resolution with surprise, but, after a short pause, offered to conduct him to Cairo. He dug up a considerable treasure, which he had hid among the rocks; and accompanied them to the city, on which, as he approached it, he gazed with rapture.

*An Account of the late Discoveries of Antiquities at Herculaneum, and of an Earthquake there; in a Letter from Camillo Paderni, Keeper of the Museum at Herculaneum, and F. R. S. to Tho. Hollis, Esq; F. R. S. dated, Portici, Feb. 1, 1758.—Read before the Royal Society, April 6, 1758.*

*From the Philosophical Transactions, Vol. L.*

WE have been working continually at Herculaneum, Pompeii, and Stabiz, since my last of Dec. 16, 1756. The most remarkable discoveries made there are these which follow:

February 1757, was found a small and most beautiful figure of a naked Venus in bronze, the height of which is six Neapolitan inches. She has silver eyes, bracelets

of gold on her arms, and chains of the same metal above her feet; and appears in the attitude of loosening one of her sandals. The base is of bronze inlaid with foliage of silver, on one side of which is placed a dolphin.

In July we met with an inscription, about twelve Neapolitan palms in length, which I have here copied;

IMP. CAESAR, VESPASIANVS, AVG. PONTIF, MAX  
TRIB. POT. VII. IMP. XVII. P. P. COS. VII. DESIGN. VIII

TEMPLVM, MATRIS, DEVM, TERRAE, MOTV, CONLAPSVM, RESTITVIT

After having found a great number of volumes of papyrus in Herculaneum; many pugillaries, styles, and stands with ink in them, as formerly mentioned; at length, in the month of August, upon opening a small box, we also found, to our exceeding great joy, the instrument, with which they used to write their manuscripts. It is made of wood, of an oblong form, but petrified, and broke into two pieces. There is no slit in it, that being unnecessary, as the ancients did not join their letters in the manner we do, but wrote them separate.

In September were discovered eight marble busts, in the form of terms. One of these represents Vitellius, another Archimedes; and both are of the finest workmanship. The following characters, in a black tint, are still legible on the latter, namely, ΑΡΧΙΜΕΔΗΣ, which is all the inscription that now remains.

In October was dug up a curious bust of a young person, who has a helmet on his head, adorned with a civic crown, and cheek-pieces fastened under his chin. Also another very fine bust of a philosopher, with a beard, and short thick hair, having a slight drapery on his left shoulder. Likewise two female busts; one unknown, in a veil; the other Minerva, with a helmet; both of middling workmanship.

In November, we met with two busts of

philosophers, of excellent workmanship, and, as may be easily perceived, of the same artist; but unfortunately, like many others, without names.

In January, was found a small but most beautiful eagle, in bronze. It hath silver eyes, perches on a praefriculum, and holds a fawn between its talons.

In the same month we discovered, at Stabiz, a term, six palms high, on which is a head of Plato, in the finest preservation, and performed in a very masterly manner. Also divers vases, instruments for sacrificing, scales, balances, weights, and other implements for domestic uses, all in bronze.

At length I have finished, with much labour, the examination and arrangement of the scales, balances, and weights, which are very numerous in this Museum; and, what is remarkable, many of the former, with all the weights, exactly answer those now in use at Naples. At present, I am considering the liquid measures; and also engaged in disposing the paintings in the new apartment allotted for them. These affairs, with my usual province of inspecting the workmen, who are busied in digging; my being obliged to keep an exact register of every thing that is discovered; besides other daily and accidental occurrences; employ my time so intirely, that I have not a moment's repose, but in my bed.

The square belonging to the palace, in which the Museum is deposited, will be finished, and completely ornamented, by Easter. In the center of it I have placed the bronze horse, which was broken in many pieces, and restored by me, as mentioned in my last. In the walls of the colonades are affixed all the inscriptions hitherto discovered; and I shall yet adorn them with altars, curule chairs, and other antiquities proper for such places. The principal entrance into the Museum hath been made to correspond with the grand stair-case. On the right side of it stands the consular statue of Marcus Nonius Balbus, the father; and on the left, that of Marcus Nonius Balbus, the son; with two inscriptions relating to, and found near them. Upon the stair-case, are placed eight antique statues in bronze, on beautiful pedestals of polished marble. In an opening in the center of the right-hand colonade, is fixed the statue of the wife of the elder Balbus, with the antique inscription belonging to it. At the entrance of the square, a magnificent pair of iron gates, with palisades, are just put up, ornamented with many bronzes, which are gilt;

and, on the sides of these gates, are two other consular statues of persons unknown.

The whole day and night of the 24th of last month, it seemed as if mount Vesuvius would again have swallowed up this country. On that day, it suffered two internal fractures, which intirely changed its appearance within the crater, destroying the little mountain, that had been forming within it for some years, and was risen above the sides, and throwing up, by violent explosions, immense quantities of stones, lava, ashes, and fire. At night, the flames burst out with greater vehemence; the explosions were more frequent and horrible, and our houses shook continually. Many fled to Naples, and the boldest persons trembled. For my own part, I resolved to abide the event here at Portici, on account of my family, consisting of eight children, and a very weak and aged mother, whose life must have been lost by a removal in such circumstances, and so rigorous a season. But it pleased God to preserve us; for the mountain, having vented itself that night and the succeeding day, is since become calm, and throws out only a few ashes.

### *A DISSERTATION on the Use of CURIOSITY.*

**A** Common question is proposed, by the vulgar, to men who are busied in examining the productions of nature, and that with some sort of sneer: To what end are all these inquiries? By which they mean to insinuate, that these virtuosi are at the bottom but madmen, who spend their time in a kind of knowledge which promises no advantage; and in this way of thinking they are the more convinced of being right, as they find natural history no part of public institutions, nor received into academies among the philosophical sciences, and holding no rank either in church or state; for this reason they look on it as a mere curiosity, which only serves as an amusement for the idle and indolent.

The kind of men, who most frequently ask this question, 'To what end all these inquiries?' are of a heavy, dull, and phlegmatic disposition, of weak judgment, and low education. Amongst ourselves, in great cities, in large towns, and at academies, the searching into nature ceases now to be uncommon; nor is this question ever heard among men of solid learning; it is chiefly, and frequently, put in the more remote provinces by the inferior order of people; who think of nothing but indulging their own appetites, and look on every thing as useless, which does not serve that purpose.

We were created for the glory of the Creator, which cannot be manifested unless we

know him, either by revelation or the works of the creation. As to the latter, I suspect that many come into the world, and remain here even to old age, who never saw the creation but from afar; just like brute beasts, which cannot fail of seeing the verdure and various colours that clothe the earth, but proceed not farther. This seems as if one, who should be carried into a botanic garden to see the immense variety of plants brought together from all parts with incredible trouble, care, and expence, should only observe that the leaves were green, and the flowers of various colours, just as they are every-where else. Could such an one be truly and justly said to have seen the garden? Or, if any one should go into a museum, filled with natural objects of the rarest kind, preserved in spirit of wine, and should only attend to the clearness of the liquor, and, though he saw a body hanging in it, should not inquire what body it was, would not he, who took the trouble of shewing these sights to so incurious a person, think his time thrown away? Would such a spectator deserve to be let into such a place?

I cannot help, on this occasion, calling to mind the manner in which a Professor used sometimes to excite attention, by an apt similitude, when he was demonstrating insects to his pupils. The similitude, or rather fable, was as follows: Once upon a time the

seven

seven wise men of Greece were met together at Athens, and it was proposed that every one of them should mention what he thought the greatest wonder in the creation: One of them, of higher conceptions than the rest, proposed the opinion of some of the astronomers about the fixed stars, which they believed to be so many suns, that had each their planets rolling about them, and were stored with plants and animals like this earth. Fired with this thought, they agreed to supplicate Jupiter, that he would at least permit them to take a journey to the moon, and stay there three days, in order to see the wonders of that place, and give an account of them at their return. Jupiter consented, and ordered them to assemble on a high mountain, where there should be a cloud ready to convey them to the place they desired to see. They picked out some chosen companions, who might assist them in describing and painting the objects they should meet with: At length they arrived at the moon, and found a palace there well fitted up for their reception: The next day, being very much fatigued with their journey, they kept quiet at home till noon; and, being still faint, they refreshed themselves with a most delicious entertainment, which they relished so well, that it overcame their curiosity: This day they only saw through the windows that delightful spot, adorned with the most beautiful flowers, to which the beams of the sun gave an uncommon lustre, and heard the singing of most melodious birds, till evening came on. The next day they rose very early, in order to begin their observations; but some very beautiful young Ladies of the country, coming to make them a visit, advised them first to recruit their strength, before they exposed themselves to the laborious task they were about to undertake.

The delicate meats, the rich wines, the beauty of these damsels, prevailed over the resolution of these strangers: A fine concert of music is introduced; the young ones begin to dance, and all is turned to jollity; so that this whole day was spent in gallantry, till some of the neighbouring inhabitants, growing envious at their mirth, rushed in with drawn swords: The elder part of the company tried to appease the younger, promising, the very next day, they would bring the rioters to justice: This they performed, and the third day the cause was heard; and what with accusations, pleadings, exceptions, and the judgment itself, the whole day was taken up, on which the term set by Jupiter expired. On their return to Greece, all the country flocked in upon them to hear the wonders of the moon described; but all they could tell was (for that was all they knew)

that the ground was covered with green, intermixed with flowers, and that the birds sung among the branches of the trees; but what kinds of flowers they saw, or what kinds of birds they heard, they were totally ignorant; upon which they were treated every-where with contempt. If we apply this fable to men of the present age, we shall perceive a very just similitude: By these three days, the fable denotes the three ages of man: First youth, in which we are too feeble, in every respect, to look into the works of the Creator; all that season is given up to idleness, luxury, and pastime: 2dly, manhood, in which men are employed in settling, marrying, educating children, providing fortunes for them, and raising a family: 3dly, old age, in which, after having made their fortunes, they are overwhelmed with law-suits relating to their estates. Thus it frequently happens, that men never consider to what end they were destined, and why they were brought into the world.

As to bodies, the vulgar are ready enough to admire them in the larger kinds of animals, plants, minerals, and metals; but, when they perceive any one examining into the minute parts of nature, such as insects and shells, grasses and mosses, earthy particles and petrifications, they look upon it as idle curiosity. The ancients were of opinion, that the bodies about us concerned us no farther than as they were good for food or physic. Hence their inquiries all tended to find out what were fit to eat, and what would cure some distemper; and whatever plant or animal could not be referred to one of these classes was neglected. It is true, that the immediate use of many bodies is hitherto unknown to us, yet we have great reason to believe, that all the bodies in the universe, some way or other, contribute to our advantage. Hay, which men take such pains to collect in the summer, is of no use to man immediately, but it is a commodity of the utmost consequence to him mediately, as being the food of cattle of all sorts, without which we could not well subsist. The nettle is a plant which is scarcely eat by any domestic animal; but the Author of nature has allotted to it more feeders than to almost any other plant, viz. butterflies, moths, weevils, chermes, &c. which devour it almost intirely; and these insects are a prey to many birds, which could by no means live on the plant immediately. Minute aquatic worms are eat by the larger, they by fishes and aquatic birds, and these by us; and, besides food, these birds supply us with most delicate soft down, to warm and repose ourselves upon. It would be tedious to enumerate all the mediate advantages which we obtain from the most contemptible,

temptible, as they are deemed, both plants and animals.

Many look upon shells and corals, of various kinds, which are collected and ranged in museums by the diligent inquirers into nature, as an idle curiosity, since they neither serve for food or physic; but, if these are neglected, how many of the wonderful works of the Creator would be unknown? What man of sense is not struck with wonder, when he beholds the innumerable objects which the Author of nature has buried, as it were, in the great abyss; objects, for colour, shape, and mechanism, so admirable, that they surpass the imagination of man to conceive, without seeing them. To describe every shell on this occasion would far exceed the bounds of my design; at present I will only mention one, viz. the knotted marginated cypræa, a small shell, about the bigness of a hazle nut, gathered in the Maldivæ islands, and sent in considerable quantities to Africa, Bengal, and Siam, where they serve as gold and silver, with us, for all kinds of commerce. In other countries other shells are made use of for various purposes; some instead of horns to blow with at their religious ceremonies; some for vessels for washing; some for cups; some for boxes; some for inlaying; all of them far exceeding the best artificial works.

Nor are those innumerable petrifications, so various in species and structure, to be looked upon as vain curiosities. We find in our mountains, and even in the middle of stones, as it were, embalmed animals, shells, and corals, which are not to be found alive in any part of Europe: These alone, were there no other reason, might put us upon looking back into antiquity, and considering the primitive form of the earth, its increase, and metamorphosis. This is a subject that would require a whole volume to treat it as amply as it deserves.

Wild beasts and ravenous birds, though they seem to disturb our private oeconomy, are not without their uses; which we should be sensible of, if they were extirpated: Thus, in Suffolk, and in some parts of Norfolk, the farmers find it their interest to encourage the breed of rooks, as the only means to free themselves from an insect called scarabæus, which, in its grub state, destroys the roots of the corn and grass to such a degree, that all the turf of a piece of pasture land might be easily turned up with the foot. The vultures in Cairo are invited yearly and daily to remain there: These creatures of prey cleanse the ground from carcases, and make it wholesome and pure; and, besides, they serve to keep up a due proportion between animals, so that one sort may not starve the rest.

The vulgar think, and those who think

themselves wiser than the vulgar make no scruple to say, let him who has nothing to do employ himself in hunting after mosses and flies; by which they would insinuate, that hunting after minute plants and animals is unbecoming, or at least unnecessary, for a rational creature. As for mosses, I grant we have not authority on our side; for, till the end of the last century, they were almost wholly neglected; but now, within these fifty years, their history is very near complete. We have many experiments which shew their usefulness, a few instances of which I shall subjoin: The bog moss covers deep bogs with its spongy substance, and thus, by degrees, turns them into fertile meadows, not to mention its repelling virtue in medicine; at present also its turf is used instead of wood in many provinces, and it is a custom established, among the workers in metals, to burn it into cinders in their forges: The fontinalis antipyretica, a kind of moss, contrary to the nature of all other mosses, guards the walls of houses in case of fire; the cyprès moss furnishes a yellow dye; the upright fir moss frees cattle from vermin, and purges strongly; and the fountain moss points out cool springs.

As to lichens, or liverworts, they are not of less use; for many of them afford a beautiful dye, as, for example, the roccella yields a most valuable red colour, to which purpose the lichen tartareus serves as a succedaneum; the lichenes stygius, onuphalodes, &c. afford also a red dye, and the lichenes croceus, vulpinus a good yellow. There is no doubt but that many colours, in process of time, may be obtained from this kind of plants.

If we consider the virtues of the lichenes, or liverworts, upon animate bodies, taken internally, they are not inconsiderable; the lichen pyxidatus, or cup moss, is efficacious in the whooping cough; the lichen jubatus, or rock-hair, in exulcerations of the skin; the lichen omphalodes in stopping hæmorrhages; the lichen apthosus in thrushes, and against worms; the lichen caninus, or ash-coloured ground liverwort, in the hydrophobia and madness; the lichen pulmonarius, or lung-wort, is found to be good in consumptions; the lichen pustulatus may be converted into a very black pigment; the very small lichen, called leprosus, covers barren rocks, and makes them look pleasant; it gives birth to black mould, and consequently affords the first degree of vegetative power. After all this can any one justly say that the knowledge of these plants is useless?

The mushroom kind also make a class of vegetables, by no means to be despised: One species is used in amputations; and hæmorrhages,

shages, and another is lately come into reputation for stopping the bleeding of arteries. The truffle and phallii contribute to make our soups more delicate, and are commonly used at the tables of the great: Many mushrooms are eaten, but some of them are a most deadly poison; so that it is of the utmost consequence not to commit mistakes in this part of knowledge.

There is a mushroom called *agaricus muscarius*, on account of its driving away flies, and the same plant is the safest remedy hitherto discovered to destroy the bug. Thus the knowledge of these plants is of great use to man.

The grasses also are a kind of plants of great value, as affording food for cattle.

The most minute seeds of grass afford nourishment to small birds; the grasses besides give a most agreeable colour to the earth, and fill up the intervals between plants of other kinds; so that they serve both for pleasure and utility. The Creator has assigned certain species of grass to every different species of soil, which the husbandman is obliged to know, in order to make the most advantage of his lands: Besides, certain grasses are eat by some animals, and left untouched by others; so that, without the knowledge of these, he cannot avoid falling into error.

He that would exercise the art of husbandry with the greatest advantage, ought to endeavour to get acquainted with all kinds of vegetables, and find out what sort of soil suits each of them best: He ought to know that some delight in open and exposed situations, others in shade; some in moist ground, others in dry; that some plants thrive most in sandy soils, others in clayey, others in black mould, others in spongy ground, others in watery; some ought to be sown in pools, others on the tops of hills.

It is also necessary for the husbandman to know the duration of every plant he sows in his fields and meadows, viz. whether it be perennial, biennial, or annual.

We see how many, in a time of dearth, suffer for want, fall into diseases, and even perish, for no other reason but because they do not know what plants are eatable, and how great a plenty there is of them in our country. Many people wonder, why the curious inquirers into nature will give themselves so much trouble about exotic plants; but they do not sufficiently consider, that many kinds of grain, many roots, legumes, fruits, sallads, and trees, in common use with us, for nourishment, household utensils, cloathing, and ornament, are originally exotics. We have some of our most efficacious medicines, and best spices, from the southern

parts of the world; and, were it not for the curious in botany, they had been neglected.

There is, as it were, a certain chain of created beings, according to which they seem all to have been formed; and one thing differs so little from some other, that, if we fall into the right method, we shall scarcely find any limits between them; this no one can so well observe, as he who is acquainted with the greatest number of species. Hence the botanists of this age have been busied about settling natural classes, which is an affair of the greatest importance and difficulty. Where the natural classes are settled, we find the vegetables so near akin to one another, that we can scarcely distinguish them; as in the umbellated, the siliquose, the leguminose, the composite, &c. most of these orders grow in Europe, and therefore could be easily known and ranged.

He that knows but a few plants gives characters which are easy to find out, but are insufficient to settle any thing, and therefore tend to confound rather than to advance knowledge; so that the natural method is the ultimate end of our systematical inquiries: Without this all is a mere chaos; and, if the knowledge of vegetables fails, all that use of them is gone, which the learned in this way might discover, to the great benefit of mankind.

It is true indeed that vegetables act upon the human body by smell and taste; but these marks are not sufficient, unless we know the natural orders of plants.

These being known, and the virtues of some vegetables being discovered, we may go on safely in the practice of physic, otherwise not. It follows from hence, that he who desires to make any considerable improvement in this branch of knowledge must endeavour to get acquainted with those plants, whose use he does not know; and thus he is obliged not to neglect the most contemptible; as, for example, no-body was able to form a right judgment of the *calcarilla*, who did not know its natural order; no physician would have even suspected, that our milkwort would be useful in the bite of serpents and inflammatory fevers, unless the principles of botany had led him to it.

Without this knowledge of the natural orders, the *materia medica* would be still as uncertain as among the ancients, which is of the utmost importance to us, if life and health be so.

We are ready enough to put a due value on the larger animals; but many look on the minute tribes of insects rather created to torment than to be useful to mankind. We grant that they are very troublesome to us.

But



But is therefore all care about them to be given up? By no means; on the contrary, we ought to contrive means to get rid of them, that they may not destroy both us and our possessions: This cannot be brought about, unless we know their nature; when that is known, we shall more easily find out remedies against them. We have lately had a proof that the knowledge of the nature of insects may sometimes be serviceable to us: The sagacious Dr. Wall of Worcester, upon seeing the case of the Norfolk boy, who was cured of worms by taking down a large quantity of white lead and oil, guessed that the cure was performed by the oil, knowing that oil is fatal to worms and other insects: Upon this, he has since tried oil in worm cases with great appearance of success.

We oftentimes find our largest trees entirely stripped of their leaves by the caterpillars of the moth kind, &c. but, when we search after them, we find they are all eat up by the larger kind of carabi, called *syco-phanta*; from whence we may learn, that there is no remedy more efficacious in our gardens, where leaves, flowers, and fruits are almost every year destroyed by those caterpillars, than gathering and preserving the abovementioned carabi till they lay their eggs, and then placing them at the roots of trees, in rotten wood, till they are hatched; and thus we should effectually guard our trees from these inhospitable guests.

But, if we do not think it worth our while for any other reason to turn our attention to the works of nature, yet surely, for the glory of the great Creator, we ought to do it; since, in every plant, in every insect, we may observe some singular artifice, which is not to be found in any other bodies; and, upon comparing these together, we may be convinced, that this does not happen by chance, but was contrived for some certain end, viz. either the propagation or preservation of the plant or animal, with respect to those other bodies. We find how many plants are fenced against the inclemencies of the elements and the devastations of animals; and how every animal is furnished with some means by which it may defend itself against the depredations of the rest; so that no species can ever totally perish which has been created.

Lastly, from the contemplation of nature we may see, that all created things, some way or other serve for our use; if not immediately, yet by second or third means: Nay we may see, that what we imagine to be most noxious to us is not seldom highly useful: Without some of these things our œconomy would suffer extremely: Thus, were there no thistles or brairs, the earth would be more barren. We ought not to overlook the mi-

nute objects, but examine them with the glass; for we shall then perceive how much art the Creator has bestowed upon them.

He who beholds one of the *jungermania*, a kind of wrack, with a microscope, must be forced to confess, that he beholds a most stupendous and wonderful phenomenon. Many thousands of people are supported by rye bread; not one of them perhaps ever saw in how surprising a manner its husks are armed; which any one, who is desirous, may see by the help of a glass.

The day would sooner fail me than matter, were I to take notice of every thing, which this subject affords: Let this then be looked upon as the end of created beings, that some may be useful to man as physic, others as aliment; some in œconomy immediately, others mediately; some vegetables prepare the ground, some protect those which are more tender, others cover the earth with a green and most beautiful tapestry, and that perennial; some form those groves to which we fly for coolness, others adorn our globe with their most elegant flowers, and regale our nostrils with their most delicious odours. Lastly, all things demonstrate abundantly the omniscience of the wise Creator, who created nothing in vain, but contrived every thing with so much art, that human art, however great it may be, cannot imitate the least of his productions. He has settled an œconomy in this globe that is truly admirable, by means of an infinite number of bodies, and all necessary, which bear some resemblance to one another, so that they are linked together like a chain; for as, in our œconomy, neither the plough, nor the hedges, nor the dunghill, are fit for food or physic, yet are absolutely necessary; so, in the œconomy of nature, there are many things that are as necessary, but not immediately. Men reckon their œconomy amongst the chief of human inventions; consider then the sublimity of the divine œconomy: The Creator has so framed the world, that man should every-where behold the miraculous works of his hands, and that the earth should afford an endless variety, seemingly with intent that the novelty of the objects should excite his curiosity, and hinder him from being disgusted by too much uniformity, as it has happened to some wretches, whose station in life placed them above labour, and who wanted curiosity to look into these things. Some objects were made to please the smell, the taste, the sight, the hearing, or other senses, so that nothing can be said to be without its use: That branch of knowledge which serves to discover the characters of natural things, and teaches us to call them by their names, seems, perhaps, by no means







*For J. Hinton at the King's Arms in Newgate Street*

means necessary; but let it be considered, that the first degree of wisdom is to know things when we see them, i. e. to know them by their names; and without this knowledge scarce any progress can be made. To know the letters of the alphabet, to join them into syllables, to understand words is not solid erudition; yet it is absolutely necessary for him who would become learned: Thus the characters and names of things must be thoroughly learned, in order to obtain any use from natural history. We find, in the journals of travellers, many things mentioned, partly curious, partly useful, concerning animals, plants, and stones; but those observations can be of no use to us, till we are able to refer each to its distinct species, that we may make them a part of the system, and know that this curiosity, or use,

belongs to this or that object, when it happens to come in our way.

If man was created to give praise to his Creator; if the Creator has made himself known to man by revelation and creation; if all created things are formed with wonderful mechanism; lastly, if all things were created for the use of man, and nothing but natural things, and the elements can be of use to him, then it may be inquired, with the same reason, to what end any other thing was created, as well as man, the Supreme Being having created nothing but for a certain end, and for some valuable purpose; we are often ignorant what that purpose is, but it would therefore be impious to say that any thing was created in vain, since he declared, 'That every thing which he had created was good.' Gen. i. 31.

*An Account of the memorable Events of the Russian Empire, and of the Person and Character of the reigning Empress ELISABETH PETROWNA, with her Head finely engraved. See an Account of Russia as it was in 1710, in Vol. XXIII, Page 227, and 278, of this Magazine.*

**T**HE Russes are of Scythian or Tartarian extraction, a wandering people without any fixed habitation; the very name of Russe, being said to imply a wanderer. Kiow, the capital of the Ukrain, was the first city they built. Their Prince Wolodomir, having extended his conquest far towards the east, laid the foundation of another city, in the year 1000, to which he gave his own name. To this city he removed the seat of the government; and having married the daughter of the Grecian Emperor, Basilus Porphyrogeneta, professed himself a Christian, and introduced the Greek religion in Russia. Many more of the Tartar Leaders left their rambling life, and built them towns about the same time; but the Russes being the most potent tribe, made the rest dependent on them. The Tartars of Cassan, Astracan, and other eastern people, observing the growing power of the Russes, entered into a confederacy against them, in 1237, and, after a war of some duration, obliged them to become their tributaries; and they remained subject to the kingdoms of Cassan and Astracan upwards of 200 years. The Russians, having thrown off the Tartar yoke, removed the seat of the government to Moscow, in the 13th century. John Basilowitz, who began his reign in 1460, united the several states and principalities of the Russians, and added the dutchies of Novogrod and Twer to his dominions, as his son did the dutchies of Plesko and Smolenko. John or Ivan Basilowitz, his grandson, who began his reign in 1540, made a conquest of the kingdoms of Cassan and

Astracan, and was first acknowledged Sovereign of that vast tract of country called Siberia, which extends eastward as far as China. It was in this Prince's reign, that the English, under Captain Cancellor, who went out with Sir Hugh Middleton, to discover a north-east passage to China, happened to be driven into the port of Archangel, and first established a trade with Russia by sea; which had never been visited by the shipping of any nation whatever till then. The English entered on this expedition in 1553, in the reign of Edward VI. King of England.

John Basilowitz did not only make very considerable foreign conquests, but subdued the vassal Russian Princes, and perfectly destroyed the constitution, which he could not effect, till he had caused several of the tributary Princes with their families to be massacred, and seized on their territories, from whence he obtained the name of the Tyrant. The Cossacs or Czercaffes, who inhabit the Ukrain, situate between the rivers Don and Nieper, submitted to the Czar Alexis Michaelwitz, father of Peter the Great: Many of the Cahnucs, Circassians and Georgian Princes have also submitted to the Russians.

The Czar, Peter the Great, reigned jointly with his elder brother John, until the year 1696; when John died, leaving three daughters, the Princess Catherine, married to Charles-Leopold, Duke of Mecklenburg-Swerin; the Princess Anne, married to Frederick-William, Duke of Courland, and the Princess Proscovia.

Czar Peter, the first year he became sole  
E Monarch

**Mongoch**, of Russia, laid siege to Asoph, which lies on the Patus Meotis, near the mouth of the river Don, and took it from the Turks in 1696. In 1700, he made a truce with them, and declared war against Charles XII, the young King of Sweden, having first entered into a confederacy against that Prince, with the Kings of Denmark, Poland, and Prussia. He was very unfortunate in the beginning of that war, being defeated by the King of Sweden as he lay before Narva with an army of 100,000 men, losing all his cannon and baggage, though the Swedish army did not amount to 20,000 men. However, he obtained a victory over the Swedes in Livonia, in the year 1702, and took Marienburg, and several other towns. It was in the last mentioned city that one of his Generals took the Lady Catharine, whom the Czar afterwards made his Empress, though an obscure virgin of mean extraction.

The Czar obtaining that decisive victory over the King of Sweden, at Pultoway in the Ukrain, in 1709, soon after made an intire conquest of Livonia, deposed Stanislaus King of Poland, and replaced King Augustus on that throne.

The Turks breaking the truce with him in 1711, the Czar entered Moldavia, in expectation of being joined by Mazeppa, their General, with a great body of troops; in which being deceived, he was surrounded by the Turks on the banks of the Pruth, and, after a battle of three days, forced to purchase peace, and agreed to deliver up Asoph, and all the places he was possessed of on the Black sea. In 1713, he reduced the Swedish Pomerania, and the year following his fleet defeated that of Sweden in the gulph of Finland. In 1718, he ordered his only son the Czarowitz, to be tried for a conspiracy against him, whilst he was absent in France the foregoing year; and procuring him to be condemned, the young Prince died in prison. In 1721, a peace being concluded between him and the Swedes, Livonia, Ingria, Carelia, and the district of Wyburg in Finland, were confirmed to Russia. About the same time the Czar took upon himself the title of Emperor of all the Russias, and was afterwards acknowledged as such by all the Powers of Europe. In 1722, taking advantage of the civil wars in Persia, he made himself master of several provinces in that kingdom, particularly of the south-west coasts of the Caspian sea. About the same time he obliged his subjects to swear they would obey whomsoever he should nominate his successor; after which he appointed the Empress Catharine Alexiewna, his se-

cond wife, to succeed him; and, dying in 1724, she ascended the throne of Russia.

The Czarina dying after a reign of two years, Peter, a minor, grandson of Peter the Great, and son of the Czarowitz who died in prison, was advanced to the throne of Russia, by her appointment. On his death, which happened by the small-pox, not long after, the Empress Anne succeeded; and, in 1733, with the Emperor of Germany, advanced Augustus III. to the throne of Poland, though the French faction had proclaimed Stanislaus; which being resented by the French King, he with his allies the Kings of Spain and Sardinia, invaded the Emperor's dominions in Italy and Germany.

The Russians sent 30,000 men as far as the Rhine, to the assistance of the Germans; but, the Emperor being forsaken by all the rest of his allies, was forced to yield up Naples and Sicily to the King of Spain's son, Don Carlos; and the Duke of Lorrain was forced to exchange Lorrain for Tuscany in Italy. This war was no sooner ended, but the Turks invaded Russia and the empire of Germany; and though the Russians were successful on their side, over-running Crim Tartary, and Little Tartary twice, and taking Oczakow, and other places on the Black sea; yet the Emperor, being driven out of Servia, and Belgrade besieged, he found himself under a necessity of clapping up a peace, without including the Russians his allies. After which the Russians were obliged to relinquish all their conquests on the Black sea, and make as good terms as they could for themselves; and not long before the Czarina surrendered to the Persians all the conquests Peter the Great had made in that kingdom, near the shores of the Caspian sea.

The Czarina Anne, dying on the 28th of October, 1740, appointed for her successor John the son of Anthony-Ulric, Duke of Brunswic-Wolfembutte, and Anne his wife, daughter of Charles Duke of Mecklenburg, and of the Princess Catharine, who was daughter of the Czar John, elder brother to Peter the Great. During the minority of the young Emperor, who was scarce six months old at his accession, Count Biron, Duke of Courland, had been nominated Regent by the late Czarina; which the Princess Anne, the Emperor's mother, imagining she was better intitled to, if not to the throne itself, ordered Count Munich to apprehend the Duke of Courland, caused him to be tried for high treason, and condemned to die, but was content with banishing him to Siberia. After which she assumed the regency, but did not enjoy it long; for the Russian guards and Generals of the army,

my, conspiring with the Princess Elisabeth, youngest daughter of Peter the Great, by his Empress Catharine, proclaimed her Empress on the 15th of December, 1741; and made the Infant-Emperor, with his father and mother, the Duke and Dutches of Brunswick-Wolfembutte, prisoners, together with Count Munich, and Osterman the Chancellor. The sentences passed against the family of the Dolgoruki's, and other Noblemen, in the reign of the Empress Anne, were reversed, and the Duke of Courland was recalled from his exile in Siberia. Count Munich and Osterman were condemned to die, and led to the place of execution, but their sentence was changed to banishment in Siberia.

The revolution was so prompt and well conducted, that one only night served for its beginning and end. This Empress was born the 29th of December, 1709, and began her reign the 6th of December, 1741. She was one of the most accomplished Ladies of her rank, nor was her person less amiable. Time, which wears off the charms of youth, has rendered her corpulent, but she is still for her age active, and dances, hunts, and rides on horseback. On certain days she appears in mens cloaths, particularly on the day of her accession to the throne, when she treats her life-company of grenadiers at supper in the grand saloon of the palace, and sits at table with her Officers, in regimentals, as their Colonel, in which she makes an agreeable figure. This company, for stature, comeliness, and elegance of dress, is hardly exceeded by any troops in Europe. The Empress is in every instance gracious to an extreme: The great tenderness of her heart, or some other cause, has even forbid the execution of malefactors of whatever denomination; so that it is said there have been in different parts of the empire near 30,000 criminals in prison at one and the same time; but this, among many good actions, is a species of mercy, which neither her subjects nor foreigners pretend to understand.

Soon after her succession, she invited the young Duke of Holstein, descended from her elder sister, into Russia, declared him her heir, and gave him the title of Grand Prince of Russia; whereupon he relinquished his pretensions to the throne of Sweden, to which he was also next heir, and professed himself of the Greek church, and is since married to the Princess Alexiewna of Anhalt-Zerbst, by whom he hath issue a son, named Paul Petrowitz, for whose birth great rejoicings were made in England, and other foreign countries, as well as at Petersburg, the capital of Russia.

Russia has been generally esteemed an hereditary monarchy; though there are instances of the reigning Prince disposing of the crown to distant branches of the royal family, and sometimes to persons no way related to it in blood. As when Peter the Great constituted his second wife Catharine, Empress, though of mean extraction, to the exclusion of his grandson Peter II. The crown of Russia may be now deemed elective, and of the worst kind of elective monarchies, the present Empress being, as mentioned, advanced to the throne by the soldiers, without consulting the States, though she had the least pretensions to that throne of any of the royal family: However, she has got all the heirs of the crown in her power. The Infant John and his mother, with the rest of her children, she keeps close prisoners; and the Duke of Holstein, her declared heir, who has indeed a prior title, she keeps in her palace, and never suffers him to stir out without her.

Never any nation received so intire a change as this did in the reign of Peter the Great, as to their habits, improvement in sciences, military discipline, and navigation. They despised all arts and sciences, and looked on every other nation with the utmost contempt, never imitating any of their improvements, or travelling among them. Their armies were a confused multitude, and they had not a single ship on their coasts; when Peter I. travelling through all the polite nations of Europe, in the beginning of this century, obliged his subjects to do the same, and be instructed in every art and science. He also established academies at Petersburg, and brought learned men thither from every nation in Europe. But nothing did he endeavour at with greater application, than disciplining his troops, and raising a royal navy. His forces, which were the contempt of all his neighbours, he made equal to the best troops in Europe, and his fleet in a few years became an overmatch for that of Sweden. And, as the Russians are men of good stature, hardy and robust constitutions, if the same discipline is kept up, which Peter the Great introduced, they cannot fail of making a considerable figure in this part of the world in a few years. The Russian forces are computed to amount to 300,000 men, which are easily raised, every town and district being obliged to send in such a number of able-bodied men as the Government direct.

The Russian light troops and irregulars consist chiefly of the Cossacs, a people remarkable for spreading terror and desolation wherever they appear. According to some authors, the word Cossac, in the Russian tongue,

tongue, signifies free-booter, or banditti; others derive it from *Cosa*, signifying a goat, because of their nimbleness; but some say, that *Cosa*, in the Slavonian language, signifies a scythe, their ordinary weapon. They are thought to have come first from the islands of the Boristhenes, near the mouth of that river. The Turks usually call them Russians, and, in effect, the greatest part of them at present own themselves subjects to Russia. They dwell in a part of Red Russia in Poland, and in Basserabia, between the rivers Boristhenes and Niester. They are terrible to the Turks, because of their invasions by the way of the Black sea. In 1548, in the time of Sigismund I, King of Poland, these Cossacs were only volunteers of the frontiers of Russia, Volhinia, Podolia, and the other provinces of Poland, and assembled together partly to defend themselves from the Tartars, by securing the passes of the Nieper, and attacking them as they returned with their prey; and partly to rob upon the Black sea, where, getting rich booty, they drew more into their association. Sometimes they made descents upon Natolia, and plundered great towns, as Trebisond and Sinope; at other times they have advanced within two miles of Constantinople, and brought off booty and prisoners.

When they rendezvous upon the islands of Scarbniza-Waskowa, the first thing they do is to chuse their General for that expedition, and to make their boats, which they call *Colna*, of about 60 feet long, 12 deep, and as many wide: Every boat carries about 60 persons; every man having two guns, and each boat five or six falconets, or small pieces of cannon. They wait for a dark night, that they may pass undiscovered by the Turks gallies, which lie at Oczakow to intercept them. With these boats they cruise over all the Black sea: If they spy a galley, they keep at a distance till night, observe the course of the vessel, and when it is dark come up and board it; they take out all the cannon, money, and merchandize, and then sink the ship, because they have neither skill nor opportunity to use it. If a galley spy them in the day-time (which is very uncommon, for their vessels are not above two feet and a half above water) they avoid fighting, by rowing away from her, or retiring to shallows, among reeds, where the gallies cannot follow them.

They handle their guns very dextrously, and have scythes set long-ways upon poles, with which they fight very fiercely, and at the same time skilfully; so that regular troops are often beat by them: They are very indifferent horsemen, but excellent soldiers on foot: They are inured to all manner of fa-

tigues and hardships, obedient to their Commanders, active and dextrous in intrenching themselves, not only in the ordinary way, but also by making a fence of their baggage-waggons, which cover them as they march. Their moving intrenchments are absolutely necessary for them, when they march without horse in open plains in the deserts of the Tartars, against whom they are forced to stand wherever they meet them: There have been several instances, that one thousand Cossac foot, marching between their chariots and waggons, have, in a plain, repulsed five or six thousand Tartars on horseback: Their horses, though swift, are but weak, and stopped by the least barricade. When they incamp, they take care, if possible, to have a river in front and a morass in the rear, covering their flanks with an intrenchment of waggons; and by the help of this discipline they have defeated troops that would have appeared terrible even to the most regular armies; nay, to such a degree they carried this art of fortifying with waggons, that Field-marshal Munich, who was an Officer of great skill and experience, thought fit to adopt their method, in his last war against the Turks, and that with such success as enabled him to come off with honour and victory, when attacked by the most numerous armies the Ottoman power could bring into the field: This shewed great skill and military prudence in that Officer, who also brought several regiments of Cossacs into the Russian service; I will not say as regular, but as settled and established troops, and they have been found very serviceable: We must, however, distinguish between the Cossacs in the pay of Russia and the Cossacs under the protection of Russia; the former are a body of troops, consisting generally of between 10 and 12,000 men, that may be marched any-where, as occasion shall require; but the latter are a great people, capable of bringing 50 or 60,000 men into the field, for the service of the Russians, against the Turks, Tartars, or others; but as soon as the war is over they will expect to return home.

There is another sort of militia among the Russian troops, equally terrible, and making as dreadful an appearance; these are the Calmucs [of which see an account in Vol. XXIII, page 228, of this Magazine.] In general, it may be said of both, that their manners are like those of soldiers, not solicitous for what is to come; but spend freely what they have among their companions, and leave futurity to shift for itself. They are very inconstant, mutinous, addicted to plunder, and pursue their present advantage rather than their faith and promise: They are



are of a good stature, strong, nimble, great  
lovers of liberty, uneasy under any yoke,  
and indefatigable: They are also great

drinkers; but, by reason of their labour and  
hardships, have so much health that phy-  
sicians are of little use among them.

*The BRITISH Muse, containing original POEMS, SONGS, &c.*

PSALM the CIVth paraphrased, by the late A. S. Catcott, LL. D.

אל תתהלל ביום מחר כי לא תרץ מה ילך יום

**E**XERT thy reas'ning pow'rs, my vital  
frame,  
And grateful praise the great Jehovah's \* name!  
Hail! thou who art all-pow'riul in thy might,  
Array'd in glory and majestic light!

As a wide tent, extended over head,  
Thy forming hands the vast expanse outspread;  
Whole binding force the fluid orb restrain'd,  
And reach'd those atoms the loose mists contain'd:  
Whence the firm strata, which the globe com-  
pose,

Each over each, like mounting stories, rose:  
Onward it mov'd, impell'd by grains of air;  
The wings of winds the floating orb upbear;  
His servants fire, his angels spirits were.

On th' air, as bases, he machin'd the sphere,  
And firmly bid the solid parts cohere.  
As yet the shell beneath the waters lay,  
And future mountains had not seen the day.  
At thy command th' affrighted waters fled,  
And fought, tumultuous, their approaching bed;  
O'er hills they roll'd, and, following the descent,  
Deep channels tore, and gaping vallies rent:  
There, lodg'd in th' earth's capacious womb,  
they rest,

By the strong Heav'n's expansive force compress'd.  
These bound'ries still the raging waves confine,  
Bound'ries unmov'd by any pow'r but thine!  
Hence, rais'd in steam, they fiercely work their  
way,

In lowly vales, thro' openings, meet the day,  
Or trickling 'twixt the winding mountains stray.  
Here haunt the beasts, and find a cool retreat,  
And parch'd wild asses quench their thirsty heat:  
On neighb'ring trees, amidst the leafy sprays,  
Birds build their nests, and chant their cheerful  
lays:

The oozing springs bedew the mossy hills,  
Thence gliding cut the fertile plains with rills:  
Hence, new in strength, the saturated soil  
With verdant grass supports the cattle's toil:  
With various herbs for human use is crown'd,  
Or yellow harvests load the foodful ground:  
Hence rise th' effects of industry and art,  
Hence bread is form'd, the strength'ner of the  
heart:

From swelling grapes the foaming wine is press'd,  
Diffusing gladness o'er the pensive breast:  
With youth's bloom, renews each fading grace,  
And sheds fresh glories o'er the beauteous face.  
Trees, sacred emblems, and once Eden's pride,  
From the same storehouse are with sap supply'd:  
Celestial, which Lebanon's high summits grace,  
Set there by God, coeval with the place:  
Lodg'd in whose branches, fowls securely rest;  
And tow'ring firs, which yield the stork a nest.

היהוה \*

On highest hills the shy chamois are found,  
And delving conies bore the rocky ground.  
The moon's fair light (her orb by stated force  
Impell'd) determines periods by its course:  
The sun's, more glorious, runs its known career,  
And gilds, by turns, each shifting hemisphere.  
The light goes off, and night succeeds the day,  
The beasts come forth, and prowle in search of  
prey:

With hunger pinch'd the whelps of lions roar,  
And from their Maker's hand their meat implore.  
Again the light irradiates once the sphere,  
And beasts retire to dens and disappear:  
Men, issuing forth, their daily toils attend,  
Till ev'ning twilight bids their labours end.  
O great Jehovah! dreadful, glorious name!  
What wonders fill this universal frame!  
In all thy sov'reign wisdom shines express'd;  
But thou, profusely kind, this globe hast bless'd!

How vast the sea, magnificently spread!  
Of creatures numberless the spacious bed!  
O'er the wide surface ships pursue their way,  
And huge sea-monsters toils the deep in play.  
All wait on thee!—And thou, supremely good,  
In proper season, giv'st to all their food!  
Thou giv'st; they take; thine hand thou open'st  
wide,

Whence all that live with plenty are supply'd.  
When once from earth thy presence disappear'd,  
Man's impious race approaching vengeance fear'd:  
The world's great course was chang'd, no more  
supply'd

With vital spirit, all expir'd and dy'd:  
Ev'n Nature's adamant chain was loos'd,  
And things to their primeval state reduc'd.  
Soon as thou bad'st the spirit work again,  
And, as at first, the fluid orb restrain,  
New forms appear'd, resembling of the old,  
And earth was cloath'd with vegetable mould.

But he whose emblem glory is, whose name  
Jehovah, Lord! for ever is the same!  
Whene'er his works propitious he surveys,  
Nature proceeds successful in her ways:  
But when, in wrath, his flaming bolts are hurl'd,  
The mountains smoke, and tremblings shake the  
world.

So long as life supports this breathing frame,  
I'll sing my Saviour, great Jehovah's name!  
When thoughts of him my ravish'd soul employ,  
I feel a foretaste of immortal joys:  
While short on earth are the delights that flow  
From sin, and follow'd by eternal woe;  
My vital frame the great Jehovah blest,  
Adore his goodness, and his pow'r confess!

ΦΙΛΟΣ ΑΛΗΘΕΙΑΣ.

*Epson, Μεταγυστω 15, 1759.*

*A New SONG, sung at RANELAGH.*

The musical score is written for a single melodic line on a treble clef staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 6/8. The tempo is marked 'Vivace.' at the beginning. The lyrics are written below the staff, with some words appearing above the staff in certain measures. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines, and some measures contain repeat signs (double dots). The lyrics are as follows:

*syn*  
*Vivace.* One midsummer  
 morning, when nature look'd gay, The birds full of song, and the flocks full of play; When  
 earth seem'd to answer the smiles from a—bove, And all things pro—claim'd it the  
 season of love; My mother cry'd, Nancy, come haste to the mill, If the  
 corn be not ground, you may scold if you will; If the corn be not ground, you may  
*Sym*  
 scold if you will.



2.

The freedom to use my tongue pleas'd me, no doubt,  
A woman, alas! would be nothing without;  
I went tow'rd the mill, without any delay,  
And cou'd o'er the words I determin'd to say,  
But when I came near it I found it stock still;  
Els my stars, now I cry'd, huff'em rarely I will.  
Els my stars, &c.

3.

The miller to market that instant was gone,  
The work was all left to the care of his son;  
Now, tho' I can scold as well as any one can,  
I thought 'twould be wrong for to scold the young man:

I said, I'm surpriz'd you can use me so ill;  
Sir, I must have my corn ground, I must, and I will.  
Sir, I must, &c.

4.

Sweet maid, cry'd the youth, the neglect is not mine,  
No corn in the town I'd grind sooner than thine;  
There's no one more ready in pleasing the fair,  
The mill shall go merrily round, I declare:

But hark how the birds sing, and see how they bill;  
Now I must have a kiss first, I must, and I will,  
Now I must, &c.

5.

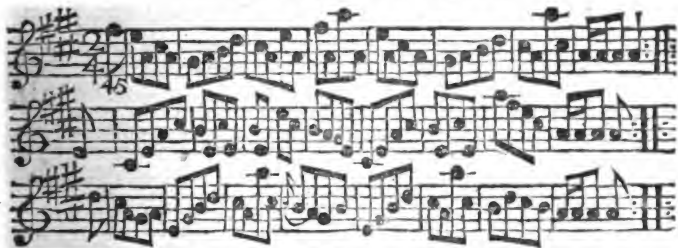
My corn being done, I tow'rd home bent my way,  
He whisper'd he'd something of moment to say;  
Insisted to hand me along the green mead,  
And there swore he lov'd me indeed and indeed;  
And that he'd be constant and true to me still;  
So, since that time, I've lik'd him, and like him I will.

So since, &c.

6.

I often say, mother, the miller I'll huff,  
She laughs and cries, go, girl, aye, plague him enough;  
And scarce a day passes, but, by her desire,  
I gain a fly kiss from the youth I admire;  
If wedlock he wishes, his wish I'll fulfil,  
And I'll answer, oh! yes, with a hearty good will.  
And I'll, &c.

## A NEW COUNTRY DANCE. BRITANNIA'S PROMISE.



Cast off two couple  $\div$ ; cast up again  $\div$ ; cross over two couple  $\div$ ; lead to the top and cast off  $\div$ ;  
whole figure at top and bottom  $\div$ ; foot and turn your partner  $\div$ .

### The Two TRAVELLERS: A FABLE.

Fugientem, inermem valida vis opprimit.

TACITUS.

VIRTUE and Vice, tho' ever strangers,  
Yet on a road may meet each other,  
And Vice, to shun the chance of Dangers,  
Reports that Virtue is her mother.

Thus Avarice, who hates the poor,  
Nor heeds the wretched orphan's cry,  
But drives them from his iron door,  
Calls gripping wife Oeconomy.

Blind Zeal, who bids the faggot blaze,  
Puts on the friar's pious hood,  
And Statesmen find out means and ways,  
To plunder—for their country's good.

The valiant Captains too, who fled,  
Nor lent their \* Admiral a hand,  
Wisely an act of prudence plead,  
Asham'd to bear the coward's brand.

Courage and Cowardice once met,  
The fleet and army were their topic;  
The latter never had been beat,  
Tho' he had sail'd from line to tropic.

The former own'd he had been thrash'd,  
And many a scar about him wore;  
The other too with wounds was gash'd,  
But could not shew a scar before.

He wore a soldier's coat and sword,  
And in his hat a fierce cockade,  
He fir'd, like powder, at a word,  
Like powder flash'd in mere parade.

He was of heterogeneous nature  
A reptile worm, he crept to fight,  
But quick became another creature,  
And was a very Bird—in flight.

Courage,

Courage, who never vaunted much,  
His fellow traveller bespoke,  
'What think you of our friends the Dutch?  
'Think you they'll stand our British oak?'

The Dutch, said t'other,—Sir I think 'em  
Discreet and prudent in a war,  
Rather than let our cannon sink 'em,  
They'll wisely keep from danger far.

Their policy in caution lies,  
As all fool-hardiness they shun;  
When death and danger face our eyes,  
'Twere mad to fight, 'twere brave to run.

Benbow and Cornwall both were fools,  
Your Hawkes, Boscauens all possest;  
Tho' B—— a victim fell to tools,  
I still prefer him before West.

Kirby and Wade were shot, 'tis true,  
Because they chose their ships to save;  
For had they fought,—themselves and crew  
And ships had met a wat'ry grave.

When an advantage o'er the foe  
In numbers palpably appears,  
Then is the time to strike the blow,  
And nick the crisis of their fears.

Says Courage, does n't he that flies  
Twice arm the soldier that pursues?  
Doubtless, says t'other, if he dies,—  
Not so—if safe from wound or bruise.

If two to one be odds in play,  
In earnest then the rule must hold,  
From odds 'tis brave to run away,  
And he that fights is rashly bold.

But if a par appears in fight  
Says Courage, how would you behave?  
E'en there, says Cowardice, 'twere right  
Rather than hazard life—to save.

While thus this altercation past,  
A finger-post appear'd in sight,  
The travellers were both in haste,  
One took the left, and one the right.

Well, Sir, says Courage grasp at life—  
Yonder I see a dear relation,  
The roads now part us—she's my wife,  
To you a stranger—Reputation.

They parted, Courage clasp'd the fair,  
While Cowardice took t'other road,  
T' o'ertake a whore—in rags and bare,  
Her name Disgrace—and bore her load.

#### ON AMUSEMENTS.

**L**ET some at ease consult their mind,  
Think, speak, and act as most inclin'd;  
Drag on a wretched length of days,  
Headless of either blame, or praise:

Let others seek a lofty seat,  
And stick at nothing to be great;  
Whilst in their spheres so high, they roll,  
Still subject, as their lusts controul:

When some, like streams in channels pent,  
Grow dull, and stagnate, wanting vent;  
Whilst others, rapid currents, fall,  
Astonish, threat'ning death to all:

Such as in gentle murmurs die,  
Through valleys run meandering by;  
Pleasant more the philosophic mind,  
Are of more use as less confin'd.

If in the humble vale, or shade,  
Fortune has their allotment made;  
Still they are active, easy, free,  
Of happiness th' epitome.

Tho' always they cannot possess,  
A fleeting, fading, happiness;  
Still be they grateful for their share,  
The better they the loss can bear.

Though fate, or rather fortune frown,  
What is internal is their own;  
Whilst they may, beneath a shed,  
'Till the storm blows off, lay their head.

Within them is an ample field,  
Which either tares, or corn will yield;  
If they are wise, they're sure to find  
Enough employment in the mind.

Within that world of wonders, lies  
What passes in the earth or skies;  
And for their comfort and employ,  
Wide intellectual worlds of joy.

Whilst more and more each fleeting day,  
But steals us from ourselves away;  
Where most beside leave off, begin,  
Be free from folly, free from sin.

You will not blame, much less repent  
Time unemploy'd, or time mispent;  
Since every hour will add new grace,  
And mend the mind; tho' marr your face.

The book of nature open lies,  
To make thee studious, honest, wise;  
And every star, which shines so bright,  
Twinkles with joy, to give thee light.

Unnotic'd let no planet shine,  
Not an hour pass without a line;  
The heav'ns, the earth, the air, the sea,  
Will preach to thee divinity.

Then ever young, tho' time grow old,  
Fresh in the book of fame enroll'd,  
Thou'lt triumph o'er the rage of time,  
And rise, above the heav'ns, sublime!

Such my amusements: thou hast thine:  
If better give, or take thou mine.  
Which some may be induc'd to love,  
If you so good a judge approve.

OLD ENGLAND: *Or, a Constitutional Militia.* By Mr. Arnold.

**L**ET ev'ry true Briton now gratefully sing  
And toast in a bumper the health of the King;

The

The health of each patriot old England, who  
would save,  
By training her sons to be martial and brave.  
Derry down, down, down, derry down.

The Frenchmen may vapour, may strut, and may  
boast,  
And threat, by invasion, to ravage our coast;  
Lethem come, when they please, in their flat-  
bottom boats,  
A well-form'd militia will soon change their  
notes.

'Twas thus our brave ancestors boldly defy'd  
All the schemes they could plan, and oft humb'd  
their pride;  
For, when in a frenzy they travers'd it o'er,  
They were soon glad to turn their backs on the  
shore.

May the glorious example their sons now inspire,  
Each honest breast glow with the same noble fire!  
Our navy abroad—our militia at home,  
What have we to fear then from Bourbon or  
Rome?

\* Rare, scarce—Rara avis in terris—Such Minister, rare to be met with; most of his predecessors  
having ever declined, or opposed, a scheme of this sort.

*An Extract of the Life of EDWARD Earl of CLARENDON, Lord High  
Chancellor of England, and Chancellor of the University of Oxford. Written by Him-  
self.—See his Head neatly engraved, in Vol. XII. Page 72. of this Magazine.*

THE preface to this respectable per-  
formance assures us it is the genuine  
work of the Earl of Clarendon, printed from  
his original manuscripts, and intended only  
for the information of his children; which  
occasioned its lying so long concealed from  
the world. It was given, by the Earl's  
heirs, to the University of Oxford; and the  
worthy writers, who drew up this work,  
have taken care to transcribe only what has  
never yet been published in his History of  
the Rebellion. The late Lord Hyde left,  
by his will, this and other remains of his  
great-grandfather in the hands of trustees,  
directing that it should be printed at the  
Clarendon Printing-office at Oxford, and  
that the profits, arising from the sale, should  
be employed towards the establishing a me-  
nage, or riding-school, in the University.

These writings appear to have been an  
excursion, by way of private recess, from his  
great original plan, the History of the Re-  
bellion; and seem designed to vindicate his  
character from the misrepresentations of his  
enemies, and to set his private conduct in its  
true prospect. The work consists of two parts.

The first part is his Lordship's Life, from  
his birth to the year 1660. The second,  
and the most important, continues his Life  
from that year to 1667, that is, from the  
restoration to the time of his Lordship's ban-  
ishment; and includes the most memo-  
rable transactions of those times. It may

To be champions of freedom, religion, and laws;  
What title can merit so true an applause?  
How great is our glory—how little our lives,  
When we die for our country, our children and  
wives!

Let the tools of a faction sneer at this design;  
Let the slaves to their hopes, or their fears, with  
them join;

We know, tho' this measure their humours don't  
hit,

It was the production of \* rare honest Pitt,

Let them see that the men, who can use well  
their swords,

Are not to be gull'd with detraction and words;  
That power and interest in vain shall amuse;  
The blessing, now offer'd, we will not refuse.

Let them see that we're Britons, and dare to be  
wise;

That our foes both at home and abroad we despise;  
That love for our King, while a George rules the  
land,

With that of our country, shall go hand in hand.

therefore be considered in two views; it is  
a second part of Lord Clarendon's Life, and,  
at the same time, the continuation of his for-  
mer History of the Rebellion, from 1660 to  
1667. Towards the close of this work, his  
Lordship tells us, that, though he wrote the  
first four books of the History of the Rebel-  
lion in the island of Jersey (many years be-  
fore the date of his Life) yet he did not pro-  
ceed to complete that History till after his  
banishment. These are the most material  
articles of the preface; and the work conti-  
nues to give the public his Lordship's Life,  
written by his own hand, and dated from  
Montpelier, 1668.

Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, was  
born at Dinton, in the county of Wilts, six  
miles from Salisbury, in 1608. His father,  
Henry Hyde, was third son of Laurence  
Hyde, of West-Hatch, Esq; which Lau-  
rence was the younger son of Robert Hyde,  
of Norbury, in the county of Chester, Esq;  
which estate of Norbury had continued in  
that family, and descended from father to  
son, before the conquest; and to this day  
continues vested in Edward Hyde, who is  
possessed thereof; the other estate of Hyde  
having some ages since fallen into that of  
Norbury by a marriage, and continues still  
in that house.

Edward Hyde, the third son of his father,  
was in his younger years bred at home un-  
der the care of a schoolmaster, to whom his  
father

father had given the vicarage of the parish ; but principally by the care and conversation of his father (who was an excellent scholar, and took pleasure in conferring with him, and contributed much more to his education than the school did) was thought fit to be sent to the University soon after he was thirteen years of age ; and, being a younger son of a younger brother, was to expect a small patrimony from his father, but to make his own fortune by his own industry ; and, in order to that, was sent by his father to Oxford at that time, where he was admitted in Magdalen hall, under the tuition of Mr. John Oliver, a fellow of that college, and a scholar of eminency.

The year following, on the death of his brother Henry, his father, having now no other son, resolved to send him to the Inns of Court. He was accordingly entered in the Middle-Temple by his uncle Nicholas Hyde, who was then Treasurer of that Society, and afterwards Lord Chief Justice of the King's-bench ; and, having taken the degree of Bachelor of Arts at the University, he then left it, rather with the opinion of a young man of parts and pregnancy of wit, than that he had improved it much by industry.

Before the beginning of Michaelmas term (which was in the year 1625) the city being then clear from the plague, he arrived with his uncle Nicholas Hyde at London, the eve of the term, being then between 16 and 17 years of age. In the evening he went to prayers to the Temple church, and was there seized upon by a fit of an ague very violently, which proved a quartan, and brought him in a short time so weak, that his friends much feared a consumption ; so that his uncle thought fit, shortly after, to send him into the country. It was Michaelmas following, before he returned to the Middle-Temple, having, by his want of health, lost a full year of study ; and, when he returned, it was without great application to the study of the law for some years, it being then a time when the town was full of soldiers, the King having then a war both with Spain and France, and the business of the isle of Rhee shortly followed ; and he had gotten into the acquaintance of many of those Officers, which took up too much of his time for one year ; but, as the war was quickly ended, so he had the good fortune quickly to make a full retreat from that company, and from any conversation with any of them, and without any hurt or prejudice ; inasmuch as he used often to say, that, since it pleased God to preserve him whilst he did keep that company, he was not sorry that he had some experience in the conversation of such men, and of the li-

cence of those times, which was very essential : Yet, when he did indulge himself that liberty, it was without any signal debauchery, and not without some hours every day, at least every night, spent amongst his books ; yet he would not deny that, more than to be able to answer his uncle, who almost every night put a case to him in law, he could not bring himself to an industrious pursuit of the law study ; but rather loved polite learning and history, in which, especially in the Roman, he had been always conversant.

In the year 1628, his father gave him leave to ride the Norfolk circuit, in the summer, with his uncle the Chief Justice ; but, falling sick of the small-pox at Cambridge, that devouring disease spread all over him very furiously, and had so far prevailed over him, that, for some hours, both his friends and physician consulted of nothing but of the place and manner of his burial ; but it pleased God to preserve him, and, within a few days more than a month after his first indisposition, he passed in moderate journeys to his father's house.

He was often wont to say, that he was reading to his father in Camden's Annals, and that particular place in which it is said, '*Johannes Feltonus, qui bullam Pontificiam valvis palatii Episcopi Londinensis affixerat, jam deprehensus, cum fugere noller, factum confessus, quod tamen crimen agnoscere noluit, &c.*' when a person of the neighbourhood knocked at the door, and, being called in, told his father, that a post was then passed through the village, to inform the Earl of Berkshire that the Duke of Buckingham was killed the day before (being the 24th of August, 1628) by one John Felton ; which dismal accident made a great change in the State, produced a sudden disbanding of all armies, and a due observation of and obedience to the laws ; so that, there being no more mutations in view (which usually affect the spirits of young men, at least hold them some time at gaze) Mr. Hyde returned again to his studies at the Middle-Temple.

About this time, his uncle Sir Nicholas Hyde, Lord Chief Justice of the King's-bench, died of a malignant fever, gotten from the infection of some gaol in his summer circuit. He was a man of extraordinary learning for that province he was to govern, of unsuspected and unblemished integrity, of an exemplary gravity and austerity, which was necessary for the manners of that age, corrupted by the marching of armies, and by the licence after the disbanding them. The loss of so beneficial an encouragement and support, in that profession,

feſſion, did not at all diſcourage his nephew in his purpoſe, but rather added new reſolution to him; and, to call home all ſtraggling and wandering appetites, which naturally produce irrefolution and inconfſtancy in the mind, with his father's approbation, he married a young Lady very fair and beautiful, the daughter of Sir George Ayliffe, a Gentleman of a good name and fortune in the county of Wilts, where his own expectations lay, and by her mother (a St. John) nearly allied to many noble families in England. He enjoyed this comfort and compoſure of mind a very ſhort time; for, within leſs than ſix months after he was married, being upon the way from London towards his father's houſe, ſhe fell ſick at Reading, and the ſmall-pox diſcovering themſelves (ſhe being with child) forced her to miſcarry, and ſhe died within two days. He bore her loſs with ſo great paſſion and conſuſion of ſpirit, that it ſhook all the frame of his reſolutions, and nothing but his intire duty and reverence to his father kept him from giving over all thoughts of books, and tranſporting himſelf beyond the ſeas, to enjoy his own melancholy; nor could any perſuaſion or impotunity, from his friends, prevail with him to think of another marriage, till after a widowhood of near three years, being then about the age of twenty-four, in 1632, he married the daughter of Sir Thomas Ayleſbury, Bart. Maſter of Requeſts to the King; by whom he had many children of both ſexes, with whom he lived very comfortably in the moſt uncomfortable times, and very joyfully in thoſe times when matter of joy was adminiſtered, for the ſpace of five or ſix and thirty years. From the time of his marriage, he laid aſide all other thoughts, but of his profeſſion, to the which he betook himſelf very ſeriouſly; but, in the very entrance into it, he met with a great mortification by the death of his father in the 70th year of his age. It cannot be expreſſed with what agony he bore this loſs, having, as he was wont to ſay, 'not only loſt the beſt father, but the beſt friend, and the beſt companion he ever had, or could have.'

There fell out at this time, or thereabouts, a great alteration in the Court and State, by the death of the Earl of Portland, Lord High Treafurer of England. The King, from the death of the Duke of Buckingham, had not only been very reſerved in his bounty, but ſo frugal in his own expence, that he had retrenched much of what had formerly iſſued out for his houſehold, inſomuch as, every year, ſomewhat had been paid of his debts. He reſolved now to govern his Treafury by commiſſion, and to take a con-

ſtant account of it; and thereby to diſcover what had been of late done amiſs. The Commiſſioners he appointed were the Lord Archbiſhop of Canterbury, Dr. Laud; the Lord Keeper Coventry, and other principal Officers of State; who, together with the Lord Cottington (who was Chancellor of the Exchequer, and, by his office, of the Quorum in that commiſſion) were to ſupply the office of Treafurer in all particulars. The Archbiſhop of Canterbury, who till now had only intended the good government of the church, without intermeddling in ſecular affairs, otherwiſe than when the diſcipline of the church was concerned, in which he was very ſtrict, both in the high commiſſion, and in all other places, where he ſat as a Privy-counſellor; well foreſeeing, as he made manifeſt upon ſeveral occaſions, the growth of the Schiſmatics, and that, if they were not with rigour ſuppreſſed, they would put the whole kingdom into a flame; which ſhortly after fell out to be too confeſſed a truth; thought himſelf obliged to take all the pains he could to underſtand his employment, and the nature of the revenue. Many were of opinion, that he was ſollicitous, in that diſquiſition, to make ſome diſcovery of paſt actions, which might reflect upon the memory of the Earl of Portland, who had been far from being his friend. The Archbiſhop was not, in his affections, behind-hand with him, looking always upon him as a Roman-catholic, though he diſſembled it by going to Church; and as the great countenancer and ſupport of that religion, all his family being of that profeſſion, and very few reſorting to it, or having any credit with him, but ſuch.

The truth is, the Archbiſhop had laid down one principle to himſelf, which he believed would much advance the King's ſervice, and was without doubt very prudent: That, the King's duties being provided for, and chearfully paid, the merchants ſhould receive all the countenance and protection from the King that they could expect; and not be liable to the vexation particular men gave them for their private advantage; whereby alſo projectors would not be enriched at the charge of the people. There is reaſon to believe, that, if this meaſure had been well obſerved, much of that murmur had been prevented, which contributed to that jealousy and diſcontent which ſoon after broke out. This vigilance and inclination, in the Archbiſhop, opened a door to the admiſſion of any merchants or others to him, who gave him information of this kind; and who, being ready to pay any thing to the King, deſired only to be protected from private oppreſſions.

There was a merchant of the greatest reputation (Daniel Harvey) who, understanding the whole business of trade more exactly than most men, was always very welcome to the Archbishop, who used to ask him many questions upon such matters as he desired to be informed in; and received much satisfaction from him. This Mr. Harvey was one of those merchants, who was concerned in a petition drawn up by Mr. Hyde to the King, against certain severe orders of the Earl of Portland, that goods should be landed at the Custom-house key only; with other constraints and restraints, which were represented as injurious to the merchants, no ways beneficial to the King, and only promoting the ends of certain private persons. The Archbishop asked Mr. Harvey, Where that petition was, for that he would be glad to see it? To which Mr. Harvey answered, He believed it remained in the hands of Mr. Hyde, who had drawn it up, and was of Council with the merchants throughout the whole proceeding; and that Mr. Hyde had been so warm in the prosecution of the suit, that he had exceedingly provoked the Lord Treasurer Portland, who would have ruined him, if he could. He then asked, Who that Mr. Hyde was, and where he was? To which Mr. Harvey replied, that he was a young Lawyer of the Middle-Temple, who was not afraid of being of Council with them, when all men of name refused to appear for them; and that he was married lately to the daughter of Sir Thomas Aylesbury. A few days afterwards the Archbishop met Sir Thomas, and asked him, If he had not married his daughter to one Mr. Hyde, a Lawyer; and where he was? He answered, that he had; and that he lived in his house, when he was not at the Middle-Temple. The Archbishop desired Sir Thomas to send him to him, for that he had heard well of him. Next morning Mr. Hyde attended, and made many discoveries concerning the matter of inquest, and informed the Archbishop of several instances of the Earl's asperity both to the merchants and to himself. This interview gave birth to his fortune, as it began several others; so that, in any causes which depended at the Council-board, Mr. Hyde met with more countenance than was usually given to men of his years. The Archbishop, appearing so much a friend to him, drew in others, and he became more and more respected by the Judges at Westminster-hall; so that he had now a great number of friends of condition and great reputation, both at Court and elsewhere.

Though Mr. Hyde pursued his profession with great diligence and intencness of mind,

yet he made not himself a slave to it; but kept both his friends at Court and about the town; and he was often heard to say, that he owed all the little he knew, and the little good that was in him, to the friendships and conversation he had been used to, of the most excellent men in their several kinds that lived in that age. Whilst he was only a student in the law, and stood at gaze and irresolute what course of life to take, his chief acquaintance were Ben Johnson, John Selden, Charles Cotton, John Vaughan, Sir Kenelm Digby, Thomas May, and Thomas Carew, and some others of eminent faculties in their several ways: But his more intimate friends were, when he grew more retired to his more serious studies, Sir Lucius Carey, Sir Francis Wenman, Sidney Godolphin, Edmund Waller, Dr. Gilbert Sheldon, Dr. George Morley, Dr. John Earles, Mr. John Hales, and Mr. William Chillingworth. With most of these he had an intire friendship, and they were in truth, in their qualifications, men of more than ordinary eminence, before they attained the great preferments many of them lived to enjoy: And he took always occasion to celebrate the time he had spent in that conversation, with great satisfaction and delight, Nor was he less fortunate, in the acquaintance and friendships which he made with the persons in his profession; these were, Mr. Lane, who was then Attorney to the Prince of Wales; and afterwards Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer; and lastly, upon the death of the Lord Littleton, was made Keeper of the Great Seal, who died in banishment with King Charles the Second: Mr. Geoffrey Palmer, afterwards Attorney-general; Mr. John Maynard; and Bulstrode Whitlocke; all men of eminent parts and great learning out of their professions; and, in their professions, of signal reputation; and though the two last did afterwards bow their knees to Baal, and so swerved from their allegiance, it was with less rancour and malice than other men; they never led, but followed; and were rather carried away with the torrent, than swam with the stream; and failed through those infirmities, which less than a general defection, and a prosperous rebellion, could never have discovered. With these and very few other persons of other Societies, and of more than ordinary parts in the profession, he conversed; and he had, by the countenance he received from the Archbishop of Canterbury, many friends in Court, and was not less acceptable to many great persons in the country, who least regarded the Court, and were least esteemed by it.

He had the good fortune in bringing the Archbishop

Archbishop and the Earl of Hertford to a very good acquaintance and inclination to each other; which they both often acknowledged kindly to him, and with which the Earl of Essex was as much unsatisfied; and he ever always afterwards conversed freely with the Archbishop, and let him know the temper of the nation fermenting into breaches against him; for which freedom of speech Mr. Hyde ever found himself more graciously received by him, and treated with more familiarity: Upon which he always concluded, that if the Archbishop had had any true friend, who would, in proper seasons, have dealt frankly with him, in the most important matters, and wherein the errors were like to be most penal, he would not only have received it very well, but have profited himself by it. But it is the misfortune of most persons of that education (how worthy soever) that they have rarely friendships with men above their own condition; and that their ascent being commonly sudden, from low to high, they have afterwards rather dependants than friends; and are still deceived, by keeping somewhat in reserve to themselves, even from those with whom they seem most openly to communicate; and, which is worse, receive, for the most part, their informations and advertisements from clergymen, who understand the least, and take the worst measure of human affairs, of all mankind, that can write and read.

Under this universal acquaintance, and general acception, Mr. Hyde led, for many years, as cheerful and pleasant a life, as any man did enjoy, as long as the kingdom took any pleasure in itself. It was about the year 1639, when he was little more than 30 years of age; and when England enjoyed the greatest measure of felicity, that it had ever known; the two crowns of France and Spain worrying each other by their mutual incursions and invasions, whilst they had both a civil war in their own bowels; the former, by frequent rebellions from their own factions and animosities; the latter, by the defection of Portugal; and both laboured more to ransack and burn each other's dominions, than to extinguish their own fire. All Germany weltering in its own blood; and contributing to each other's destruction, that the poor crown of Sweden might grow great out of their ruins, and at their charge. Denmark and Poland being adventurers in the same destructive enterprises. Holland and the United Provinces wearied and tired with their long and chargeable war, how prosperous soever they were in it; and beginning to be more afraid of France, their ally, than of Spain, their enemy. Italy, every year, infested by the

arms of Spain and France; which divided the Princes thereof in the several factions.

Of all the Princes of Europe, the King of England alone seemed to be seated upon that pleasant promontory, that might safely view the tragic sufferings of all his neighbours about him, without any other concernment, than what arose from his own princely heart, and Christian compassion, to see such desolation wrought by the pride, and passion, and ambition of private persons, supported by Princes, who knew not what themselves would have. His three kingdoms flourishing in intire peace and universal plenty; in danger of nothing but their own surfeits; and his dominions every day enlarged, by sending out colonies upon large and fruitful plantations; his strong fleets commanding all seas; and the numerous shipping of the nation bringing the trade of the world into his ports; and all these blessings enjoyed, under a Prince of the greatest clemency and justice, and of the greatest piety and devotion, and the most indulgent to his subjects, and most solicitous for their happiness and prosperity.

In this blessed conjuncture, when no other Prince thought he wanted any thing, to compass what he most desired to be possessed of, but the affection and friendship of the King of England; a small, scarce discernible cloud arose in the north; which was shortly after attended with such a storm, that never gave over raging, till it had shaken and even rooted up the greatest and tallest cedars of the three nations; blasted all its beauty and fruitfulness; brought its strength to decay, and its glory to reproach, and almost to desolation; by such a career, and deluge of wickedness, and rebellion, as, by not being enough foreseen, or, in truth, suspected, could not be prevented.

Upon the rebellion in Scotland, in the year 1640, the King called a Parliament; which met according to summons, upon the 3d of April. Mr. Hyde was chosen to serve for the borough of Wotton-Basset in the county of Wilts. The next day after Mr. Pym had recapitulated the whole series of the grievances, and miscarriages, which had been in the State; and Mr. Hyde told the House, that 'that worthy Gentlemen had omitted one grievance, more heavy, he thought, than many of the others; which was the Earl Marshal's Court: A Court newly erected, without colour or shadow of law, which took upon it to fine and imprison the King's subjects; and to give great damages for matters which the law gave no damages for.' Upon the warm debate in the House of Commons, concerning the giving the King money, Mr. Hyde observed by



by the several discourses of many of the Court, that they believed the King would be so much displeased at the proceedings of the House, that he would dissolve them; which he believed would prove the most fatal resolution could be taken; and this he told the Archbishop. However, the Parliament was actually dissolved the 4th, or 5th of May, not three weeks after their first meeting; and the temper and constitution of that, the King was forced to call shortly after, and met on the 3d of November, 1646, was very different from the last: And they discovered not more prejudice against any man, than against Mr. Hyde; who was again returned to serve there, and whom they were very sorry to find among them, as a man they knew well to have great affection for the Archbishop; and of unalterable devotion to the Government of the Church.

Within a few days after their meeting, he renewed the motion he had made in the Parliament, against the Marshal's Court, of which he procured the suppression. His credit grew every day in the House, in spite of all the endeavours which were used to lessen it, and he was the greatest Chairman in the Committees of the greatest moment; and very diligent in attending the service both in the House, and at Committees: For he had, from the beginning of the Parliament, laid aside his gown and practice, and wholly given himself up to the public business. He was Chairman in a private Committee of complaints, in which Cromwell behaved towards him with so much indecency and rudeness, and in language so offensive, that every man would have thought, as their natures and manners were as opposite as possible, so their interest could never have been the same. In the end Cromwell's whole carriage was so tempestuous, and his behaviour so intolent, that the Chairman was obliged to reprehend him, threatened to complain to the House, and adjourn the Committee; which Cromwell never forgave, and took all occasions afterwards to pursue him, with the utmost malice and revenge, even to his death.

When Mr. Hyde sat in the chair, in the grand Committee of the House, for the expiation of episcopacy, all that party made great court to him, and frequently importuned him to dine with them, at Mr. Pym's lodging, where he, and Mr. Hambden, Sir Arthur Haslerig, and two or three more, upon a stock kept a table, where they transacted much business, and invited thither those, of whose conversion they had any hope.

One day, after dinner, Nathaniel Fiennes, who that day likewise dined there, asked Mr. Hyde whether he would ride into the

fields; which the other consenting to, and they riding together, Mr. Fiennes asked him, what it was that inclined him to adhere so passionately to the church, which could not possibly be supported. He answered, that he could have no other obligation than that of his own conscience and his reason; that he could not conceive how the government of the state could well subsist, if the government of the church were altered; and asked him what government they meant to introduce in its place. To which he answered, and assured him, that, if the King resolved to defend the Bishops, it would cost the kingdom much blood, and would be the occasion of as sharp a war as had ever been in England; for that there was a great number who resolved to lose their lives before they would ever submit to that government; which was the first positive declaration he had ever heard from any particular man of that party. Within two days after this discourse, Harry Martin told him, that he would undo himself by his adhering to the Court, and roundly said to him, 'I do not think one man wise enough to govern us all.' Which was the first word he had ever heard any man speak to that purpose; and would, without doubt, if it had been then communicated or attempted, been the most abhorred, by the whole nation, of any design that could be mentioned; and yet it appears it had even so early entered into the hearts of some desperate persons.

Whilst things were thus depending, Mr. Peirce, brother to the Earl of Northumberland, being a Member of the House, came and told him, that the King would speak with him. He answered, he believed it was some mistake, for that he had not the honour to be known to the King; and that there was another of the same name, of the House. Mr. Peirce assured him he was the man; and so, being conducted to the King, his Majesty told him, 'that he heard from all hands, how much he was beholden to him; and that, when all his servants in the House of Commons either neglected his service, or could not appear usefully in it, he took all occasions to do him service; for which he thought fit to give him his own thanks, and to assure him, that he would remember it to his advantage.' This was the first introduction to the King's taking notice of him.

Afterwards in that summer, during the time of his Majesty's stay in Scotland, Mr. Secretary Nicholas, though very sick, sent to desire to speak with him: The business was wholly to shew him a letter from the King, in which he writ to him, that he understood by several hands, that he was very  
much



much beholden to Mr. Hyde, for the great zeal he shewed to his service; and therefore commanded him to let him know the sense he had of it; and that, when he returned, he would let him know it himself.

When the remonstrance of the state of the nation, and its particular grievances, was (by order of the House of Commons) printed, Mr. Hyde, only to give vent to his own indignation, and without the least purpose of communicating it, had drawn a full answer to it, which being by accident seen by the Lord Digby, his friend, in his chamber, was, with much reluctance on his side, (by the King's desire) made public; by which his Majesty's service was very much promoted, and he became more and more in favour, and had a second private audience of the King, who testified his acknowledgement in the warmest expressions, and offered him the place of Solicitor-general; which Mr. Hyde declined, as it was to be filled by him on the removal of Mr. St. John, then in some disgrace, and as he assured both their Majesties, that he should be able to do much more service in the condition he was in.

Before the King left Whitehall, he renewed his commands to the Lord Viscount Falkland, Sir John Colepepper, and Mr. Hyde, to meet constantly together, and consult upon his affairs, and conduct them the best way they could in the Parliament; and to give him constant advice what he was to do, without which he declared very solemnly he would make no step in the Parliament. They thought themselves obliged to give him all satisfaction, notwithstanding the discouragement they had so lately received, in the King's going to the House to demand the five Members, without ever communicating his intention to them, and which had made a deep impression upon them: They met every night late together, and communicated their observations and intelligence of the day; and what was to be put in writing was always committed to Mr. Hyde; and, when the King had left town, he wrote as freely to the King as either of the others did; and sometimes, when they would be excused, he went to him in great secret.

The opposite party, after many interviews and solicitations, finding it impossible to win Mr. Hyde, declined any farther intimations, and thence became his most inveterate foes; and, though he was of a complexion and humour very far from despair, yet he did believe the King would be oppressed by that party, and that they who followed and served him would be destroyed; so that it was not ambition of power, or wealth, that engaged him to embark in so very hazardous an employment; but ab-

stractly the consideration of his duty; for all his principles were much more agreeable to his Majesty's own judgment, than either Lord Falkland's or Sir John Colepepper's; and what he said was of equal authority with him; and, when any advice was given by either of the other, the King usually asked, 'Whether Ned Hyde was of that opinion;' and they always very ingenuously confessed that he was not; but his having no relation of service, and so no pretence to be seen often at Court, and the great jealousy that was entertained towards him, made it necessary to him to repair only in the dark to the King on emergent occasions, and leave the rest to be imparted by the other two.

When the two bills were sent to the King, 'For the granting the militia, and the removing the Bishops out of the House of Peers,' most men did believe that the King would never give his assent to either, upon all which the Queen hastened her journey from Windfort towards Dover, that she might be out of the way, and thereby the King might the more resolutely reject those bills. In this perplexity, Sir John Colepepper, who was naturally inclined to expedients, much desired that the King would pass that against the Bishops, and absolutely reject the other, exposing the dreadful consequences which would attend the yielding in the point of the militia; as if it would be the next day in their power to depose him; and all the tragical effects of granting that authority: The King asked him, whether Ned Hyde was of that mind; to which he answered, he was not, nor did wish that either of the bills should be passed, which he thought, as the time was, could not be a reasonable judgment; the King said, 'It was his, and that he would run the hazard.' But the Queen was so terrified, by Sir John Colepepper, with the apprehension of her being hindered from pursuing her purpose, that she gave not over her importunity with the King till she had prevailed with him; and so that bill, for removing the Bishops out of the House of Peers, was passed by commission, when both their Majesties were upon their way, and on their journey to Dover.

Sir John Colepepper quickly found he had been deceived, at least in the imagination that the consenting to that one bill would at all allay the passion of the House: They were, on the contrary, so far from being pleased with it, that they forthwith sent some of their Messengers to the King, whilst he stayed at Dover, to complain, 'of the presumption of those malignant persons, who gave his Majesty such advice.' On the other hand, they who loved the church were infinitely

nately provoked at the taking away of one of the three estates of which Parliament is compounded, and lamented the passing that act, as an introduction to the intire destruction of the government of the church, and to the alteration of the religion of the kingdom; and, as to the benefit that would re-

double to the King from not passing the other bill, of the militia, more than avoiding the infamy of consenting to it; was not evident to discerning men; for they foresaw that the Parliament would quickly wrest it out of his hands without his consent.

*Journal of the War in Germany. From the GAZETTE.*

**G**REAT expectations have been entertained for some time in most parts, of rapid marches, frequent engagements, grand actions, and decisive strokes, productive of very memorable events for the belligerent powers in Germany; but the policy of war and stratagem have yet seemed to take place; at least, as long as the King of Prussia was sensible of all the advantages of his position at Landshut; and Marshal Daun, who had perceived it quite as well as he, had remained quiet till the arrival of the Russians on the frontiers of Silesia. Now all things must put on a new face: the greatest activity is likely to succeed that long inaction, and the theatre of the war will be transferred to the places, where the scene ought to have been opened above six weeks ago.

The King of Prussia having notice, that the Austrians were moving towards Lusitania, ordered some battalions of grenadiers, accompanied with the piquets of dragoons, hussars, and two free battalions to march; and putting himself at their head, led them to Schatzlar in Bohemia, of which place he took possession, after a very short resistance.

On the 30th of June he detached the Generals Wedel, and Rebenstiff, to occupy Trautenau, of which it was believed they would be in possession. And at the same time Lieutenant-general Seidlitz was detached towards Hirschberg, in order to secure the passes, in case the enemy should attempt to enter that way, or through Lusitania into Silesia.

On the side of Hanover, the inhabitants are not a little frightened by the threats and rapid progress of the French. Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick's head quarters were on the 17th of June at Erdbenberg, and his army occupied the heights of Buren, as the French did those of Essen and Meerhoff. From the situation of the two armies, which were so near each other, it was then strongly expected that an action of great consequence was not far off.

On the 30th, the Prince's head quarters were at Marienfeld, about which place the army was incamped. Marshal de Contades's camp was between Lipspring and Ostichlangen. On the morning of the 1st of July a smart action passed between the two regiments of French hussars, Turpin and Berchiny, and five squadrons of Prussian hussars, in which the French lost about 150 men killed and taken, and the rest were dispersed.

On the 3d, the Allied army marched to Disfen, where it is still incamped. The same day Lieutenant-general Wangenheim, with his corps, arrived at Munster, and incamped under the walls of that town, and was to be that day at Ladberg.

The 2d, the enemy's principal army was incamped with their left to Bielefeld, where the head quarters were, and their right towards Hervorden.

The Hanoverian hussars were advanced before the army to Halle, from whence they were dislodged the next day, and driven in upon Ravensberg castle, where the chasséurs and the Prussian light infantry were posted. The French were about 1000 strong, composed of hussars; Volontaires de Clermont, and Grenadiers Royaux. They came up with great spirit to the castle, but were soon obliged to retire, with the loss of about 20 of their men. That post was immediately reinforced with five battalions of Hanoverian grenadiers, and four squadrons of dragoons; upon which the French abandoned Halle. Much about the same time the black hussars, with some of the Hessians, killed, and made prisoners, about 100 of Turpin's regiment. On the 6th, the Hereditary Prince was detached to Mello, at which place there were strong detachments of the enemy the day before; but it is not said, whether any were found there.

No change was made in the position of the Allied army the 7th. The Hanoverian chasséurs that morning surprised a post of the enemy at Nevenkirchen, killed a Captain and about 15 men, wounded several others, and brought into camp a Captain, a Lieutenant, and 46 private men prisoners, all of the Volontaires de Clermont.

Prince Ferdinand's head quarters were the 10th at Osnabrug. The light troops of his army have of late distinguished themselves greatly; besides the success they have had against the Volontaires de Clermont, and the hussars of Berchiny and Turpin, Lieutenant-colonel Freytagg, in an expedition upon the right bank of the Weser, fell upon the regiment of the Volontaires d'Alsace near Munden, and killed or took prisoners almost the whole corps.

On the 15th, a detachment of Prince Ferdinand's army entered Bremen, and the same day at night his head quarters were at Stoltz nau upon the Weser. On the 10th, having received advice at Bome, that the French had taken Minden by surprise, he was determined to halt at Bome the 11th, and sent forwards a detachment to secure the post of Stoltz nau. The next day the hussars of that detachment attacked and defeated a body of cavalry of the enemy at Diepenau, which put a stop to their scheme. The Allied army marched, the 12th, to Kaden, and the next day to Stoltz nau. The French were assembling their whole force at Minden, and had even

even detached the Duke de Broglie over the West towards Hamelen; and Prince Ferdinand was preparing to march towards Minden. In the fruitless attempt made by M. d'Armentieres upon Munster, the French had 900 men killed, and 1400 wounded. Lieutenant-colonel Freytagg

continues his incursions into Hesse with great success, having taken a great many of the French, and surprised the little town of Witzenshausen near Cassel, and made the garrison prisoners of war.

### *The Political State of EUROPE, &c.*

From the GAZETTE. June 30.

Venice, May 17.

**T**HE plague having broke out in several places in the Morea, and also in the adjacent parts of Rumelia, the Officers of health have taken into consideration the danger of infection from thence arising to Corfu, Zante, Zephalonia, Santa, Maura, Prevesa, and Vonizza, and from those islands to this capital, and have resolved that the ordinary quarantine of 28 days, which ships coming from the said islands perform here, shall be increased to 40 days complete; and printed orders are accordingly published for that purpose.

Admiralty-Office, July 7.

By a letter from Vice-admiral Cotes, Commander in chief of his Majesty's ships at Jamaica, dated the 11th of May last, advice is received, that on the 29th of April, his Majesty's sloop the *Viper* brought into Port Royal a large Dutch ship called the *Adrian*, loaded with sugar, indigo, and coffee: she came under convoy of two French merchant frigates bound to Europe. And that the 2d of May, his Majesty's ships *Dreadnought*, *Seaford*, *Wager*, *Peregrine*, and *PortAntonio*, took the two French frigates, and another large Dutch ship that was under their convoy. The frigates are the *Hardy* of 20 guns and 150 men, and the *Hermione* of 26 guns and 170 men, and are loaded with the finest sugars and indigo, and are esteemed very rich ships.

July 14.

Constantinople, June 2. The Ramazan and Bairam are finished. The most material changes that have been made, are those of the Reis Efendi, Chiause Baschi, and Selichtar Aga. The former is succeeded by one Omer Efendi. Seneck Mustapha Pascha is named to the Paschalick of Aleppo. He is one of the Grand Seigneur's brothers-in-law. It is doubted whether he will not remain here, and name a Musselim to act there. The Selichtar Aga, or sword-bearer, is appointed Pascha of the Morea. The Captain Pascha is just on his departure for his annual visit to collect the tribute.

July 12.

At the Court at Kensington the 11th day of July, 1759.

P R E S E N T,

The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

His Majesty, with the advice of his Privy Council, doth hereby declare and order, that all such of his faithful subjects, who shall enlist themselves as soldiers in his Majesty's land service from this 11th day of July, shall not be sent out of Great Britain, and shall be intitled to their discharge in three years, or at the end of the war, if they chuse it. And his Majesty doth hereby

further order, that all soldiers, who may have deserted before the first of June last, shall be pardoned for the same, on condition they join the corps they last served in by the 20th of August next. And in case the regiment they last served in should be out of the kingdom, that they may then surrender themselves to any other, in which they may serve, and be intitled to his Majesty's most gracious pardon.

W. SHARPE.

July 14.

By letters just arrived from St. Eustatia, we are informed, that the island of Marygalante had surrendered to his Britannic Majesty's arms, upon the same conditions as Guardaloupe.

From other Papers. July 5.

Extract of a Letter from Paris, dated June 22.

'The Curates of Captieux and Loubens give us an account, from Bazas, that, as they were walking there, on the 9th of this month, about nine in the evening, they perceived a column of fire darting from the east to the south, which fell behind a cluster of trees that concealed it from their sight: In a few moments there was an alarm of a stable's being on fire; on which the Curate of Loubens ran thither, and, on forcing open the door, was almost suffocated by a sulphureous smoke: There were four horses in the stable, which were found dead, without the least mark or appearance of being burnt. The fire had not damaged the cieling, any farther than making two holes, each large enough for a man's hand to go through; but the timber-work on the roof was all in a blaze, and it was necessary to cut it away, to save an adjacent house. About an hour after, they saw a second column of fire, which rushed into the river, near a mill, with a most terrible noise. The same evening, from the town of Bazas, a wheel of fire was seen at the extremity of the horizon, on the side of Langon. When these phenomena appeared, the sky was clear, and the wind blew pretty fresh from the north.'

July 12.

Extract of a Letter from Leghorn, June 15.

'The Tartar's Prize man of war, Capt. Bailie, arrived here the 13th instant, with an express from Admiral Boscawen: He left the fleet well the 12th off Toulon. Admiral Boscawen, on the 7th instant, gave the French Admiral a specimen of what he may expect if he comes out with his squadron, by sending in three ships of the line close to the harbour's mouth, to burn two ships that were at anchor there, viz. the *Culloden*, Capt. Smith Callis, of 74 guns; the *Conqueror*, Capt. Harland, of 70; and the *Jersey*, Capt. Barker, of 60; and, though they did not succeed in the attempt, yet they gained great honour, in bravely

and resolutely withstanding, for near three hours, the continual firing from numberless batteries; some they did, and others they could not see. They have a great many men killed and wounded, but still they are in great spirits. In this undertaking we were obliged to attempt the destroying of two forts; but, most unluckily, it falling calm, and the forts firing briskly at them, they were obliged to retire, and were with some difficulty towed off. The Culloden is in a most shattered condition.

July 14.

Extract of a Letter from on Board the Favourite, Capt. Edwards, Gibraltar, May 12.

After cruising off Cadiz ten weeks, we took a French snow from St. Domingo, on April 14, in company with the Thetis, valued at 7000 l. Next day we spied two frigates the Thetis chased one, and we the other: We soon lost sight of the Thetis, and continued our chase, but could not come up with her. At eleven o'clock we spied another sail standing towards us, upon which we prepared for action; half an hour after eleven she hoisted French colours, and gave us a broadside, and, being a good sailer, she passed us; we gave her chase till eight o'clock, when we got pretty close, and gave her two or three broadsides, which she returned. We left firing, being at too great a distance, but still continued to chase.

At three o'clock on Sunday morning, April 15, being about a mile from her, it fell almost calm; we got out our oars, and rowed almost within musket-shot, and engaged her for about 15 minutes very smartly; she still got away, and our people, being much fatigued, were served with half a pint of wine each, and then rowed with great courage: About half an hour past five in the morning we came up with her; it immediately fell calm, and a desperate engagement began, which lasted two hours and a half without intermission; then the French ship struck: No sooner had she done this, than our main-top-mast went away, which frightened us, lest the French should hoist their colours again; but they were so shattered, they were in no better condition than we. Our boat, being shot through in many places, took us some time before we could get her to swim. We had seven men wounded, four of whom were in a bad way. All our sails were shot to pieces, our rigging and masts shattered, and several shot through our hull; so that we wanted every thing new, except the mizzen-mast.

The French had thirteen killed and nine wounded. We had only two rounds and a half of powder when they struck, having fired fifty broadsides at her. She is a very fine ship, much superior to our's in force, is called Le Velour, from St. Domingo, mounts 20 nine pounders, and 4 twelve pounders, and had 110 men on board. Our ship had 16 six pounders and 4 three pounders, and near the same number of men; but our Lieutenant and 16 men were on board the prize we took the day before; we had likewise 25 prisoners to guard.

Capt. Edwards was the Lieutenant of the Tartar; several more of the Tartar's people were likewise on board, and all declare it was the most

desperate engagement they ever saw. At eleven o'clock on Sunday we got things in the best order we could, and steered to Gibraltar; that night our prize joined us. The Velour is a ship between 5 and 600 tons burthen, laden with coffee, sugar, indigo, &c. We arrived here the 27th ult.

A ship of about 300 tons, bound to Quebec, laden with gunpowder, shot, shells, &c. is taken by the Alcide and Stirling-Castle, and carried into Louisbourg.

July 17.

On Thursday last, at Guildford quarter-sessions, the son of a wealthy farmer in Surrey was convicted of a violent assault on Elizabeth Skinner, servant to his father, by thrusting a firebrand up her petticoats, &c. by which she was miserably burnt; the Court sentenced him to be publicly whipped from the New Gaol in the Borough to the gate of St. Thomas's hospital, to pay a fine of forty pounds, and to remain in prison three months, and until such fine is paid. And on Saturday last Simon Jones, the common hangman, gave him a severe whipping, pursuant to his sentence.

July 19.

This day the Court of Common-council agreed to the several motions ordered to be printed the 28th of June last, and sent to every Member, (for building a bridge from Black Friars to the opposite shore) after three divisions, upon the last of which there appeared a majority of 46.

Tuesday the regiment of Norfolk militia marched to Kensington, where his Majesty stood under the piazza in the front of the palace, and saw them file off in ranks eight deep; the Earl of Orford, Colonel, marched at the head of the first battalion, with drums beating and fifes playing; the second battalion had Sir Armine Wodehouse, Bart. Lieutenant-colonel, at their head, and were looked on as a fine corps. His Majesty seemed greatly pleased with their appearance. Their uniform is scarlet, turned up with black, and a black flag. They marched to Kingston, and towns contiguous, on their way to Portsmouth. When they were drawn up, on Tuesday evening, in the market-place at Kingston, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales came through the town, and rode through the front of them, in the politest manner, with his hat off; and, after he had passed by the whole, he sent the Earl of Bute to Major Wilson, with a bank note of 50 l. to distribute among them, to drink his Majesty's health. They are in general very tight nimble fellows, and were in high spirits. The regiment consists of upwards of 1000 men, including Officers, and upwards of 500 of them volunteers.

Tuesday, a considerable number of seamen, from on board several ships arrived in the river, voluntarily entered into his Majesty's service, and received the bounty. In the mean time the impressing of seamen continues.

A considerable number of transports are ordered to sail to Portsmouth, to take on board a number of troops to go on another expedition to the French coast, and to be under the command of Lord Howe and Admiral Rodney.

From

From Persia, by the way of Astracan, we have received the following relation, dated from Aſterabat the 20th of February laſt.

Schach Ali-Chan-Send having conquered all the Miſandron, Muhamed Chaffan-Chan was obliged to fly to Aſterabat, where he made a ſtand with his Kadſcars, and a ſmall number of Perfians. As ſoon as he arrived in this city, he caſt all the partifans of Chaffan-Chan-Lenck, the old Governor and his near relation, but who had declared againſt him, to be ſtrangled, not ſparing even Muhamed Weli-Chan, his own uncle. After perpetrating theſe cruelties, he intruſted his family to the care of his brother-in-law; and, leaving Schach Iſmael at Aſterabat, put himſelf at the head of an army of all that he could aſſemble of the populace, and marched, about the beginning of this year, directly to Eſchref, to attack Schach Ali-Chan: He met him near the ſmall town of Kulbat, where a moſt bloody battle was fought, which laſted ſome hours, during the greateſt part of which the total overthrow of Ali-Chan ſeemed certain; but fortune, however, who had been long againſt him, at length declared in his favour, and he intirely routed his enemy Muhamed Chaffan-Chan, whom Muhamed Ali-Aga, brother of Chaffan-Chan-Lenck, (the old Governor beforementioned) killed with his own hand in the purſuit, and thereby revenged the blood of his countrymen which had been ſhed at Aſterabat, eſpecially that of Muhamed Weli-Chan and his wife, who was then with child, and whoſe womb was moſt cruelly ripped open. Ali-Aga would not deſile his ſword with the blood of the tyrant; he therefore cut off his head with a poniard, and carried it in triumph to Schach Ali-Chan, who repaired immediately to Aſterabat, where he made his entry without the leaſt oppoſition, and received at his Court Schach Iſmael, with all the marks of honour due to his rank.

July 21.

On Monday morning the chimnies of the houſe of Mr. Whitfield, Lord of the manor of Rickmanſworth, were beaten down by the thunder and lightning, and the windows on one ſide all broken. As Mr. Whitfield's ſiſter was combing her hair at the window, the comb in her hand was ſhivered to pieces, and the bed, from whence ſhe had juſt ariſen, was ſplit and rent in a ſurpriſing manner; and yet the Lady did not receive the leaſt hurt. Some of the bricks of the chimnies were carried above 100 yards from the houſe.

June 24.

Louiſburg, June 7. Juſt now an Officer reports, that he ſaw a Gentleman who had been a priſoner at Quebec for five years; that he, with four more, had made their eſcape in a canoe; and in coming down the river he ſaw thirteen ſhips of war; but, being hazy, and fearing they ſhould be apprehended, made the beſt of their way. He reports, that the gariſon of Quebec was very weak, and that 5000 men were marched, under Montcalm, to oppoſe General Amherſt.

New York, June 8. By ſeveral letters from the eaſtward we are informed, that Admiral Du-

rell, with his Squadron, had got up the river St. Lawrence, to within 26 or 30 leagues of Quebec, and had landed a large body of troops at a very narrow and important paſſage in the river, where they deſtroyed a village; and that they were fortifying the place with the utmoſt expedition. Admiral Saunders, with the main body of the troops, we hope, has been able to proceed up that river, as he was to ſail from Louiſburg on the 6th inſtant, and as the river is pretty clear of ice by the latter end of May.

Boston, June 13. By the Courier from Albany we hear, that two or three regiments of regulars, with the New York provincial regiment, under the command of Colonel Johnſon, had marched from Albany up to the Mohawk's river, for Oſwego: The Hon. Brigadier-general Prideaux is chief Commander upon this expedition, which is thought to be deſigned againſt Niagara, at the requeſt of the Five Nations, and other friendly Indians. Sir William Johnſon is going with Mr. Prideaux upon this expedition, with upwards of 1000 Indians under his command, all of whom are ſaſt and faithful friends to the Engliſh. Four veſſels of force are building upon Lake George, and are in great forwardneſs.

Albany, June 10. About the 8th inſtant two of our battoes were attacked on their way up the Mohawk's river, by a party of the enemy, and ſeven perſons were killed and ſcalped; one is miſſing, and only two that were in the battoes eſcaped. The enemy afterwards ſunk the battoes, with two braſs twelve pounders that were in them. The ſame party, a day or two after, ſcalped a woman, and carried off a child and a ſervant that were in company, between Fort Johnſon and Scheneſtady; the woman lived till ſhe got into Scheneſtady, though in great agony. Sir William Johnſon, we hear, goes up the Mohawk's river, and is to have a very great body of Indians, ſome ſay near a thouſand, the Seneca's, a potent nation, having taken up the hatchet againſt the French.

Advices from the Mohawk's river, by the laſt poſt, are, That our troops and preparations under General Prideaux were got ſafe to the Little Falls the 5th inſtant, and that they expected to march from thence for Fort Stanwix in a day or two afterwards, where they were to make no longer a ſtand than was neceſſary to launch the battoes into Wood Creek; that the Indians ſeem now to be hearty in our intereſt; and that Sir William Johnſon was expected to join the General as on the ſame day, with a large body of Mohawks; and when at Fort Stanwix by ſeveral other tribes, to make up 400; but when at Oſwego he expected 700 more; that the Seneca's have actually ſeized Joncaire, whoſe father obtained leave to build Niagara, and who has always lived himſelf among them, and kept them in the French intereſt; that they had ſent word to Sir William they would deliver him up when and where he pleaſed.

That another party were returned from Oſwego-gatchi, and have warned their brethren to return home, or at leaſt to take no part in this diſpute, otherwiſe they would ſhew them no mercy: They brought

brought off with them, though not all returned, one soldier prisoner.

That another party was returned from Crown Point, and had brought in with them three French prisoners, who reported that 22 sail of vessels, with provisions only, were arrived at Quebec, and that 15 other sail were taken on their passage, by the English: That only three battalions, 700 Canadians, and 350 Indians were at Carillon, each battalion about 350 men, who pretend they expect many Indians.

That Monf. Levy had been at Point au Fours (between Cadarague and Olwegatchi) with a considerable body of men; but that he was ordered with them back to Quebec, where were also Vaudruille and Montcalm: That the enemy had built two vessels on the lake, mounting six guns each, and were building two more: That there were very few men between Fort Frontenac and Montreal, whose orders were, on the approach of the English, to destroy every thing they could not take with them, and to retire immediately back to Montreal: And that M. Boucanville came with the fleet from France, and had brought, as the prisoners say, a hat full of Croix de St. Louis.

New York, June 13. The 15th instant, General Gage, with the chief Engineer and the remainder of the troops, set out to join General Amherst.

By Capt. Easton, who arrived on the 1st of June, we learn, that part of Admiral Coates's squadron, from Jamaica, had intirely destroyed the trade at Monti-Christo.

July 26.

A Letter from an Officer on board Sir Edward Hawke's Fleet to his Father, dated July 17, 1759, off Breft.

'I am going to give you an account of a very brave and extraordinary action that has happened close to Breft harbour. We have three or four ships under the command of Captain Hervey of the Monmouth, who is watching the French fleet, and does it so closely, that they let no boats even, go into Breft, or come out of it but what they take. The 14th instant they were at anchor before the harbour, and saw four ships coming down to Breft, between the shore and some rocks, about the passage Du Tour. The Commodore immediately got under sail with the Pallas frigate, and plyed up to the ships that anchored close to the forts of Conquet, which were guarded by four forts and a battery that fired upon the Monmouth and Pallas, and bombarded them the whole time they were going in; but their boats cut out the vessels, and made sail with them with Swedish colours flying. They prove to be laden with iron, timber, &c. and it is thought with cannon, for the French fleet at Breft. While this was doing, the Monmouth and Pallas kept a continual fire on the forts, and it seems they drove all the people and soldiers several times from their guns; and returned with very little damage, and no loss of men. The Monmouth remained opposite to the forts, till all the ships and boats were got clear out with the Pallas, 'Tis impossible to tell the

great joy this gives our brave Admiral and the whole fleet. That two ships should take out four, from under such a fire, in sight of twenty ships of the line, in their own port, and four flags flying!

'We talk of nothing for the present but this brave undertaking, and how well the Captains Hervey and Clements behaved in so dangerous a situation, as they had but just room to work their ships, whilst they engaged so warmly. They say, that during the engagement the hills were covered with people. These prizes are just sent to us from Captain Hervey, who still keeps his station, to the great mortification of the French, who frequently throw shells at our ships standing in to observe their motions. We all stood very near the other day, and lay-to in sight of their harbour, where the Monmouth with her little squadron was lying watching them. The French say they will come and fight us yet; but we do not believe them; and if their friends are prevented from carrying them necessaries, they absolutely cannot move.'

Dunkirk is so closely blocked up, that nothing can either get in or out.

July 27.

Last Wednesday the following ships were stationed by the Directors of the East-India Company, viz.

For Coast and China,  
The Princess Augusta, Baddison  
Caernarvon, Hutchinson  
Warwick, Webb.

St. Helena and China,  
The Triton, Harris.

Coast and Bay.  
The Onslow, Hinde  
Falmouth, Dale  
A new ship, McLeod  
The Latham, Foot  
Prince Edward, Haldane,

Bombay.  
The Lord Anson, Chick  
A new ship, Purling  
Ditto, Lafcelles.

Bencoolen and China.  
A new ship, Godfrey  
Ditto, Bonham,

St. Helena, Coast, and Bay,  
The Royal Duke, Pigou.

The crew belonging to the Litchfield man of war that was wrecked some time ago on the coast of Barbary, and some English subjects that were made slaves, are ransomed for 170,000 dollars.

Amsterdam, July 13. We have many complaints against the French, and it's said that representations are actually drawing up for the Court of Versailles. The garrison of Wesel has stopped and detained several of our vessels on the Rhine; and they have also violated the Republic's territory on the side of Bimmen, and carried off some boats from Herwerden. All which objects have been laid before the Assembly of their High Mightinesses,

The following is the State of the MILITIA  
of this Kingdom.

Counties.	Lieutenants.	Number to be raised.	Offic. and near compl.	New on duty.
Bedford!	Duke of Bedford	400	—	—
Berks	D. of St. Alban's	560	560	—
Bucks	Earl Temple	560	560	—
Cambridge	Ld. Visc. Royston	480	480	—
Chester	E. of Cholmondely	560	560	—
Cornwall!	Lord Edgumbe	640	—	—
Cumberland!	Earl of Egremont	320	—	—
Derby!	D. of Devonshire	560	—	—
DEVON	Duke of Bedford	1600	1600	1600
DORSET	E. of Shaftesbury	640	640	640
Darham!	E. of Darlington	400	—	—
Essex	Earl of Rochford	960	960	—
Gloucester	Lord Chedworth	960	960	—
Hereford!	Sir C. H. Williams	480	—	—
Hertford	Earl Cowper	560	560	—
Huntingdon	D. of Manchester	320	320	—
Kent	Duke of Dorset	960	960	—
Lancaster!	Lord Strange	800	—	—
Leicester!	Duke of Rutland	560	—	—
Lincoln	Duke of Ancaster	1200	1200	—
Middlesex!!!	Duke of Newcastle	1600	—	—
Dit. for Tower	Earl Cornwallis	1160	—	—
Hamlets!				
Monmouth	Col. Morgan	240	240	—
NOFOLK	Earl of Orford	960	960	960
Northampton!	Earl of Halifax	640	—	—
Northumberland	E. of Northumberl.	560	560	—
Nottingham!	Duke of Newcastle	480	—	—
Oxford!	OLD INTEREST	560	—	—
Rutland!	Earl of Exeter	120	—	—
Salop!	Earl Powis	640	—	—
SOMERSET	Earl Pawlet	840	840	840
Southampton	Duke of Bolton	960	960	—
Stafford!	Earl Gower	560	—	—
Suffolk	Duke of Grafton	960	960	—
SURREY	Lord Onslow	800	800	800
Suffex	Lord Abergavenny	800	800	—
WARWICK	Earl of Hertford	640	640	640
Westmoreland!	Sir J. Lowther	240	—	—
Worcester!	Earl of Coventry	560	—	—
WILTS	Earl of Pembroke	800	800	800
York, W. Riding	M. of Rockingham	1240	—	—
N. ditto,	Earl of Holderness	720	2380	—
E. ditto,	Lord Visc. Irwin	420	—	—
Anglesea!	Ow. Myrick, Esq;	80	—	—
Becknock	Col. Morgan	160	160	—
Cardigan!	Ld. Visc. Lisburne	120	—	—
Caermarthen!	George Rice, Esq;	200	—	—
Caernarvon!	Sir John Wynn	80	—	—
Denbigh!	R. Middleton, Esq;	280	—	—
Flint!		120	—	—
Merioneth!	E. of Cholmondely	80	—	—
Montgomery!		240	—	—
Glamorgan!	Earl of Plymouth	360	—	—
Pembroke!	Sir William Owen	160	—	—
Radnor!	H. Gwyne, Esq;	120	—	—
Total		32020	19460	6280

July 28.

Paris, July 12. A prodigious quantity of balls, bombs, and other implements of war, are to be put on board barges, and sent down the Seine to Havre, to be employed in the projected expedition. The troops that are to serve in it amount to 53,300 men according to the following list.

#### Infantry.

4	Battalions of the French guards
2	Swiss guards
4	Normandie
4	Bourbonnois
4	La Marine
9	Irish and Scotch brigades
2	Lionnois
2	Limosin
2	Royal Vaisseaux
2	Bourbon
2	la Reine
1	Isle de France
2	Royal Comtois
2	Rohan-Rochefort
2	Beauvoisis
4	Grenadiers de France
4	Grenadiers Royaux
2	Poitou
2	St. Chamant
2	Conti
2	la Ferre
2	Artois
2	Xaintonge
1	Cambis.

#### Cavalry.

200	Mousquetaires
400	Life-guards
150	Horse-grenadiers
200	Gendarmes and light-horse
2560	horse, making eight regiments
2400	dragoons
3600	legion royale, Artillerie, &c.
Prince of Conti, Commander in Chief.	
Prince de Soubise, } Field Marshals.	
Count de Thomond, }	
8 Lieutenant-generals.	
12 Major-generals.	
18 Brigadier-generals.	

The detachments of the household troops, both horse and foot, will be commanded by the Prince de Beauvau.

36 ships of the line.

12 frigates.

8 fireships.

6 chebecs.

8 armed galleys.

500 transports.

Twenty physicians, 100 surgeons, 50 apothecaries, and in each ship two chaplains.

July 30.

Capt. Hervey continues, in company with the Montague, Pallas, and a cutter, within little more than gun-shot of the French fleet at Brest, who give him not the least disturbance; and, by the help

help of some fishing-boats, he is daily supplied with fresh greens. For twelve miles along the coast, Capt. Hervey ordered the fishermen to acquaint the people, that, in case they refused to send him refreshments, he would beat down a monastery, and all the houses within reach of his guns, one of which belongs to M. Conflans. The French fleet, it is said, is in no condition to put to sea, notwithstanding all their threats; they have not half a sufficiency of seamen or stores; nor can any neutral ships (on which they greatly depended) possibly get in.

## BIRTHS.

**A** Daughter to the Right Hon. the Countess of Sussex, at Easton-Mauduit in Northamptonshire.

A daughter to Philip Dehany, Esq; of Hungerford-park, Berks.

A son to the Right Hon. Lady Viscountess Dillon, in Stretton-street.

A daughter to the Lady of John St. Leger Douglas, Esq; in Green-street, Grosvenor-square.

A daughter to the Lady of Charles Dalrymple, Esq.

A daughter to the Lady of the Right Hon. the Earl of Essex, in Grosvenor-square.

A daughter to the Lady of General Granville Elliot, of Great Marlborough-street.

## MARRIAGES.

**S**IR John Barker, of Sproughton, near Ipswich in Suffolk, to Miss Lucy Lloyd, youngest daughter of Sir Richard Lloyd, Member of Parliament for Totness in Devonshire.

Philip Broke, Esq; of Nacton, to Lady Barker, relict of the late Sir John Barker, Bart. of Sproughton.

James Worfdale, Esq; painter in ordinary to his Majesty's ordnance, to Mrs. Stephenson, relict of the late Master Intendant of Plymouth.

Richard Starke, Esq; late Governor of Fort St. David, in the East-Indies, to Miss Hughes, eldest daughter of Isaac Hughes, Esq; of Crutched-friars.

Charles Cox, jun. Esq; of Bedford-row, to Miss Kitty Archer, of Hatton-garden.

Matthew Wilson, Esq; Barrister at law, to Miss Fanny Clive, daughter of Richard Clive, Esq; and sister of General Clive in the East-Indies.

Sir William Twisden, Bart. of Kent, to Miss Jarvis, of Snow-hill.

Rev. Mr. Arrow, to Miss Betsey Whitehead, of Smith-street, Westminster.

Mr. John Snelgrave, of Mile-end, to Miss Elisabeth Baker, of Stratford.

Mr. James Jortis, merchant, to Miss Attleborough, of Lombard-street.

## DEATHS.

**M**RS. Drax, Lady of the late Henry Drax, Esq; and mother to the Countess of Berkeley.

Lady Jane Edwards, at High Wickham, Bucks.

Right Hon. George Lord Rutherford, at his seat at Grange, in the shire of Fife, Scotland.

Rev. Henry Lucius Hibbins, LL. D. Rector of Fobbing in Essex.

Thomas Tomlyn, Esq; in Bucklersbury,

Edward Wade, Esq; at Clapham.

Rev. Dr. Arthur Young, Prebend of Canterbury, at his living in Suffolk.

Richard Pierse, Esq; of Hutton Bonville in Yorkshire.

William Bodvell, Esq; of Madrin, Member of Parliament for the town of Montgomery.

John Hammond, Esq; at Carlhalton in Surry.

Sir Talbot Clerke, Bart. of Launde-abbey Leicestershire.

Rev. Mr. Mundy, Rector of Plymptree, and Vicar of Harpford and Venottery in Devonshire.

The Lady of the Hon. Charles York, Esq; Solicitor-general.

James Purcell, Esq; at Etwisham in Kent.

Right Hon. the Countess of Essex, wife of the present Earl.

Matthews Beachcroft, Esq; at Wanstead.

Rev. Dr. Eden, at Winchester, one of the Prebendaries and Archdeacon of Winchester.

Miss Foley, sister to Lord Foley, at Fernhill, near Windsor.

Mr. George Dickson, at Twickenham, a Virginia merchant of this city.

Mrs. Shortrudge, of Ormond-street, relict of — Shortrudge, Esq.

Rev. Mr. Francis Nicholson, of Cambridge, at the Bull-inn in Bishopsgate-street.

## PREFERMENTS.

**R**EV. Mr. Humphry Henchman, to the rectory of St. Martins Barford, in the county of Wilts, and the rectory of Folke, in the county of Dorset.

Rev. Mr. James Pitcairn, to the rectory of Compton, alias Compton-Bailet, in the county of Wilts and diocese of Salisbury.

Rev. Mr. Robert Reynolds, to the rectory of Middle in Salop.

Rev. Mr. John Haddon, to the vicarage of Lydford in Salop.

Rev. Mr. Skinner, to the vicarage of Burton in the Marsh, Devon.

Rev. Dr. John Head, to be one of the Prebends of the Metropolitan church of Canterbury.

Rev. Mr. Robert Masters, to the rectory of Landbeach, with the vicarage of Waterbeach, in Cambridgeshire.

Rev. Mr. Matthias Burroughs, to the rectory of Hatherstone-bury, Hertfordshire.

Rev. Mr. Whitworth, jun. to the rectory of Eytham, near Stamford.

Rev. Mr. Thomas Hall, to the vicarage of Beshope.

Rev. Mr. John Manwaring, to the donative of Minsterley in Shropshire.

## PROMOTIONS.

**R**IGHT Hon. John Viscount Ligonier to the office of Master-General of the ordnance, arms, armories, and habiliments of war.

Sir Nicholas Bayly, Bart. to be Custos Rotulorum of the county of Anglesey.

Simon Bradstreet, Esq; of the city of Dublin, to the dignity of a Baronet of the kingdom of Ireland.

William Scott, Esq; prime Serjeant at law in the kingdom of Ireland, to be one of the Justices of the Court of King's-bench in the said kingdom.



B—K—TS. From the GAZETTE.

**W**ILLIAM Steele, of Queen-street, in the city of London, merchant.

Joseph Law, of the parish of St. Andrew Holborn, in the county of Middlesex, taylor, dealer, and chapman.

Thomas Dawfon, late of the parish of St. Martin in the Fields, in the county of Middlesex, woollen-draper.

Peter Botham, of Bucklersbury, London, haberdasher.

John Baines, of Bradford, in the county of Wilts, clothier.

Richard Grizzell, of Watling-street, London, tobacconist.

Thomas Dawfon, of Long Acre, in the coun-

ty of Middlesex, cabinet-maker, dealer, and chapman.

James Hetherington, late of Mofsthorn, in the parish of Stapilton, otherwise Stapleton, in the county of Cumberland, dealer and chapman.

Walter Little, of Shalborn, in the county of Wilts, dealer and chapman.

Arthur Vanderkiste, of West-Smithfield, London, vintner, dealer, and chapman.

Joseph Howard, of the city of Bristol, chapman.

John Smith, of Hertford, in the county of Hertford, draper, dealer, and chapman.

Charles Gibbes, of Towcester, in the county of Northampton, money-scriver and chapman.

*BOOKS published in JULY, 1759.***T**HE Remains of the Greek elegiac and lyric Poems, printed at Oxford. Payne, 3s.  
A Treatise on the Diseases and Lameness of Horses; by William Osmer. Waller, 5s. 6d.  
A Collection of remarkable Satires on the Times. Newcomb, 3s. 6d.

Calista, or the Injured Beauty, a Poem. Griffin, 1s.

Philosophical Transactions, Vol. I, Part 2. for the Year 1758, 4to. Davis, 12s. in Sheets.

The Literature, or alphabetic Writing of the learned World, in one large Sheet of imperial Paper. Osborn, 6s.

Some Observations on the late Act of Insolvency. Meres, 1s.

De Natura Musculorum Prælectiones tres, in Theatro Collegii Medicorum Londinensium habitæ; a Thoma Lawrence, M. D. Whifton, 2s.

*A Meteorological Journal of the Weather from June 24, to July 24, 1759, inclusive.*

Opposite Shoe-lane, Fleet-street, July 24, 1759.

JOHN GUFF.

Days	Barom.	Ther.	Ther.	Wind.	WEATHER.
June	Inch.	low.	high.		
25	30.15	60	69	N. W.	A fair day, rain in the evening, wind W.
26	30.	63	74	S. W.	A sunshiny day.
27	29.7	62	79	S. W.	A cloudy day with rain.
28	29.68	54	66	N. W.	A sunshiny day, afternoon wind W. rain in the night.
29	29.35	57	67	S.	Rain in the morning, sunshiny till 3 o'clock, afterwards rainy.
30	29.5	54	64	N. W.	A sunshiny day, small rain in the evening. [Wind N. W.]
July					
1	29.95	54	60	N.	A cloudy day with small rain.
2	29.98	54	66	N.	A sunshiny day.
3	30.1	64	74	N. W.	Ditto. small rain in the evening, wind W.
4	30.38	58	68	N.	Ditto. Afternoon wind N. W.
5	30.35	64	70	N. W.	Ditto.
6	30.3	74	77	W.	Ditto. Afternoon wind N. W.
7	30.05	73	79	W.	Ditto. Afternoon wind S. W.
8	30.	73	79	S.	Ditto.
9	29.95	73	78	W.	Ditto. lightning in the evening, wind S. E.
10	29.78	70	82	S. E.	Ditto. thund. and lightning, with rain, in the evening.
11	29.98	62	70	S. W.	Ditto.
12	30.02	65	73	S. W.	A sunshiny morning, afternoon cloudy.
13	30.12	66	73	S. W.	A sunshiny day, afternoon wind N. W.
14	30.18	68	74	N.	Ditto.
15	29.9	71	78	S. E.	Ditto.
16	29.82	66	75	E.	Thund. lightn. and rain, till 9 o'clock, afterwards fine, wind S.
17	29.9	65	71	S.	A rainy morning, a sunshiny afternoon, wind W.
18	30.18	68	72	W.	A sunshiny day.
19	30.2	68	77	S. W.	Ditto.
20	30.15	68	72	S. W.	A fair morning, a sunshiny afternoon, wind N.
21	30.25	65	72	E.	A sunshiny day.
22	30.08	66	78	E.	Ditto.
23	30.	70	78	N.	Ditto. Afternoon wind E.
24	29.9	66	78	E.	Ditto.

PRICES





# PRICES of STOCKS from June 25, to July 26, 1759, inclusive.

**BILLS of Mortality from**  
 June 19, to July 24, 1759.  
 Chrif. { Males 683 } 1370  
           { Femal. 687 }  
 Buried { Males 893 } 1724  
           { Femal. 831 }  
 Died under 2 Years old 621

Days	BANK STOCK.	INDIA STOCK.	South Sea Stock.	South Sea old Ann.	South Sea New Ann.	3 per Cent. reduced.	3 per Cent. confol.	Bank 1751.	India Ann.	4 s. dic.	prem.	1. s. d.	3 per Cent.	India Bonds.	B. Ctr. pr.
26	III	93	79	79	80	79	79	79	78	78	2 15 0	2 15 0	3 per Cent.	India Bonds.	B. Ctr. pr.
27	III	93	79	79	80	79	79	79	78	78	2 15 0	2 15 0	3 per Cent.	India Bonds.	B. Ctr. pr.
28	III	93	79	79	80	79	79	79	78	78	2 15 0	2 15 0	3 per Cent.	India Bonds.	B. Ctr. pr.
29	III	93	79	79	80	79	79	79	78	78	2 15 0	2 15 0	3 per Cent.	India Bonds.	B. Ctr. pr.
30	III	93	79	79	80	79	79	79	78	78	2 15 0	2 15 0	3 per Cent.	India Bonds.	B. Ctr. pr.
31	III	93	79	79	80	79	79	79	78	78	2 15 0	2 15 0	3 per Cent.	India Bonds.	B. Ctr. pr.
1	III	93	79	79	80	79	79	79	78	78	2 15 0	2 15 0	3 per Cent.	India Bonds.	B. Ctr. pr.
2	III	93	79	79	80	79	79	79	78	78	2 15 0	2 15 0	3 per Cent.	India Bonds.	B. Ctr. pr.
3	III	93	79	79	80	79	79	79	78	78	2 15 0	2 15 0	3 per Cent.	India Bonds.	B. Ctr. pr.



A DESCRIPTION of the County of SURREY.

*Illustrated with a new and accurate Map.*

**T**HE county of Surrey joins on the west to Berkshire and Hampshire; on the south to Sussex; on the east to Kent; and is parted from Middlesex, on the north, by the river Thames: For which reason the Saxons gave it the name of Sud-rea, or the south side of a river. The county is almost square, being 34 miles in length, from Rotherhith in the east to Trentham in the west; 21 in breadth, from the Thames on the north to Awfold on the south; and 112 in circumference; containing in that space 735 square miles, or about 592,000 acres; near 35,000 houses, 13 hundreds, 140 parishes, 11 market-towns, 35 vicarages, 450 villages and hamlets; and about 171,000 inhabitants.

This county is both healthy and pleasant, and therefore boasts of several royal palaces, and many seats of the Nobility and Gentry: But the air, as well as the soil, of the middle and extreme parts is vastly different, the air being mild in the latter, which is very fruitful in corn and hay, with a fine mixture of woods and fields, especially on the south about Holmsdale, and on the north towards the Thames; but the air is bleak in the heart of the county, which, except a delightful spot here and there, is all open sandy ground and barren heath; for which reason the county is, not unaptly, compared to a coarse cloth with a fine list or hem. In some places there are long ridges of hills or downs, with warrens for rabbits and hares, and parks for deer.

Its chief rivers, besides the Thames, are the Mole, the Wey, and the Wandle; which abound with fish. The first has its name from sinking into the earth at the Swallows, at the foot of Box-hill, and working its way under ground, near two miles, to Leather-head, where, according to common tradition, it rises again: But the stream here may flow as well from new springs, notwithstanding it goes by the name of the Mole, whose waters, for aught we know, may run another way.

The chief commodities of this county, besides its corn, are box-wood, walnuts, and fullers-earth.

The Duke of Norfolk has his title of Earl from this county; and it sends 14 Members to Parliament, viz. for the shire, in the present Parliament, the Right Hon. Arthur Onslow, Esq; Speaker of the House of Commons, and Thomas Budgen, of Dorking in this county, Esq. For the borough of Gatton, James Colebrooke, Esq; Banker

in London, and Thomas Brand, of Hoo in Hertfordshire, Esq. For the borough of Haslemere, James More Molyneux, of Loseley near Guildford in this county, Esq; and Philip Carteret Webb, of Bosbridge in this county, Esq. For the borough of Blechingly, Sir Kenrick Clayton, of Marden near Godstone in this county, Baronet; and William Clayton, Esq; of Harlingford, near Great Marlow, Bucks. For the borough of Reigate, the Hon. Charles Yorke, Esq; Solicitor-general, and Charles Cocks, Esq. For the borough of Guildford, the Hon. Richard Onslow, Esq; and Sir John Elwill, of Englefield-green in this county, Baronet; and for the borough of Southwark, William Belchier, Esq; Banker in London, and William Hammond, Esq; of this borough.

Southwark, in the hundred of Brixton, was by the Saxons called Southwerk, that is, a work or building to the south. This borough consists of the parishes of St. Olave, St. John at Horsleydown; St. Saviour, vulgarly called St. Mary Overy; St. George, St. Thomas, and Christ-church. These, together with the adjacent parishes, St. Mary's at Lambeth, St. Mary Magdalen's Bermondsey, St. Mary's Newington, and St. Mary's Rotherhith, compose that part of the district within the bills of mortality, in the hundreds of Kingston and Brixton; which is computed 9 miles along the banks of the Thames, from Vauxhall to Deptford-bridge; but, by the exactest measurement, is 6 miles, 23 poles, and 2 feet in length, from Vauxhall-bridge, to the east end of Holding-street, beyond Rotherhith wall; and about a mile in the center, where broadest, from London-bridge to the stone's end at Newington. Tho' it seems a suburb of London, yet, for extent and number of people, trade and wealth, hospitals and other particulars, it is inferior to few cities in England. It is mentioned in history, anno 1053, and was a distinct corporation, governed by its own Bailiff, till the year 1327, when a grant was made of it to the city of London, whose Mayor, for the time being, was to be its Bailiff, and to govern it by a Deputy. Some time after, the inhabitants recovered their former privileges; but, in the reign of Edward VI, the Crown granted it to the city of London, for 647 l. 2 s. 1 d. and, in consideration of a farther sum of 500 marks, paid to the Crown by the city, it was annexed to it, with certain privileges enjoyed there by the Archbishop of Canterbury,

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bury,

bury, the Abbot of Bermondsey, and others; and, by virtue of the said grant, is governed by one of the London Aldermen, under the name of 'Bridge Ward without.' Its markets are well stored with all manner of provisions; and its fair is proclaimed by the Lord-mayor of London. It is divided into two parts, the Borough liberty, and the Clink, or manor of Southwark. The first consists of three parishes, which, with most part of St. Saviour's, belong to the jurisdiction of the Lord-mayor of London, who, by his Steward, holds a Court of Record every Monday, at the Sessions-house at St. Margaret's-hill in the Borough, for all debts, damages, trespasses, &c. within his limits; to which Court belong three Attornies, who are admitted by the Steward. There are also three Court-leets held in the Borough for its three manors, 'the Great Liberty, the Guildhall, and the King's Manor;' wherein are chosen the Constables, Ale-conners, and Flesh-tasters; besides the other business transacted at such Courts. Court-leets are likewise kept at Lambeth, Bermondsey, and Rotherhithe. The Clink contains part of St. Saviour's and Christ-church parishes, and is under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Winchester, who, besides a Court-leet, keeps a Court of Record on the Bank-side, near St. Saviour's, by his Steward and Bailiff, for pleas of debts, damages, and trespasses. A comptroller serves as a prison for the bailiwick; and, besides another prison for the Clink liberty, there is the Marshalsea Court and prison, on the east side of the Borough, which is the county gaol for felons; and that of the Admiralty, for piracies and other offences within their cognizance. This Court was first erected for the trial of causes between the King's domestics, or menial servants. The Knight-marshal is President of the Court; and his Steward, who is commonly a Serjeant at law, the Judge of it; to whom belong four Counsellors and six Attornies; and the Court is held every Friday, by him or his Deputy; for debt, damages, and trespasses, in causes for 10 miles round Whitehall, excepting London. At the entrance into St. George's Fields, on the opposite side, is the King's-bench prison, a new, elegant, and commodious building: The rules of it are of considerable extent, and the allowance is somewhat better than that of the common prisons. For these reasons many debtors remove themselves hither by Habeas-corpus. It is properly a place of confinement in all cases triable in the King's-bench Court. The Governor is called Marshal, and, it being a place of profit as well as trust, he must give good security. On the west side of the Borough was a palace,

built by the Duke of Suffolk, in the reign of King Henry VIII, and from him called Suffolk-house, then Southwark-place, and lastly the Mint, because there was a coining of money. It consists of several streets, whose inhabitants formerly assumed a privilege of protection from arrests of debt; which occasioned so many frauds and abuses, that an act was made to suppress it, in the reign of King William. The military government of Southwark is by the Lord-lieutenant, and 11 Deputy-lieutenants, who have under them one regiment of six companies, each consisting of 150 men. As to the churches properly reckoned in Southwark,

The chief is St. Saviour's, formerly a priory of Canons Regular, which, from its dedication to the Virgin Mary, and its situation over the Rea, or river, opposite to London, was called St. Mary Overy; which name it still goes by, with the vulgar, though changed to that of St. Saviour, by an act of Parliament, in the reign of Henry VIII, which united to it the two parishes of St. Margaret and St. Mary Magdalen. It is an ancient, noble, and spacious structure, built in the manner of a cathedral, with three isles running from east to west, and a cross isle; the former 269 feet in length (so that it is thought to be the longest parish-church in England) and the latter 109. It is 47 in height within, and its four spires and the tower 150. The architecture is Gothic, and very well adorned; and it has several handsome monuments of persons of note, particularly of Sir John Sharter, Lord-mayor of London; Mr. John Gower, the eminent Poet; and Dr. Lockyer, the famous Pill-doctor. In this parish are several remarkable buildings: 1. The Sessions-house, on St. Margaret's-hill, where was formerly one of those churches that were united to St. Saviour's. On the south side of it, in a beautiful niche, adorned with Corinthian columns, stands the statue of King James II, in his royal robes, holding a scepter. This structure was burnt down in 1677, and rebuilt by the parish in 1686. 2. The Talbot-inn, where it appears, by an inscription on the main beam, that Sir Geoffrey Chaucer, and 29 pilgrims, lay here, in their journey to Canterbury, anno 1383. It was an inn much frequented by the Nobility and Gentry of old, either for the excellence of its accommodations, or for the oddity of its sign, which was the tabard, that is, a coat without sleeves, such as is worn by the Heralds at arms; but the name is now quite lost, except in Queen's college at Oxford, where it is supposed the habit was once worn, because a certain number of scholars on the foundation are still called Tabarders and



and Pauperes Pueri. 3. Winchester-house was a seat built by William Giffard, Bishop of Winchester, in 1103, for his successors in that see; but has been long ago demolished, and the site of it, with the adjacent park, converted into warehouses and tenements, held by lease from the Bishop of Winchester. In this parish are 2554 houses, 4 charity-schools, 4 alms-houses; a workhouse for the poor, 2 machines for raising water to supply the neighbourhood, and an iron-foundry.

II. Christ-church parish, till separated by an act of Parliament in 1670, was a district belonging to St. Saviour's. It is about a mile in compass; has two charity-schools, a workhouse, a large glass-house; and is very much annoyed by the water that lies in its ditches from the Thames.

III. St. George's is a beautiful new church, rebuilt in the room of the old one, which belonged onte to the abbey of Bermondsey. The parish is large, containing 1503 houses, and includes those which were formerly the Mint and the King's-bench; here are also the Marshalsea and the county gaol; the White Lion prison, or county bridewell; a charity-school, an alms-house, a workhouse, the hay-market, and St. Andrew's burying-ground, consecrated by Sir Jonathan Trelawney, Bishop of Winchester.

In this parish lies also St. Peter's hospital, for 22 alms-people, neatly built, with 3 quadrangles and a garden; of which the Governors are the Fishmongers Company, by some of whom it was founded: And King James I. gave it the name, alluding to their tutelar Saint. The persons admitted are obliged to furnish their apartments, and to defray the charges of their interment. They have each two handsome rooms, 3 s. a week, 15 s. at Christmas, with a chaldron of coals; and a gown once a year: And one of the pensioners, who reads prayers twice a day in the chapel, has an additional allowance of 40 s. a year.

Contiguous to this is Hulbert's alms-house, a beautiful building, founded in 1729, by a Fishmonger of London of that name, for 20 poor men and women; who have much the same accommodation and allowance as the former, and are under the direction of the same Company.

In Blackman-street, likewise, in this parish, are 8 alms-houses, for 16 poor people, founded in 1651. Half are put in by the Drapers Company, and the other half by the parishioners. They have a chapel, which has also been used as a charity-school, for the poor children of the parish.

IV. St. Olave's church stands on the north side of St. Olave's, commonly called Tooley-street, and was rebuilt in 1739. The houses

in this parish are computed at 2012, including a free-school, founded by Queen Elizabeth; two charity-schools, an alms-house, a workhouse, and the Bridge-house and yard, wherein are stored all materials for the repair of London-bridge, and which are supposed to have belonged to it ever since the erection of the stone, if not of the original wooden bridge. Here are many wharfs for the shipping and landing of goods, particularly that contiguous to the Bridge-yard, on the west, called Sellenger's Wharf, where stood a house that was the city residence of the Abbot of Canterbury, and belonged afterwards to Sir Anthony St. Leger; and, on the east side, was the mansion-house of the Abbot of Battle in Suffex, the name of which is partly preserved in Battle-bridge, though since converted into the Walnut-tree inn. He had a spacious garden to the south side of it, in which was a wilderness, or maze; a name that the streets built there still go by.

V. St. John's, Horsley-down, is one of the 50 new churches, with a parish taken out of St. Olave's, being the district of Horsley-down, and including one half of St. Saviour's dock. The houses are computed at 1255. Its true name is said to be Horse-down, from grazing ground here formerly; for, on the very spot where this church stands, with its cemetery, was a spacious field, walled in, called the Artillery-ground, for the exercise of the trained-bands of Southwark; and a large handsome building belonged to it, in Parish-street, called the Artillery-house, which some time ago was converted into two workhouses, for the poor of the old and new parishes.

VI. St. Thomas's church was founded, as well as the hospital of the same name, by King Edward VI; but, being decayed, was pulled down in 1702, and rebuilt. It was first erected for the use of the hospital to which it joins; but, on the increase of the houses and inhabitants in the hospital precinct, the church, which is a very neat convenient building, was made parochial for their use, and a chapel for the patients was erected in the hospital. This parish contains 229 houses, with two hospitals and their chapels; an alms-house, and a charity-school. The hospitals, two of the noblest endowments in England, are St. Thomas's and Guy's.

St. Thomas's hospital, which stands on the east side of the Borough, was first erected in 1213, in a place where the Prior of Bermondsey had, but two years before, built an alms-house for poor proselytes and children; and, having dedicated it to St. Thomas the Apostle, endowed it with land, to the amount

of 1441. a year; from which time it was held of the Abbots of Bermondsey, one of whom, in 1428, granted a right to the Master of the hospital to hold all the lands it was then in possession of, belonging to the said Abbot and convent, the whole-revenue of which did not exceed 266 l. 17 s. 6 d. per annum. In the year 1551, after the citizens of London had purchased of King Edward VI. the manor of Southwark, and its appurtenances (of which this hospital, by him founded, was a part) they immediately laid out 1100 l. in repairing and enlarging it, and the King thereupon, in 1553, incorporated it with the hospitals of Christchurch and Bridewell, in London. It was rebuilt and enlarged, in 1693, by a voluntary subscription, and then consisted of three beautiful squares, well paved, and supported by pillars; to which, in 1732, the Governors added a magnificent new building, consisting of several wards, with the proper offices. There are inscriptions set up in this hospital, to the honour of Mr. Guy, hereafter mentioned; Mr. Frederic; and particularly to its great benefactor Sir Robert Clayton, whose statue the Governors also set up in marble, on a pedestal, in the middle of the third court, during his life-time, in 1701, and since his death have beautified it, to keep up his memory. There is also a statue of King Edward VI. erected by Mr. Charles Joye, a late Treasurer of the hospital. Though there was no estate belonging to this hospital, when the city made the purchase, yet, by the bounty of the citizens, the annual disbursements have amounted, of late years, to near 8000 l. The number of the Governors, besides the Lord-mayor and Aldermen, is uncertain; but they are seldom more than 160, and these chuse their Officers and servants, consisting of a President, Treasurer, three Physicians, three Surgeons, a Clerk, a Receiver, an Apothecary, a Steward, and a Chaplain (besides the minister of the parish, who is paid by the hospital) a matron, brewer and butler; a cook, assistant and servant; an assisting Clerk in the

Compting-house, two porters, four beadles, nineteen lifters, as many nurses and watchwomen, a chapel clerk and sexton, and one watchman. The house contains 19 wards and 474 beds; and the poor sick people are taken care of with the greatest application, even beyond that of the Hotel-Dieu at Paris, or the Incurable at Venice; there being different apartments also for each distemper, with from 20 to 30 beds in a room.

Mr. Guy's hospital stands very near St. Thomas's, and is, perhaps, one of the greatest private charities that has been known. Its founder, Thomas Guy, a Bookseller in Lombard-street, but born in Horsley-down, lived to see the building roofed in; and at his death, in 1724, left about 200,000 l. to finish and endow it, besides 150,000 in other legacies and dispositions. For, what with printing Bibles, discounting sailors tickets, and his gains by South-sea stock, he had amassed a vast estate. Though it is said to be for Incurables, that is, for such as are turned out of other hospitals for any incurable ailment (except lunacy) it is not so; for the founder, by his will, vested his executors with a power of continuing the sick and diseased patients, or discharging them: And he used to say, that he would not have his hospital made an alms-house. It consists of two spacious squares, in the principal of which is erected the founder's statue, with 12 wards and 435 beds. Fifty-one Gentlemen, of his own nomination, were, together with his nine executors, made a body corporate, by act of Parliament, with the title of President and Governors of his said hospital; out of whom the Committees were to be chosen, who were to fill up the vacancies of Governors from time to time, so that the number should not exceed sixty. Four hundred and two patients were at first admitted, according to the founder's will; and handsome salaries and wages were settled on the Officers and servants of the hospital, to prevent them from imposing on the patients, or their friends.

[To be continued.]

### On the *ECONOMY* of *NATURE*.

*Æternæ sunt Vices Rerum.*

SEN. Nat. III. 1.

**B**Y the *economy* of nature we understand the all-wise disposition of the Creator, in relation to natural things, by which they are fitted to produce general ends, and reciprocal uses.

All things contained in the compass of the universe declare, as it were with one accord, the infinite wisdom of the Creator. For whatever strikes our senses, whatever is the subject of our thoughts, are so contrived,

that they concur to make manifest the divine glory, the ultimate end which God proposed in all his works. Whoever duly turns his attention to the things on this our terraqueous globe, must necessarily confess, that they are so connected, so chained together, that they all aim at the same end; and to this end a vast number of intermediate ends are subservient. To perpetuate the established course of nature in a continued series, the divine



divine Wisdom has thought fit, that all living creatures should constantly be employed in producing individuals; that all natural things should contribute and lend a helping hand towards preserving every species; and, lastly, that the death and destruction of one thing should always be subservient to the restitution of another. It seems to me, that a greater subject than this cannot be found; nor one on which laborious men may more worthily employ their industry, or men of genius their penetration.

The world, or the terraqueous globe, which we inhabit, is every-where surrounded with elements, and contains in its superficies the three kingdoms of nature, as they are called; the fossil, which constitutes the crust of the earth; the vegetable, which adorns the face of it; and draws the greatest part of its nourishment from the fossil kingdom; and the animal, which is sustained by the vegetable kingdom. Thus these three kingdoms cover, adorn, and vary the superficies of our earth.

As to the strata of the earth and mountains, as far as we have hitherto been able to discover, the upper parts consist of rag-stone, the next of slate, the third of marble filled with petrifications, the fourth again of slate; and, lastly, the lowest of free-stone. The habitable part of the earth, though it is scooped into various inequalities, yet is every-where high, in comparison with the water; and, the farther it is from the sea, it is generally higher. Thus the waters in the lower places are not at rest, unless some obstacle confines them, and by that means form lakes and marshes.

The sea surrounds the continent, and takes up the greatest part of the earth's superficies, as geography informs us; nay, that it once spread over much the greatest part, we may be convinced by its yearly decrease, by the rubbish left by the tides, by shells, strata, and other circumstances.

The sea shores are usually full of dead testaceous animals, wreck, and such-like bodies, which are yearly thrown out of the sea. They are also covered with sand of various kinds, stones, and heaps of other things not very common. It happens also, that, while the more rapid rivers rush thro' narrow vallies, they wear away the sides, and thus the friable and soft earth falls in, and its ruins are carried to distant and winding shores; whence it is certain, that the continent gains no small increase, as the sea subsides.

The clouds, collected from exhalations, chiefly from the sea, but likewise from other waters, and moist grounds, and condensed in the lower regions of the atmosphere, supply

the earth with rain; but, since they are attracted by the mountainous parts of the earth, it necessarily follows, that those parts must have, as is fit, a larger share of water than the rest. Springs, which generally rush out at the foot of mountains, take their rise from this very rain-water, and vapours condensed, that trickle through the holes and interstices of loose bodies, and are received into caverns.

These afford pure waters purged by straining, which rarely dry up in summer, or freeze in winter; so that animals never want a wholesome and refreshing liquor.

The chief sources of rivers are fountains, and rills growing by gradual supplies into still larger and larger streams, till at last, after the conflux of a vast number of them, they find no stop; but, falling into the sea with lessened rapidity, they there deposit the united stores they have gathered, along with foreign matter, and such earthy substances, as they tore off, in their way. Thus the water returns in a circle, whence it first drew its origin, that it may act over the same scene again.

Marshes arising from water retained in low grounds are filled with mossy tumps, which are brought down by the water from the higher parts, or are produced by putrefied plants.

We often see new meadows arise from marshes dried up. This happens sooner, when the sphagnum, a kind of moss, has laid a foundation; for this, in process of time, changes into a very porous mould, till almost the whole marsh is filled with it. After that, the rush strikes root, and along with the cotton grasses constitutes a turf, raised in such a manner, that the roots get continually higher, and thus lay a more firm foundation for other plants, till the whole marsh is changed into a fine and delightful meadow; especially if the water happens to work itself a new passage.

Hillocks, that abound in low grounds, occasion the earth to increase yearly more than the countryman would wish, and seem to do hurt; but in this the great industry of Nature deserves to be taken notice of; for by this means the barren spots become sooner rich meadow and pasture land. These hillocks are formed by the ant, by stones and roots, and the trampling of cattle; but the principal cause is the force of the winter cold, which, in the spring, raises the roots of plants so high above the ground, that, being exposed to the air, they grow and perish; after which the golden maiden-hairs fill the vacant places.

Mountains, hills, vallies, and all the inequalities of the earth, though some think they

they take away much from its beauty, are so far from producing such an effect, that, on the contrary, they give a more pleasing aspect, as well as great advantages. For thus the terrestrial superficies is larger; different kinds of plants thrive better, and are more easily watered; and the rain-waters run in continual streams into the sea; not to mention many other uses, in relation to winds, heat, and cold. The Alps are the highest mountains, that reach to the second region of the air, where trees cannot grow erect. The higher these Alps are, the colder they are, *cæteris paribus*. Hence the Alps in Sweden, Siberia, Switzerland, Peru, Brasil, Armenia, Asia, and Africa, are perpetually covered with snow; which becomes almost as hard as ice. But if, by chance, the summer heats be greater than ordinary, some part of these stores melts, and runs through rivers into the lower regions, which by this means are much refreshed.

It is scarcely to be doubted, but that the rocks and stones, dispersed over the globe, were formed originally in and from the earth; but, when torrents of rain have softened, as they easily do, the soluble earth, and carried it down into the lower parts, we imagine it happens, that these solid and heavy bodies, being laid bare, stick out above the surface. We might also take notice of the wonderful effects of the tide, such as we see happen from time to time on the sea-shore, which, being daily and nightly assaulted with repeated blows, at length gives way and breaks off. Hence we see in most places the rubbish of the sea and shores.

The winter, by its frost, prepares the earth and mould, which (thence are broken into very minute particles, and thus, being put into a mouldering state, become more fit for the nourishment of plants; nay, by its snow it covers the seeds and roots of plants, and thus, by cold, defends them from the force of cold. I must add also, that the piercing frost of the winter purifies the atmosphere and putrid waters, and makes them more wholesome for animals.

The perpetual succession of heat and cold, with us, renders the summers more pleasing; and, though the winter deprives us of many plants and animals, yet the perpetual summer, within the tropics, is not much more agreeable, as it often destroys men, and other animals, by its immoderate heat; though it must be confessed, that those regions abound with most exquisite fruits.

Our winters, though very troublesome to a great part of the globe, on account of their vehement and intense cold, yet are less hurtful to the inhabitants of the northern parts, as experience testifies. Hence it happens, that we may live very conveniently on every part of the earth, as every different country has different advantages from nature.

The seasons, like every thing else, have their vicissitudes, their beginnings, their progress, and their end.

The age of man begins from the cradle; pleasing childhood succeeds; then, active youth; afterwards manhood firm, severe, and intent upon self-preservation; lastly, old-age creeps on, debilitates, and at length totally destroys our tottering bodies.

The seasons of the year proceed in the same way: Spring, the jovial, playful infancy of all living creatures, represents childhood and youth; for then plants spread forth their luxuriant flowers, fishes exult, birds sing, every part of nature is intent upon generation. The summer, like middle age, exhibits plants and trees everywhere clothed with green; it gives vigour to animals, and plumps them up; fruits then ripen, meadows look cheerful, every thing is full of life. On the contrary, autumn is gloomy, for then the leaves of trees begin to fall, plants to wither, insects to grow torpid, and many animals to retire to their winter quarters. The day proceeds with just such steps as the year. The morning makes every thing alert, and fit for business; the sun pours forth his ruddy rays, the flowers which had, as it were, slept all night, awake and expand themselves again; the birds with their sonorous voices and various notes make the woods ring, meet together in flocks, and sacrifice to Venus. Noon tempts animals into the fields and pastures; the heat puts them upon indulging their ease, and even necessity obliges them to it. Evening follows, and makes every thing more sluggish; flowers shut up, and animals retire to their lurking-places. Thus the spring, the morning, and youth are proper for generation; the summer, noon, and manhood are proper for preservation; and autumn, evening, and old age are not unfitly likened to destruction.

[See dissertations on propagation, preservation, and destruction in the fossil, vegetable, and animal kingdoms in Vol. XXIV, pages 141, 184, 232, of this Magazine.]

### *The Historical Account of the Proceedings of the last Session of Parliament.*

*Continued from Page 13 of this Volume.*

On the 16th of January, 1759, the Lord Barrington presented to the House, pursuant to their address to his Majesty, a list of the reduced Officers of his Majesty's land forces and

and marines intitled to receive half-pay in Great Britain; with an estimate of the charge thereof for the year 1759; also, by his Majesty's command.

An estimate of the charge for allowances unto the several Officers and private Gentlemen of the two troops of horse-guards and regiment of horse reduced, and unto the superannuated Gentlemen of the four troops of horse-guards, for the year 1759; and also

A list of the widows of such reduced Officers of his Majesty's land forces and marines who died on the establishment of half-pay in Great Britain, and who were married to them before the 25th of December 1716, with an estimate of the charge thereof for the year 1759.

On the 27th, Doctor Hay (from the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain) presented to the House, pursuant to their orders;

An account of the number of men taken into the service of his Majesty's navy, to serve as able or ordinary seamen, or as land-men, exclusive of marines, from Christmas 1754 to Christmas 1757, distinguishing how many of such men were volunteers, and how many pressed; as also

An account of the number of those who have deserted, and of those who have been discharged; together with an account of the number of such men as have died, whether on board of ship or in the hospitals, or sick quarters, or in other places, distinguishing the number of those who have been slain, or have died of wounds received in combat against the enemy, and those who have been drowned, within the said time, distinguishing each year; and also

An account of all the expences which have been occasioned by pressing men for the service of his Majesty's navy, from Christmas 1754 to Christmas 1757; setting forth, as near as can be, the numbers of men belonging to the navy employed at a medium on this service, as also the number and quality of his Majesty's ships or vessels usually employed for pressing men from ships returning from foreign voyages, or on coasting voyages, or that have been made use of to confine pressed men in until they could be distributed into other ships for service; together with the number and quality of all vessels hired for the like purposes, during the said time; distinguishing, as near as can be, the total expence of each year, and what part thereof hath been paid yearly; in pursuance to his Majesty's proclamation for the discovery of seamen concealing themselves,

so far as the same can be collected in this office.

On the 19th, Mr. Rowe (from the Treasury) presented to the House, pursuant to their address to his Majesty,

The account of the application and disposal of 800,000 l. issued, pursuant to the power given by an act passed in the last session of Parliament, for issuing and applying any sum or sums of money, not exceeding 800,000 l. upon account, to enable his Majesty to defray any extraordinary expences of the war, incurred, or to be incurred, for the service of the year 1758, and to take all such measures as might be necessary to disappoint or defeat any enterprises or designs of his enemies, and as the exigency of affairs might require.

The same day, Mr. Rowe (from the Commissioners of the Customs in Scotland) presented to the House, pursuant to several acts of Parliament,

An account of what number of ships, from Scotland, have been employed in the whale fishery to Davis's streights and the Greenland seas, with their respective names and burthens, from whence they were fitted out, and at what port they were discharged; and also what quantity of oil or whale fins each ship has imported, from the 10th of October 1757; and also

An account of all corn, meal, malt, flour, bread, biscuit, and starch that have been exported out of Scotland, from the 1st of December 1757 to the 14th of November 1758.

The same day, Mr. Secretary Pitt presented to the House (by his Majesty's command) a copy of a convention between his Majesty and the King of Prussia, concluded and signed at London, December 7, 1758, and a translation; and also

A copy of a treaty between his Majesty and the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, concluded and signed at London January 17, 1759, and a translation.

On the 22d, the Lord Barrington presented to the House (by his Majesty's command) an estimate of the charge of 19,012 men, the troops of the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, in the pay of Great Britain, pursuant to treaty, for the year 1759.

The same day, Admiral Boscawen (from the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain) presented to the House, pursuant to their address to his Majesty, copies of all the contracts that have been made in Europe, or elsewhere, with any person or persons, to supply his Majesty with materials or stores for the use of his navy, from the 1st of January 1753 to the 1st of January 1758, or

to the latest accounts received respecting the same; and also

Copies of such contract or contracts that have been made with any person or persons in Europe, or elsewhere, to furnish, for his Majesty's service, any vessel or vessels for transports, tenders, or other purposes, from the 1st of January 1753 to the 1st of January 1758, or to the latest accounts received, to which said copies are annexed, the services such vessels, so contracted for, were employed in, the time they lay upon demurrage, and when they were discharged from his Majesty's service; and also

Copies of all contracts that have been made for provisions, and dry and other stores for victualling his Majesty's navy, from the 1st of January 1753 to the 1st of January 1758.

Admiral Boscawen also (from the said Commissioners) presented to the House, an account of all the damaged, dry, and other stores and provisions, that have been condemned in any of his Majesty's storehouses, or on board any of his Majesty's ships, frigates, sloops, of war, tenders, or transports, either at home or abroad, from the 1st of January 1753 to the 1st of January 1758, so far as the last accounts received, respecting the same; particularly pointing out the different species of such stores and provisions, their original cost, and what they sold for; and also

Accounts of all the condemned materials and stores that have been deemed unfit for service, on board his Majesty's ships or vessels of war, or other vessels employed therein; likewise, an account of all the condemned stores and materials that have been deemed unfit for service in his Majesty's yards, docks, or in any other place in Europe, or elsewhere, from the 1st of January 1753 to the 1st of January 1758, or to the latest accounts received, respecting the same; with a particular account in what manner the said condemned stores and materials have been disposed of, and of such sum or sums of money that have been received for the said condemned stores and materials, from the 1st of January 1753 to the 1st of January 1758, and to what uses the said money has been appropriated; together with schedules of the books and papers, containing the said copies and accounts.

Admiral Boscawen (from the said Commissioners) presented to the House, a paper intitled, 'Return of the Commissioners of his Majesty's navy to an order of the Hon. House of Commons of the 24th of May 1758, directing, "That the proper Officer or Officers do prepare, in order to be laid

before this House, in the next session of Parliament, an account of the number of men pressed into the service of his Majesty's navy, from ships belonging to Great Britain, in the merchants service, returning from any of his Majesty's Plantations, or foreign parts or places, to any port or place in Great Britain, from Christmas 1734 to Christmas 1757, with the name of each such ship, and the port she was bound to, with the number of men pressed from each ship, distinguishing the account of each year.

Admiral Boscawen also (from the said Commissioners) presented to the House, pursuant to their order, a paper intitled, 'Accounts of the number of men and boys protected by the principal Officers and Commissioners of his Majesty's navy, from Christmas 1753 to Christmas 1757, setting forth the different services for which such persons were intended to be protected, and what number of them have been forcibly pressed into the service, notwithstanding their being so protected, &c. together with a special return, from the said Commissioners, with respect to some parts of the said accounts; and also

An account of the number of men and boys protected by the said Commissioners, exclusive of those protected by act of Parliament, from Christmas 1753 to Christmas 1757, setting forth the different services, &c. together with a special return, from the said Commissioners, with respect to some part of the said account.

The same day, Mr. Charlton reported the resolutions of the Committee of the whole House, which were agreed to by the House, and are as follow:

That a sum not exceeding 2958 l. 19 s. 7 d. be granted to his Majesty, for defraying the charge for allowances to the several Officers and private Gentlemen of the two troops of horse guards and regiment of horse reduced, and to the superannuated Gentlemen of the four troops of horse guards, for the year 1759.

That a sum not exceeding 34,367 l. 15 s. 10 d. be granted to his Majesty upon account of the reduced Officers of his Majesty's land forces and marines, for the year 1759.

That a sum not exceeding 2128 l. be granted to his Majesty, for the paying of pensions to the widows of such reduced Officers, of his Majesty's land forces and marines as died upon the establishment of half pay, in Great Britain, and who were married to them before the 25th of December 1716, for the year 1759.

The same day also, Mr. Poirier (from the Committee of the company of merchants trading

trading to Africa, presented to the House, pursuant to the directions of an act of Parliament,

A paper intitled, 'Anno 1757, The account of the Committee of the company of merchants trading to Africa, distinguishing every article of expence under its proper title.'

On the 23d, some of the Commissioners of the taxes, presented to the House, pursuant to their address to his Majesty,

An account of all sums of money that have been issued by, and of all demands that have been made on, any Receiver-general of the land tax, on or before the 23d of November 1758, by virtue of any warrants from the Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, or by any draughts of any of his Majesty's Lieutenants, or Deputy-lieutenants, of any county, riding, or place, in pursuance of an act of the 31st year of his Majesty's reign, intitled, 'An act for applying the money granted by Parliament towards defraying the charge of pay and cloathing for the militia for the year 1758, and for defraying the expences incurred on account of the militia in the year 1757.'

On the 26th, the Lord Barrington presented to the House, pursuant to their address to his Majesty,

An estimate of the charge of the out-pensioners of Chelsea hospital, for the year 1759.

On the 29th, Mr. Charlton reported (from the Committee of the whole House) their resolutions, which were agreed to by the House, and are as follow :

That a sum not exceeding 670,000 l. be granted to his Majesty, to enable his Majesty to make good his engagements with the King of Prussia, pursuant to a convention between his Majesty and the King of Prussia, concluded December 7, 1758.

That a sum not exceeding 182,251 l. 2 s. 11 d. be granted to his Majesty, for defraying the charge of what remains to be paid for 2120 horse, and 9900 foot, together with the General and Staff Officers, the Officers of the hospital, and Officers and others belonging to the train of artillery, the troops of the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel in the pay of Great Britain, for 365 days, from the 25th of December 1758 to the 24th of December 1759, both days inclusive, together with the subsidy for the said time, pursuant to treaty.

That a sum not exceeding 97,582 l. 17 s. 10 d. be granted to his Majesty, for defraying the charge of an additional corps of 920 horse and 6072 foot, together with the General and Staff Officers, the Officers of the hospital, and Officers and others belonging to the train of artillery, the troops of the

Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, in the pay of Great Britain, for 365 days, from the 1st of January 1759 to the 31st of December following, pursuant to treaty.

That a sum not exceeding 60,000 l. be granted to his Majesty, to enable his Majesty to make good his engagements with the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, pursuant to the separate article belonging to a treaty between his Majesty and the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, concluded the 17th of January 1759; the said sum of 60,000 l. to be paid as his most Serene Highness shall think it most convenient, in order to facilitate the means by which his most Serene Landgrave may again fix his residence in his own dominions, and give fresh courage to his faithful subjects, by his presence, which is so much wished for.

That the sum of 800,000 l. be granted to his Majesty, to enable his Majesty to discharge the like sum raised, in pursuance of an act made in the last session of Parliament, and charge it upon the first aids or supplies to be granted in this session of Parliament. And

That a sum not exceeding 200,000 l. be granted to his Majesty, towards the buildings, rebuildings, and repairs of his Majesty's ships, for the year 1759.

On the 31st, the Commons passed two bills, the first, for dividing and inclosing the open fields and meadows, &c. in the manor and parish of Staunton, in the county of Nottingham; and the second, for naturalising Caspar Schomhart, John Spitta, Gylbert Van Voorst, Frederick de Chevigny, Conrad Harksen, Christopher Strothoff, and Jasper Lawrence Richter.

The same day, Mr. Charlton reported (from the Committee of the whole House) their resolutions, which were agreed to by the House, and are as follow :

That the 3 l. per cent. annuities, amounting to 3,000,000 l. granted anno 1757, be, with the consent of the several proprietors, added to, and made a part of the joint stock of 3 l. per cent. transferrable annuities at the Bank of England, consolidated by the acts of the 25th, 28th, and 29th of his present Majesty's reign; and the charges and expences in respect thereof be charged upon, and paid out of, the Sinking Fund, until redemption thereof by Parliament, in the same and like manner as the annuities consolidated as aforesaid are paid and payable; and that such persons who shall not, on or before the 5th of April 1759, signify their dissent in books, to be opened at the Bank of England for that purpose, shall be deemed and taken to assent thereto.

That all the monies that have arisen since the 5th of January 1759, or that shall and may



may hereafter arise, of the produce of the several additional stamp duties on pamphlets and printed papers; the additional duty on coals exported; the surplus of the new duty on licences for retailing wine, and the surplus of the duties on licences for retailing spirituous liquors, which were made a fund for payment of 3 l. per cent. per annum at the Bank of England, on 3,000,000 l. borrowed, by virtue of an act of the 30th of George II. towards the supply of the year 1757, as also the annuities on single lives payable at the receipt of the Exchequer in respect of the same, shall be carried to, and made a part of this fund, commonly called the Sinking Fund. And

That the several annuities on single lives, granted anno 1757, payable at the Exchequer in respect of the aforesaid 3,000,000 l. be, from the 5th of January 1759, charged upon, and made payable out of the produce of the said Sinking Fund.

Mr. Charlton also reported (from the said Committee) a resolution, which was agreed to by the House,

That a sum not exceeding 26,000 l. be granted to his Majesty, upon account, for out-pensioners of Chelsea hospital for the year 1759.

On the 1st of February, the Commons passed a bill for establishing and rendering effectual certain articles of agreement for inclosing and dividing the commons and waste grounds in the townships of Bentley and Arksey, and parish of Arksey, in the county of York.

The same day, Mr. Collingwood, Secretary to the hospital for the maintenance and education of exposed and deserted young children, presented to the House, pursuant to their order,

No. 1. An account of what number of children have been received into the hospital, from the 6th to the 31st day of December 1758, inclusive; and also

No. 2. An account of the number of children, who were living on the 31st of December 1758, inclusive, under the care of the hospital, and also

No. 3. An account of what number of children have been placed out to apprenticeships, or returned to their parents, by the hospital, from the 9th to the 31st of December 1758, inclusive; and also

No. 4. An account of all monies received and paid, by the hospital, between the 9th and 31st of December 1758, inclusive; together with the balance then remaining.

On the 2d, Mr. Oswald (from the Commissioners for Trade and Plantations) presented to the House, by his Majesty's command,

An estimate of the civil establishment of his Majesty's colony of Georgia, and other incidental expences attending the same, from the 24th of June 1758 to the 24th of June 1759.

On the 3d, Mr. Charlton (according to order) reported (from the Committee of the whole House, to whom it was referred to consider further of ways and means for raising the supply granted to his Majesty) their resolution, which was agreed to by the whole House, and is as follows:

That, towards raising the supply granted to his Majesty, the sum of 6,600,000 l. be raised by transferrable annuities, after the rate of 3 l. per centum per annum, and that an additional capital of 15 l. be added to every 100 l. advanced; which additional capital shall consist of 10 l. given in a lottery ticket to each subscriber, and of 5 l. in like transferrable annuities at 3 l. per centum; the blanks and prizes of the lottery to be attended with like annuities, after the rate of 3 l. per centum per annum, to commence from the 5th of January, 1760. And that the sum of 6,600,000 l. together with the said additional capital of 5 l. per centum, amounting to 330,000 l. making in the whole 6,930,000 l. do bear an interest after the rate of 3 l. per cent. per annum; which interest shall commence from the 5th of July, 1759. The said several annuities shall be transferrable at the Bank of England, and charged upon a fund to be established in this session of Parliament for payment thereof, and for which the Sinking Fund shall be a collateral security, and shall be redeemable by Parliament in the whole, or in part, by sums not less than 500,000 l. at one time, six months notice having been first given of such payment or payments, respectively. That the lottery shall consist of tickets of the value of ten pounds each, in a proportion not exceeding eight blanks to a prize, the blanks to be of the value of six pounds each.

That every subscriber shall, on or before the 13th of February instant, make a deposit of 15 l. per centum, on such sum as he shall chuse to subscribe, towards raising the said sum of 6,600,000 l. with the Cashiers of the Bank of England, as a security for his making the future payments, on or before the times herein after limited; that is to say,

10 l. per cent. on or before the 30th of March next; 10 l. per cent. on or before the 27th of April next; 10 l. per cent. on or before the 31st of May next; 10 l. per cent. on or before the 28th of June next; 15 l. per cent. on or before the 27th of July next; 10 l. per cent. on or before the 31st of August

gust next; 10 l. per cent. on or before the 28th of September next; 10 l. per cent. on or before the 28th of October next.

Which several sums to be received shall, by the said Cashiers, be paid into the receipt of his Majesty's Exchequer, to be applied, from time to time, to such services as shall then have been voted by this House in this session of Parliament, and not otherwise. That any subscriber, paying in the whole, or any part of his subscription, previous to the days appointed for the respective payments, shall be allowed a discount, after the rate of 3 l. per centum per annum, from the days of such respective payments to the respective times on which such payments are directed to be made.

On the 5th, Doctor Hay (from the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain) presented to the House, pursuant to their orders,

An account of the number of seamen employed in the service of the royal navy, from the 31st of December, 1757, to the 31st of December, 1758, upon a medium of each month, distinguishing what number were borne, and what mustered in the said service; and also

An account of the charge for transport service for the year 1758, including the expence of victualling his Majesty's land forces within the said year; and also

An estimate of the debt of his Majesty's navy, as it stood on the 31st of December, 1758.

On the 6th, Mr. Charlton reported a resolution of the Committee of the whole House, which was agreed to by the House,

That a sum, not exceeding 15,000 l. be granted to his Majesty, to be applied towards the improving, widening, and enlarging the passage over and through London-bridge.

On the 7th, the Commons passed a bill to indemnify persons, who have omitted to qualify themselves for offices and employments, within the time limited by law, and for allowing further time for that purpose.

On the 8th, the Commons passed a bill to explain and amend an act passed in the 22d year of his present Majesty's reign, intitled

An act for the more easy and speedy recovery of small debts within the town and borough of Southwark, and the several parishes of St. Saviour, St. Mary at Newington, St. Mary Magdalen Bermondsey, Christ-church, St. Mary Lambeth, and St. Mary at Rotherhithe, in the county of Surrey; and the several precincts and liberties of the same; and for extending the powers and provisions of the said act to such part of the eastern half of the hundred of Brixton,

in the said county, as is not included in the said act.

The same day, Mr. Charlton reported a resolution of the Committee of the whole House, which was agreed to by the House,

That the sum of 10,000 l. be granted to his Majesty, upon account, towards enabling the Governors and Guardians of the Hospital for the maintenance and education of exposed and deserted young children, to receive all such children, under a certain age, to be by them limited, as shall be brought to the said hospital; and also towards enabling them to maintain and educate such children as are now under their care, and to continue to carry into execution the good purposes for which they were incorporated; and that the said sum be issued and paid for the use of the said hospital, without fee or reward, nor any deduction whatsoever.

On the 9th, Mr. Oswald (from the Commissioners for Trade and Plantations) presented to the House, pursuant to their address to his Majesty,

An estimate of the charge of supporting and maintaining the settlement of his Majesty's colony of Nova Scotia, for the year 1759.

The same day, Mr. West presented to the House, pursuant to their address to his Majesty, surplusses stated the 5th of April, 1758; and also surplusses stated the 10th of October, 1758.

The same day, a bill from the Lords, intitled 'An act for naturalising Philipppus Willem Calimir Van Straubenzee, Esq; was passed without any amendment by the Commons.

The same day, Mr. Rigby (according to order) reported from the Committee of the whole House, to whom it was referred to consider of the duties now payable on the importation of tallow from Ireland, their resolution, which was agreed to by the House,

That the duties, now payable on the importation of tallow from Ireland, do cease and determine for a limited time.

The same day also, Mr. Stanley (from the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain) presented to the House, pursuant to their order,

An account of the prices that have been paid for beef, of the produce of this kingdom, for victualling his Majesty's navy, since the 1st of January, 1758.

On the 11th, a bill from the Lords, intitled 'An act for continuing, establishing, and confirming the surname and arms of Bootle unto Richard Wilbraham Bootle, Esq; formerly called Richard Wilbraham, and Mary Wilbraham Bootle, his wife,

and their issue, pursuant to the will of Sir Thomas Boodle, Knight, deceased, was passed by the Commons, without any amendment.

On the 13th, Mr. Oswald (from the Commissioners for Trade and Plantations) presented to the House, pursuant to their order,

An account of money paid, and charges incurred, for supporting and maintaining the settlement of his Majesty's colony of Nova Scotia, for the year 1757.

The same day, Mr. Rowe (from the Treasury) presented to the House, pursuant to the directions of an act of Parliament,

A paper, intitled 'Copy of a Report of the Commissioners and Trustees for ma-

naging the annexed forfeited estates in Scotland, to the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, which, by an act of the 25th year of his Majesty's reign, is directed to be laid before both Houses of Parliament.

The same day also, Mr. Rowe (from the Commissioners of the Customs in Scotland) presented to the House, pursuant to their order,

An account of the quantity of grain and meal imported into Scotland, from Michaelmas 1757 to Michaelmas 1758; distinguishing the several species, the places from whence brought, and the ports at which imported.

[To be continued.]

*Some Observations on the History of the Norfolk Boy.* By J. Wall, M. D. In a Letter to the Rev. Charles Lyttelton, LL. D. Dean of Exeter. Read before the Royal Society, Dec. 14, 1758. — See a further Account of this Case in our Magazine for July last, Pages 13, 14, and 15.

*From the Philosophical Transactions, Vol. L.*

S I R,

THE history of the Norfolk boy, which, you inform me, has been communicated to the Royal Society, seems to deserve a place in the Memoirs of that illustrious body, as well on account of its utility, as its singularity.

The symptoms, in this case, most evidently arose from worms in the intestines; which often occasion unaccountable complaints, and frequently elude the most powerful medicines, as they did in the instance before us, till at last they were dislodged by the enormous quantity of oil-paint, which the poor boy devoured; and, the cause being thus removed, all the effects ceased.

At first sight, it appears wonderful, that this immense quantity of white lead did not prove fatal; and, that it was not so, could be owing to nothing but the oil, by which it was enveloped, and its contact and immediate action on the coats of the intestines thereby prevented. But the oil did not only obviate the dangerous effects of this mixture, but appears, to me at least, to have been the chief cause of the success with which it was happily attended. I speak this with some restriction, because the lead, as its stypticity was thus covered, might, by its weight, assist in removing the verminous filth, especially as the bowels were made slippery by the oil.

Oil has long been observed to be noxious to insects of all kinds; so that not only those which survive after being cut into several pieces, but those also which live long with very little air, and those which revive by warmth after submersion in water, die irre-

coverably, if they are immersed in, or covered with oil. Rhedi and Malpighi have made many experiments to this purpose; and account for the event very rationally, from the oil stopping up all the air-vessels, which, in these animalcula, are very numerous, and distributed almost over their whole bodies.

On this account, oil has been recommended as a vernifuge both by Andry and Hoffmann, though I believe it has been seldom used in practice in that intention; or at least has not been given in quantities sufficient to answer it. Indeed, Hoffmann himself seems not to lay much stress on it as an anthelmintic, recommending it only as serving to line the inside of the intestines, and to relax spasms in them; and therefore as a proper preparative to be given before any acrid purgatives are ventured on.

The medicines commonly prescribed, and most depended on, are either of a virulent and drastic nature, or such as are supposed to be able to destroy those animals by some mechanical qualities, e. g. to cut, tear, or otherwise affect their tender bodies; and yet not have force enough to lacerate or injure the stomach or intestines. Of the former kind are the leaves and juice of helleboraster, the bark of the Indian cabbage-tree, colocynthis, resin of jalap, glass of antimony, and the like; the effects of which are commonly violent and dangerous, and sometimes fatal. Of the latter class are crude mercury, and the milder preparations of that mineral, aloes and other bitters, tin filings, neutral salts, and vitriolic acids.

Every



Every one conversant in practice too well knows, how often these medicines are administered ineffectually. When I had therefore attentively considered the history of the Norfolk boy, I determined to try the efficacy of oil in such cases, as it seemed capable of producing great effects, and yet could not be attended with any hazard or danger.

The first person, to whom it was given with this view, was —, a patient of our infirmary, who was judged to have worms, but had taken several approved medicines for a considerable time without success. In a consultation with the other physicians, the following form was prescribed:

R. Ol. Oliv. lb. fr. Sp. vol. aromat. 3ij.  
M. cap. Coch. iii. mane et H. S.

The volatile spirit was added here to make the oil saponaceous, and by that means more easily miscible with the juices in the stomach and primæ viæ. This medicine answered our expectations, and, in a few days, brought away several worms.

— Lacy, a poor boy, of the parish of Feckenham, in this county, aged 13 years, was, as I was informed, about three or four years ago, seized with convulsive fits, which gradually deprived him of his senses, and reduced him to a state of idiocy. He had taken several anthelmintics and purgatives, particularly the pulv. Cornachin. but never had voided any worms, though all the symptoms seemed plainly to shew, that they were the cause of his disorder. As he greedily swallowed any thing, which was offered him, without distinction, I at first ordered him a mixture of linseed oil 3vij. tinct. sac. ʒj. of which he took four large spoonfuls night and morning. He persisted in the use of this one whole week, without at all nauseating it; towards the latter end of which time he voided one round worm of a great length. He now began to shew much aversion to the medicine, on which account the tinctur. sac. was omitted, and he was ordered to take the oil alone in the same quantities. This he continued to do a fortnight longer; during which time he voided 60 more worms, and in a great measure recovered the use of his reason. This account I had from the apothecary, who, by my directions, supplied him with the medicines.

Soon after this, I ordered the same medicine to be given to Elizabeth Abell, a poor girl in the same neighbourhood, reduced by epileptic fits to such a state of idiocy, as to

eat her own excrements. It caused her to void several worms, but she did not recover her senses.

Since this time, I have given the oil to several persons with good success, and therefore I cannot but recommend a further trial of it; since it is a remedy which may be used with safety in almost any quantity; a character which very few of the anthelmintic medicines deserve.

It is probable, that some oils are more destructive to worms than others. Andry (Traite de la generation des vers, cap. 8.) prefers nut oil, and tells us, that a human worm, voided alive, being put into that oil, died instantly; whereas another worm, voided at the same time, lived several hours in oil of sweet almond, though in a languishing state. This difference he afterwards (cap. 9.) endeavours to account for, by supposing that the oil of almonds is more porous, and consequently less able to preclude the entrance of air into the worms. And indeed there is some reason to conclude, that oils which dry in the open air, such as nut and linseed oils, are of a closer texture, less mixed with water, and consequently more anthelmintic, than those oils, which freeze by cold, and will not dry in the open air; such as those from olives or almonds. Andry tells us, that, at Milan, the mothers have a custom to give their children, once or twice a week, toasts dipped in nut oil, with a little wine, to kill the worms; and I know a Lady in the country, who gives the poor children in her neighbourhood the same oil with great success.

I would recommend this remedy to be used in as large doses as the stomach will well bear; to which purpose, it may be advisable to join it either with aromatics, bitters, or essential oils, such as the case may require. Andry orders the oil to be taken fasting; assigning this for a reason, that, the stomach being then most empty, it more readily embraces and stifles the worms. During this course, it will be necessary, at proper intervals, to give rhubarb, mercurial or aloetic medicines.

I cannot close this paper without observing, that, from the history of the Norfolk boy, we may learn, in similar cases, where the head is not idiopathic, never to despair absolutely of a cure, notwithstanding the disease has been of very long standing; for, in this boy, though the oppression in the brain and nerves had continued many years,

\* I have since been informed, that, the boy's parents being extremely poor, the medicines were left off as soon as he began to recover; and that, upon their disuse for some time, he was again attacked with the same fits as before.

† All oils dry more readily after they have been boiled; by which the superfluous aqueous parts are carried off. Drying oils are also made by the addition of such substances as absorb humidities.

and

and had been so violent as to deprive him not only of his intellectual faculties, but almost all his sensations; yet were not the organs much impaired thereby, but he recovered all his senses again, as soon as the irritation and spasms in the intestines, which first caused all these terrible symptoms, were removed. The same thing, in a less degree, was observable in the Seckenhain boy, mentioned before; and we have had two remarkable instances of the same kind at the Worcester infirmary; where a boy and his sister, of the name of Moyles, received a perfect cure, and recovered the entire use of their senses, after having been rendered idiots (though not in so high a degree as the Norfolk boy) for more than two years, by epileptic fits proceeding from worms.

Worcester,  
Dec. 7, 1748.

J. WALL.

P. S. As the following history has some analogy with the subject we are now upon, I beg leave to subjoin it by way of postscript.

A young girl, of the name of Lowbridge, at Ledbury, in Herefordshire, nine years old, had been long troubled with a gnawing pain at the stomach, which, growing gradually more violent, I was at last call-

*A DISSERTATION ON MAN, considered in his social Capacity, and as a useful Member of the Community; with Laws for regulating and forming our Conduct.*

**T**HAT man is the subject of government is plain from his passions, which, when not under restraint, become dangerous to that natural constitution, which it ought to be his principal care to preserve; which constitution cannot be preserved without a due balance of the affections; without keeping them within proper bounds, in order to exert them on those objects to which they are adapted, and within the proper degrees, which are only for their perfection: And all human perfection consists in proper limitations of the several passions; to keep, in general, a mediocrity between either extreme of excess or defect; i. e. where such an excess or defect is to be found, to be determined by right reason; and such a pursuit of our real happiness, stripped of false appearances and wrong pursuits, makes up what is so little understood, and so badly practised by the generality, for want of a due regulation of the passions, and the command of right reason. Such, therefore, as are the most prudent are the most rational; and such as have the best regulated affections are the most prudent: And the same holds in regard to that civil constitution, or society,

ed to her. About a quarter of an hour before I reached the house, she was seized with a violent vomiting, whereby she brought up an amazing number of living animals, supposed to be upwards of a thousand, together with a vast quantity of clear viscid phlegm. In shape they exactly resembled millepedes, except that some of them, being examined by a magnifying-glass, appeared to have a small filament, which arose from the middle of the belly, and might probably have served to fix them to their nidus. They were of different sizes, from that of the largest millepede, to some that were scarce perceptible; so that they appeared to have been generated at different times, and grown in the stomach. As the child was suddenly seized with this effort to vomit, she discharged her stomach on the floor of the parlour where she was sitting. The millepedes, they told me, were at first very lively, and crept briskly different ways; but they did not live long in the open air. They were lying in the slime, when I came to her; so that I could not be imposed on, as to the verity of the fact. After this evacuation, the child's stomach grew perfectly easy, and continued so.

which will soon be disturbed, without that regulation of the passions of every individual which it is intended to effect; and the public power and prosperity manifestly consist in a quiet observance of all those orders of it; within which every member is permitted and required to exert himself, as is best for his own, and the happiness of his fellow-subjects. From the regulation and exertion of those passions and powers results the health of the body; in a civil sense, the vigour of the constitution. Often the sacrifice of private passions must be made, and a disregard to our own welfare must be had, for the public service, as the good of the whole is far preferable to that of any single person; however hard it may bear on some, their country demands their assistance, and, without manifest injury to it, no one ought to, or can, withhold his advice, or help, in some shape or other, to that community which protects him, and that country which gave him birth. Were a private opinion of safety allowed, in such cases, against the public wisdom, the soldier would desert his post, in the maintenance of which consists his honour; and the farmer would refuse to pay his contributions, (which

(which is all the assistance, perhaps, he is required to, or can give, and in which lies all his merit and claim of protection) only because the one finds, his exposing himself to danger, is inconsistent with his private safety; and the other imagines, his distresses will be increased, by measures taken for the protection, really of himself and all his neighbours.

People in lower stations of life, who have been active within their spheres, according to their abilities and opportunities of exerting them, have a right to expect the returns of protection and favour for their properties and persons, for their manufactories and arts, from their superiors and Magistrates; otherwise, these abuse their trust, for such only it is, deposited in them by the body of the people. An absolute indefeasible right to rule can never be proved from reason, or can be exacted by any but what are unreasonable; and can never be exercised over any, but such as are irrational; to give up their own self-defence, the first principle in every constitution, in compliment to others, to aggrandise them into tyrants, is the height of absurdity, as it is destroying that original power, which every man has, or ought to have, for his own preservation.

According to their public encouragement, which will engage the emulation of many, and attention of more, in different periods, has been of arts the rise, decline, or revival; and not only arts, but the different genius of any people, at different æras, may be thus accounted for; and the writings, as well as actions of men, will vary according to the public taste, and that with the genius of the constitution: The same might be observed of the religious practice, and popular doctrines, even of the very virtues, vices, and characters of any people; and some philosophers, from the observation, perhaps, of this influence, have been led to think, that even the very nature of things is variable; but, how changeable soever be the profession, the foundation will stand sure, though the popular voice is greatly affected by the public protection. Certainly, not so much the air of the country, as the constitution of it; not the temperature of the climate or soil, so much as the polity and the management of their respective states; made the Boeotians so heavy, or the Cappadocians so servile a people; the one preferring ignorance to learning, as the other slavery to freedom. Their neighbouring nations were totally different; and the difference now-a-days, betwixt the people of different countries, can only be rationally accounted for on the same principles. So many geniuses rising up at the same period of time, or great men

rising out of the same stock and lineage, is principally owing to the emulation among contemporaries, and imitation of their predecessors. The good military discipline among the Romans made them superior to all other nations; and this seems to be the case of the present Prussian armies:—Armies indeed made up of those of all nations, partaking of the genius, inspired only with the bravery and spirit of their King. The Romans, where soever they went, carried their laws and their language; and, with the introduction of their arts, made a change in the manners of their conquered nations; and, according to the different polity and laws, and, in consequence, spirit infused by Governors into the people, we may date the rise and progress of their sciences; we may trace a change in their manners, and the various degrees of success, both in their private and public transactions.

After all, good laws are of no avail, without a proper execution; they may show the wisdom, but not the art of any people. We of this nation are observed to have the best laws, but the worst executed, of any in the world. This, I hope, is exaggerated; if it be not, I would rather it was, though I should be sorry for any misrepresentations, so much to the disgrace of our nation. Some think it is owing to the intricacy of our laws, on account of their number; but, while we have such wise Legislators to enact new or amend the old; while we have such learned Judges, so able to explain them with perspicuity, so upright to execute them with impartiality; this objection can be of little weight. A Magistrate is termed a living law; wherefore, that he may give the proper force and energy to the laws, he must have life and spirit fit for his office.

The principal thing, too often disregarded, and yet the only thing wanting to the putting the laws effectually in force and execution, is, to make that to be for the apparent and immediate interest of the executive part of the law, which is most for the public welfare; and that, where the burthen lies, the profit should immediately follow, and that profit always proportionate to the duty performed.—Another thing to be considered, is, that principles influence men's actions; education forms those persuasions, therefore, anciently, it was a matter of a public concern, as it is still, with every confidant person, esteemed of the last importance.

Men of no principles must be highly improper for the business of government, as their examples must be detrimental, shedding a male influence; as they will not make a sufficient distinction between the unworthy and deserving, too apt therefore to be too partial;



partial; as they cannot, with any tolerable propriety, speak or act, which they will be necessitated to do, in behalf of good conduct and virtue, which upbraids them, but is the end of all laws. Besides, a good opinion, it is highly necessary, should be entertained of them; because that is in effect power; and, without it, any power will lose its efficacy, every Officer his authority; as, with what a very ill grace can a preacher speak against those vices, of which he knows himself or is known to be guilty? Though many a good lecture may be given by a bad liver, it would be more efficacious from a good one, when authority is backed by example.

Upon the whole, perfection is not to be met with any where, much less in a hurry, and multiplicity of transactions; it is one thing often in theory, another in practice; and speculative men are too often surprised at what indeed might be more surprising, were it not so common, when others are only so, at their ignorance of it. Hence, as their expectations are too sanguine, their disappointments are so frequent: Some alloys there may be, and great allowances there ought to be; though none to the confounding the essential distinctions of things, none to the palliating vices and disguising deformities, much less to the making it desirable, by setting it off as amiable. However candid we may be in our constructions, we should be cautious in our commendations, if in indifferent matters, we ought to be just; especially in matters where they are momentous; and never so humble as to descend to any meanness; or so complaisant as to sacrifice plain truth in compliment to gilded error.

All laws are intended for these ends, viz. the peace and the good of mankind; which are only answered when those laws are properly executed; and such governments are always the best, which have made the best provisions for their subjects; and those subjects will ever be found the best, and maintain the best order, who are early trained, by discipline, to the love of good order: It is not the air of a country, or the soil, or the climate, which gives the characteristic to any nation; what has been observed, of Cappadocia's formerly enjoying as good a natural quality as it does now, is as true of the country and present state of the Moors.

It was not the air or the soil of those countries, which disposed some of them to be more slavish or others to be more dull, perhaps, than the inhabitants of other countries and climates; but their indolent customs, and the want of a proper institution, and proper means of industry and virtues to set the example, and encourage them in the pursuit of every thing laudable.

Notwithstanding the observable difference in the endowments and dispositions of mankind, answerable to the various employments, the common and general endowments are abundantly sufficient for the purposes of life, though peculiar tendencies and geniuses are required, for shining characters: Much indeed may be done by mere nature, nothing without it; art is quite necessary for its farther progress and improvement; and unless a man delights in his employ, to which he finds his genius is answerable, very little can be expected.

But if people will thrust themselves, or their guardians will put them, into ways of life they are unfit for, they must be answerable for the consequences, and none but themselves are to blame. Remarkable has been the conduct of the Jesuits in the trial of youth; and a famous mathematician has been found out, who was but a dunce in every other science. Huartes, in his treatise, tells us of various things worth observing, in regard to discoveries of this nature; and, though I will not answer for all, sure I am, it is not intirely imaginary; and, were there but greater attention paid to it, many a genius might be found out, and properly turned to employments fitted for them; and many a man, as Dr. South observes, hindered from running his head against a pulpit, who might have made a better figure at a plough's-tail; and many a man, who is now pining in poverty, or buried in oblivion, might have been an example to thousands. He who at a country wake, or a wrestling, has been the beau or hero of the day; in the circle of his acquaintance the mouth of the company; might have become in the field a Cæsar or a Eugene; or in the Senate, or the Church, a Tully or a Tillotson.

There is no one knows what a different figure the same person might have made in a different age, and under different customs; the naturally libidinous Socrates, or what else you please, according to his own confession, became a pattern of every virtue, by a right discipline and good management. As the virtues and vices are terminated but by a very slender boundary, they easily slide into each other; and the same passions, which would be productive of the best effects, will, like the best things, when abused, become the most detrimental. The same liveliness of parts, which enables the General to be sagacious, might, under other, or no good discipline, have made him only an intriguing sharper, and an adept in all kinds of debauchery.

Some vices might be refined, as avarice, turned proper frugality; and vain-glorious conceit to a laudable ambition; or the tendencies

dencies of voluptuousness to conjugal fidelity; at least they might be greatly refined and meliorated. And, on the other hand, the virtues may easily slide into those degrees of vice that are near, and akin to them; and thence even into their opposite vices. The good husband may become, leaving his temperance, excessive in his pleasures; and the man that loves a cheerful glass, with temperance, turn out, by habit, an artful sot.

Some, indeed, have that constitutional coldness, or natural virtue, as some vicious persons have a certain fixedness of countenance; as that the one is not apt to be tempted to any villainy, as the other not to stick or blush at any. But, as the instances of the former are as rare, as, now-a-days, the latter are frequent, we may still assert, with the utmost precision, the necessity of a watchfulness over our conduct, a discipline of our passions, and the beneficial force of a good education, and the propriety of our exemplary demeanour; for the improvement of our natures, the ornament of society, that we may be useful members of it, agreeable to ourselves, and no disgrace to our friends and acquaintance. Much uneasiness to ourselves and our families, much disquietude to our neighbours, might have been prevented, and much complaining in our streets; much envying at undeserved promotions, and the occasions of much contempt of them, notwithstanding the grandeur of their offices, or dignity of their stations; much heart-burnings and hatred, calumny and evil-speaking, might have been cut off.

Many a common attorney, or country justice, might have shone like a Coke, Littleton, or Holt; But this may be said, that all cannot have the same opportunities of improvement, or advantages for success in their respective employments, no more than all can have a choice of those very professions: Necessity will be the mistress of the generality, and the inlet to most employments, as she is the mother of inventions; and men will be induced to practise them, not so much from any natural tendency, or superior ability, as from an opening for them an opportunity of settling in life, and getting a maintenance for themselves and their families; and this is generally uppermost in the thoughts of parents and guardians, who think they sufficiently discharge their trust, if they only put their respective wards into ways of providing for themselves; and in this they do right, though not all that they ought to do, or that the public demands from them, or their own satisfaction and credit; that they may not be a burthen to themselves, a discredit to their relations, or a hindrance to

others, who would more usefully fill those very stations the former exclude them from acquiring. Therefore, I think, a greater attention should be paid both to the wills and capacities of youth, in every country, than is generally done; more trials should be made of them, and masters should act an honest part towards the children and their parents; by which much unhappiness might be prevented; many more advantages accrue to society; and we should not so often see lawyers commencing divines, or divines running into the profession of lawyers; for which each of them might have been better qualified, had their dispositions been before properly consulted; or their schoolmasters, or tutors, made the proper trials of them, and observations on others. But the great misfortune is, parents breed up their sons, and even push them on, notwithstanding little hopes of the one, and a great aversion of the other, for what they are to profess, whether they have a genius for it or not. Preceptors either not trouble themselves much about it, or else endeavour to make the best of it; and the poor youth find themselves fixed in certain employments, which their parents, not themselves, have chose for them; and they find not the error till it is too late to rectify it.

Such as have observed the various turns and abilities of men, according to their different applications, will be led to imagine, that something is owing to industry, and will lament the loss of many a genius labouring under inextricable difficulties, for want of opportunities to exert them: Others, towards the decline of life, turn to, and delight in, studies they were never bred to, or were never allowed to cultivate in their younger years, because not agreeable to the disposition or will of their parents; or, because their trade, or the honours or preferments of life were not on their side.—The poor must do what they can, and employ themselves in ways, by which they must earn their bread; and an honest industry is very laudable in itself, and beneficial to society: But such as have opportunities, and fortunes, enough to enable them to consult and pursue their geniuses, are unpardonable, if they do not, in justice to themselves, and as guardians of the community. By this means, proper employments would be assigned to every one; each would delight in his employment, because he finds encouragement to make improvements in it; hence ill success and despair would be prevented, and the grand secret of life found out, viz. contentment in our lot.

Gain is the first thing, and always the uppermost, in the views of the generality of parents;

parents; how their sons are qualified seems to be as little in their thoughts as in those that promote them: Perhaps they think every man is qualified for what he can get; and, if he does not really understand it, he may look as if he did. There is something else that supplies the place of what was formerly called merit; and there are wheels within wheels, which move the machine; and a secret world of springs within the external, that actuates the visible frame of things. Private considerations have been found to prevail against the good of the public; and party views, or family connec-

tions, outweigh every other interest. Common people still retain a veneration for higher characters, as they generally imply with them desert; and our ancient Gothic gaudy dresses still strike the eye, like the outside of a cathedral, with a religious awe and solemn veneration; and well it is that it is so. Thus our ancestors acted, though we are too apt to laugh at them for it; they were wiser men than we, their forward sons, are apt to imagine: And, with their dresses, I wish they had transmitted to us their virtues to adorn them.

*Extracts from the Life of EDWARD Earl of CLARENDON, Lord High Chancellor of England; continued from Page 48, Vol. XXV.*

**W**HEN the King accompanied the Queen to Dover, he sent the Prince to Richmond, in order to make void the apprehension infused into the minds of several, that he was to be transported beyond the seas; but, as soon as the wind appeared fair for her Majesty's putting to sea, the King sent orders for the Prince's attending him at Greenwich. The Parliament had yet no certainty of the Queen's being embarked; but, being apprised of this message, affected much trouble, and came to a resolution of deputing to his Majesty some Members of both Houses, that the Prince might not be removed from Richmond.

Whilst the matter was still in debate, Mr. Hyde, coming accidentally into the House, was appointed one of the Messengers, though the same was not intended as a favour to him. The next day the Messengers were informed that the Queen had set sail, and that the King was to be that night at Canterbury, whither they made what haste they could. Having read their message, the King delivered them an answer, after he had supped; but took no notice of Mr. Hyde, who was much troubled at the sharpness of the answer, as at that juncture it could only provoke the House. Without taking any notice of it to his associates, he pretended great fatigue from his journey, and a desire to repose himself; so, wishing them a good night, he repaired to a house near the Court, where Lord Grandison, his familiar friend, had kindly offered to lodge him. Of this Lord he requested the favour, to acquaint the Duke of Richmond, that he was desirous to speak with the King; which being complied with, he told the King, who immediately came out to him in his night dress, that 'he was sorry his Majesty had expressed so much displeasure in his answer; which could produce no good, and might do harm; and therefore desired he would call for it, and alter some

expressions.' His Majesty, not inclined to this proposal, enlarged with much sharpness on the insolence of the message, and an order they had dispatched to the Marquis of Hertford, the Prince's new Governor, not to suffer his departure from Richmond. It was now Friday night, and, his Majesty having resolved to be the next night at Greenwich, and all Sunday, and afterwards to pursue his former resolutions, Mr. Hyde told him, 'that he hoped the Prince would be at Greenwich as soon as he, and then that point would be cleared; that they could not report his message to the Parliament till Monday morning; and that they might well attend on his Majesty again on Sunday, and receive his pleasure.' His Majesty, being pleased to consent to what Mr. Hyde had offered, commanded him to attend him on Sunday morning, having, as he said, very much to say to him.

The Prince's Governor, without returning any answer to the Parliament, brought him very early from Richmond to Greenwich, at which the King expressed the greatest satisfaction. Mr. Hyde, as directed, came next morning to Court; and his Majesty, unnoticed by any person, bid him follow him into the privy gallery, which locking with his own key, he said, 'We will not now be disturbed, for not one in the house at present has a key to this door.' Then, telling him that Falkland and Colepepper would be there soon, to prepare an answer with him, he said, I will not differ with you about it, though, now I have gotten Charles, I care not what answer I send them.'

Hereupon he spoke with some warmth of many particulars in the Parliament's conduct, and lamented his having consented to the bill concerning the Bishops, which, he said, he was prevailed upon to do for his wife's security. Then, intimating he should not see him more before he took his journey northward,

ward, he therefore required him, upon all occasions, to apprise him of such matters as were proper for him to know, and to draw up and forward to him answers to such declarations, or messages, as the Parliament should send him. He also said, he was very sensible of the danger attending a discovery; but assured him, that no person living, but himself and his two friends, should have the least knowledge of the correspondence; and that he would himself transcribe every paper in his own hand, before he would shew it to any man, and before his Secretary should write it out. And, indeed, his Majesty continued so firm to this resolution, that, though the declarations from the Houses shortly after grew so voluminous, that the answers frequently contained five or six sheets of paper, very closely written, his Majesty, notwithstanding, always transcribed them with his own hand; which sometimes took him up two or three days, and a good part of the night, before he produced them to the Council, where they were first read, and then he burned the originals.

Whilst the King held this discourse with Mr. Hyde in the privy gallery, several Lords arrived from London, and the Earls of Essex and Holland, who by their office had keys to the gallery, went in; but, seeing the King and Mr. Hyde together, presently drew back. The King himself, as well as Mr. Hyde, could not help betraying some emotion: 'I am sorry for this accident,' said he, 'but forget not what I have said; and send me presently the answer for your message.' As Mr. Hyde withdrew, the two Earls smiled, and saluted him civilly. He quickly found the Lord Falkland and Colepepper, and they as quickly agreed upon the answer; which his Majesty approving, signed and delivered it to the Messengers.

It was expected that, as soon as the Queen had set out for Holland, the King would return to Whitehall, and reside there: If he had done so, many of the wiser sort were of opinion, that he would have been treated with more duty and respect, and that very moderate condescensions would have enabled him to bring his business to a fair issue; for the universal prejudice and aversion was to the Queen, how unjust and unreasonable soever; and to the King only by being generally supposed to be governed by her dictates: Yet several, who had countenanced the violent party, were now grown weary of those excesses; and some others, who had been seduced, and craftily drawn further than they intended to have gone, plainly perceiving that further attempts would be made than were agreeable to their wishes or interest, resolved to second them no longer.

The Earl of Essex himself was in his nature an honest man, and a man of honour, and, though conscious to himself that the King entertained no gracious purposes towards him, yet he was willing to decline all commerce with that virulent company; and did neither desire the dignity of the King should be affronted, nor the government receive any alteration or diminution, hoping for nothing more than to make himself an instrument for reconciling the Parliament to the King by some plausible expedient. But so soon as it was known in the Houses, that his Majesty was gone to Theobald's, and had taken the Prince with him, in order to a progress farther north, they fell into all their usual heat and debate of their just causes of jealousy and distrust, and the wickedness of those who misled him. The next morning, being well informed that the King was to stay all day at Theobald's, they resolved to send to him a Committee of four Lords and eight Commoners, to put him in mind of his violating their privileges; his refusal to settle the militia, whereby he left his kingdom and people exposed to the violence of a foreign enemy, or domestic insurrection; and the great jealousies and fears that possessed the minds of all his subjects, which in this conjuncture would be exceedingly increased by his removal from his Parliament.

Mr. Hyde found means, by letter, to convey the substance of this message to the King, and time enough before the Messengers could arrive, advising him withal to make some short resentment, for the present, of the Parliament's proceeding, and yet to promise an answer to their message in due time. Accordingly, when the message was delivered, the King with a displeased countenance, and in a warmer and more sprightly tone than was natural to him, told them, 'that he was amazed at their message, and could not conceive what they would have, or what they meant to do; that they made a great noise with their privileges, but forgot that he also had privileges, which they made no conscience to violate; that they talked of their fears and jealousies, which were intirely groundless, but did not consider that they gave him sufficient cause for jealousy.' Whereupon he concluded, 'That he would think of their message, and send answer to the Houses in convenient time.' He made not the least mention of his journey, when or whither he intended to go; and, indeed, he resolved not to stay nearer the Parliament, very reasonably apprehending, that he should render himself liable every day to new affronts; for the practice both Houses had gotten, of sending for persons by a Serjeant

at arms, upon any suggestions of light discourse, or upon general and groundless suspicions, by which they were compelled to give long attendance, if they were not committed to prison, had so terrified all conditions of men, that very few resorted to the Court; and they who seemed to be diligent in their duty there, did, in reality, perform that service, that they might with the more ease betray their Master; who now likewise resolved, that no person attending him, or resorting to the place where he was, should yield any obedience to their summons.

The King, on leaving Theobald's, with the Prince, returned an answer to the Parliament's message. Most of the Members of both Houses had long detested and suspected Mr. Hyde, especially since their first remonstrance, for framing the King's messages and answers, which they now daily received, to their intolerable vexation; yet knew not how to ground their accusation: But now that the Earls of Essex and Holland had discovered his being in close converse with the King at Greenwich, and the Marquis of Hamilton had once before found him very early in private with the King at Windsor; add to which the resort, as aforementioned, of the other two every night to his lodging; they were fully satisfied that he was the person, and therefore resolved to put it out of his power to manage long that office. Sir John Colepepper had as many eyes upon them, and by means of the familiarity and friendship he had contracted with some, who received their intelligence from the second or third hand, came to know many of the greatest designs before they were brought upon the stage of action. Thus it was, that meeting at night with the Lord Falkland and Mr. Hyde, he assured them, that it was resolved that day to seize upon all three and send them to the Tower, but that the attempt would not be made but when they were all three in the House; upon hearing which, and finding they two were there, he returned to his lodging, knowing that thereupon nothing would be done.

Matters being brought to this issue, it was thought expedient, that one of them should be always present in the House, to know what was transacted; and this resolution was kept, till all three found it necessary to forbear any farther attendance on the House. Towards the end of April, in 1642, Mr. Hyde received a letter from the King, to repair to him at York, where he had an occasion for his service; but his two friends were of opinion that he should defer that journey for some time, by reason of the great occasions for consulting daily together, and sending dispatches to the King; His Majesty

was satisfied he should stay as long as necessity required, and it was happy he did; for his presence was very useful towards disposing the Lord Keeper Littleton to send the great seal to the King at York. Now, all things being ready for his journey, he set out, and, arriving at Nottall, within 20 miles of York, sent word to his Majesty of his being there, and also sent him an answer to the declaration of the 19th of May. The next day the King sent him the declaration of the 26th of May, the highest the Parliament had yet published; and he wished an answer was made to it as soon as possible, that its poison might not work too long upon the minds of the people.

The moment Mr. Hyde's absence was noticed in Parliament, a motion was made to send for him; to which the Speaker replied, that his Physician had informed him, he was ill of the stone, and had advised him to refresh himself in the country air. This excuse satisfied them for the present, though Mr. Peard said confidently, 'That he was troubled with no other stone than the stone in his heart, and therefore would have him sent for, wherever he was; for he was most confident that he was doing them mischief, wherever he was.' This invective, however, was of no effect, till their Committee from York had informed them, that he was there almost constantly with the King.

When he came to Court, the King was at Council, intent on publishing his answer to the declaration of the 26th of May. Tho' it contained eight or nine sheets of paper, he brought it to the Board in his own handwriting, having inviolably kept the promise he had made at Greenwich; so that he always spent more than half the day shut up by himself in his chamber, writing; which was a wonderful task he had imposed on himself, and the better part of the news the Londoners heard of him, which greatly perplexed them.

As soon as the King saw Mr. Hyde, who was in the gallery when his Majesty came from Council, he very graciously welcomed him to York, and asked of him some questions aloud, as if he were but newly arrived from London. Then, calling him into the garden, and saying, 'They needed not now be afraid of being seen together,' he walked with him upwards of an hour. His Majesty used all imaginable expressions of kindness to him, mentioning his signal services, and the great benefits he had received from them; even to the turning of the hearts of the whole nation towards him again. Afterwards assuring him of his gracious resolutions of rewarding him with the first opportunity, he spoke of his business, and quickly entered upon



upon finding fault with the Keeper, protesting, if it were not for Mr. Hyde's sake, he would deprive him of his place that very instant: He enlarged upon many particulars of his obstinacy, irresolution, and want of courage to such a degree, as if he really apprehended the Gentleman-Usher of the Black Rod would come and take him out of his chamber. To all this Mr. Hyde replied, beseeching his Majesty to remember, that, in regard to his fears and apprehensions, 'he had newly escaped out of that region where the thunder and lightning is made; that he could hardly yet recover the fright he had been often in, and seen so many others in; and that his Majesty need not distrust him, as he had passed the Rubicon, and had no hope but in his Majesty.' Hereupon his Majesty was pleased to be reconciled to the Keeper, and said, he should be sure to receive all necessary countenance and protection from him.

Before Mr. Hyde went out of the garden, he was summoned by the Committee from the Parliament to attend the House. His answer was, 'That he was but just then arrived, in obedience to his Majesty's commands, and knew not yet what service he was to do; but that, as soon as his Majesty would give him leave, he would return to the Parliament.'

There was now a great confux of the Members of both Houses to York, insomuch that there was not in the House of Commons above a fifth part of the whole number, and of the House of Peers so few, that scarce twenty remained at Westminster. They proceeded, notwithstanding, with the same spirit and presumption as when their number was complete; publishing new declarations against the King, raising soldiers for their army apace, executing their regulations for the militia in all the counties of England, the northern parts only excepted; prohibiting all persons to resort to the King, and intercepting many in their journey towards York, and committing them to prison. However, many persons of quality, having escaped their vigilance, flocked thither every day; and, as it was no longer safe for such Members to stay in the Houses, who resolved not to concur with them in their unwarrantable designs, the Lord Falkland and Sir John Colepeper shortly after repaired also to York.

When the King declared his intention of proceeding to Beverley, a place within four miles of Hull, it made a great impression upon the Parliament. How great a concurrence soever there was among them, in those unwarrantable actions which gave birth to the war, yet they moved presently for some overtures of accommodation, which

their most angry parties never durst absolutely reject, though they got authority to insert such things in the address as must inevitably render it ineffectual. In consequence of these measures, they sent the Earl of Holland, and two Members of the House of Commons, with a message, to dissuade his Majesty from the war, by proceeding against Hull, which the Parliament was obliged to defend; and all the expedient they proposed for avoiding this war, was, that he would consent to the nineteen propositions they before had made to him at York, which he had long since answered. These nineteen propositions contained the disinheritance of the Crown of all its choice regalities, and left only the shadow and empty name of King.

It happened, the day the Earl of Holland came to Beverley, that Mr. Hyde, riding abroad, had met him, with his company, on the road. From the usual salutations between persons well known to each other, they entered upon a warmer discourse than perhaps either of them intended, concerning the power and authority of the Parliament; but the result was, on the Earl's return, the passing of a new vote, by name, against Mr. Hyde, and two or three others, whereby he was excluded pardon, in any accommodation that should be made between the King and Parliament.

Mr. Hyde had been absent four or five days from Court, and, coming into the presence when the King was washing his hands before dinner, his Majesty asked him aloud; 'Ned Hyde, when did you play with my bandstrings last?' He was exceedingly out of countenance, not imagining the cause of the question; which his Majesty observing, said pleasantly, 'Be not troubled at it, for I have worn no bandstrings these twenty years.' He then asked him whether he had not seen the Diurnal, in which, shortly after, some of the slanders-by shewed him these words, 'That Ned Hyde was grown so familiar with the King, that he used to play with his bandstrings.' This method of calumniating was, shortly after, exercised upon much greater persons.

The Earl of Holland came in the afternoon to deliver his message with great formality. The King received him with much coldness and neglect; for, when the Earl kneeled to kiss his hand, he withdrew it in such manner, that the Earl kissed his own. The message being read, the King said little more, than that they should not wait long for an answer, which he delivered the next day in a full room. It was very grateful to the auditors, who feared some condescension in the King, and yet very mortifying to the Earl; for, besides that it sharply reflected on

on the Houses, it declared his brother, the Earl of Warwick, a traitor, for possessing himself of the King's fleet against his consent; and concluded, that he would attempt nothing upon Hull for 14 days; in which time, if the Parliament would treat for a happy peace, they should find him well inclined; but that, after the expiration of that term, he should act as he thought proper.

Mr. Hyde was often wont to relate a passage of that melancholy time, when the standard was set up at Nottingham. Sir Edmund Varney, Knight-marshal, who was a man of great courage, and generally beloved, came one day and told him: 'I do heartily wish, said he, that the King would yield to their desires: I have served him near 30 years, and will not be so base as to forsake him; but I will deal candidly with you, that I have no reverence for the Bishops, for whom this quarrel subsists.' He was as good as his word, being slain in the battle of Edgehill, within two months after this discourse. If those, who were under the fame and greater obligations, had been observant of a like gratitude and generosity, whatever their other affections were, that battle would never have been fought, nor any of the succeeding mischiefs brought to pass.

As soon as the King, after his retreat from Brentford to Oxford, was settled in his winter-quarters, the Parliament sent to him for a safe-conduct, for Commissioners to treat of peace. At this time a change happened in Mr. Hyde's fortune, by the King's knighting and making him of the Privy Council and Chancellor of the Exchequer. Previous to this promotion, his Majesty would fain confer upon him the office of Secretary of State, which he thought proper to decline. As to the state of the kingdom, notwithstanding all the discourse of, and inclination to a treaty, the armies were not unactive on either side. The King's quarters were enlarged by the taking of Marlborough in Wiltshire, and of Cirencester in Gloucestershire; which, though untenable by their situation and weak fortifications, were garrisoned by the Parliament with great numbers of men, who were all killed or taken prisoners. On the other hand, the Parliament forces were not without success, having surpris'd at Winchester a regiment of horse, under the command of Lord Grandison, a gallant Gentleman.

About the beginning of March 1643, the Commissioners of the Parliament came to treat at Oxford with his Majesty. They were bound down to the strictest letter of their propositions, inasmuch as the King told them, 'that the Parliament might as

well have sent their demands to him by the common carrier, as by Commissioners restrained.' They were allowed only twenty days to finish the whole treaty, whereof six might be taken up in adjusting a cessation, which indeed was declined, as not practicable in the time. The proposition were so unreasonable, that they well knew the King would never consent to them; and in all matters relating to the Church, they not only depaired of the King's concurrence but did not even wish it; believing, that the strength of the party for the continuance of the war consisted of those who were indifferent in that point; and that, if other particulars were satisfied, they should have power enough in the two Houses, to oblige the more violent people to accept, or submit to the conditions. They therefore wished that the King would make some condescensions in the militia-point, which they deemed their only substantial security for not being called in question for their misdemeanours. The result was, nothing could be digested of that kind, as reflecting both upon the King's authority and honour; and then Mr. Pierrepont rather desired than proposed, that the King would grant his commission to the Earl of Northumberland, to be Lord High Admiral of England. By this condescension, he would be restored to the office he had lost for the Parliament's sake; and their honour would thereby also be retrieved, without any signal prejudice to the King, as he should hold it only by his Majesty's commission: And the Earl of Northumberland himself protested to Secretary Nicholas (with whom he had as much freedom as his reserved nature was capable of) that he desired only to receive that honour from the King, in order to its being instrumental to a peace; and would pass his word and honour, if it proved unsuccessful, to deliver up again his commission upon demand into his hands.

Secretary Nicholas having already opened the matter to the King, and found him not inclined to hear more of it, it was agreed, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer should presume, in proposing it plainly to the King, to persuade him to hear it debated in his presence. This he did in his Majesty's morning walk, when he was always very willing to be entertained. He desired him to consider the ill situation of his affairs; how unlikely it was to retrieve them by continuing the war; and whether he could ever imagine a possibility of extricating himself upon more easy terms, than now proposed. Then, having said as much as he could to extenuate the Earl's malignity, his Majesty seemed at first to insist upon the improbability, that any

any such concession by him, would prove successful; that not only the Earl had not interest in the House to bring them into a resolution, which was only for his private benefit; but that the Parliament itself was not able to make a peace, without such conditions as the army would require; and that he should suffer exceedingly in his honour, for having shewn an inclination to a person who had requited his former graces so unworthily, and with so much ingratitude: In short, he said, that his carriage to him was never to be forgotten.

This discourse was continued with greater emotion, and in more pathetic words, than were usual to him on such occasions; and though, at that time, it was not proper to press the matter further, it was afterwards resumed by the same person more than once; but without any other effect, than that his Majesty was satisfied the Earl should not despair of being reinstated in that office, when the peace should be made; or upon any eminent service performed by him, when the peace should be despaired of. The King was very willing that the treaty might be protracted; for which purpose an addition of ten days was proposed; but, the Commissioners being ordered away at the limited time, all intercourse between Oxford and London was absolutely prohibited by the Parliament, under the severest penalties.

If this secret proposition had succeeded, though alone it could never have proved effectual, it is probable, that those violent and abominable counsels, which were then only projected by few of any interest, and which afterwards were miserably put in practice, might have been prevented. Those, who were privy to the overture, and all who came to hear of it, were exceedingly surprised at the King's rejecting it; and so much the more, as with all his soul he did himself desire an end of the war, and already could discern, to add to his distressed condition, many ill humours and factions growing and nourished, both in his Court and army. Nothing, it seemed, was more suitable and agreeable to his magnanimous nature, than to forgive those who had in the highest degree offended him; this temper being notorious in him throughout his whole life; but, as it did not then take place, it will not be amiss to lay open the true cause and grounds of this fatal rejection.

The King's affection to the Queen was of a very extraordinary alloy; a composition of conscience, love, generosity, gratitude, and all those noble affections, which raise the passions to the greatest height; insomuch that he saw with her eyes, and determined

by her judgment. He not only paid her this adoration, but desired that all should know he was swayed by her. Unhappily, this tended to work their mutual ruin. The Queen was a Lady of great beauty, excellent wit and humour, and made the King a just return of the noblest affections. Thus both were deemed the true idea of conjugal affection in the age they lived. When she was admitted to the participation of the most secret affairs (from which the Duke of Buckingham, during his life, had carefully restrained her) she took delight in discussing and passing judgments on them; in which her passions were always strong. She thought it but just, that she should dispose of all favours and preferments, as the Duke had done; at least, that nothing of that kind might be decided without her privacy: not considering, that the universal prejudice was not against that great man's person, but power; and that the same power would be equally obnoxious to murmur and complaint, if residing in any other person than the King himself. Besides, she so far concurred with the King's inclination, that she did not more desire to be possessed of this unlimited power, than that all the world should take notice she was the intire mistress of it; which in reality (what other unhappy circumstances soever concurred in the mischief) was the foundation on which the first and greatest prejudices to the King and his government were raised and fomented. Add to this, that it was her Majesty's and the kingdom's misfortune, that she had none about her of abilities or affection, to inform and advise her of the temper of the kingdom, or humour of the people; or, in fine, any who perhaps thought either worth caring for.

When the disturbances grew so rude and inveterate as to interrupt this harmony, the Queen's fears, and indisposition proceeding from those fears, induced her to quit the kingdom: But, if these fears had not been predominant in her, her jealousy and apprehension, that the King would at some time be prevailed upon to yield to some unreasonable conditions, would have deterred her from that voyage. As it was, they worked pretty strong in her; but the King, to remove all thoughts of discontent, and that her absence, alarmed by no suspicions, should not sit heavy upon her, made a solemn promise to her at parting, that he would receive no person into any favour or trust, who had rendered him ungracious offices, without her privacy and consent; and that, as she had been the object of so many reproaches and calumnies at the commencement of the war, so he would never make peace, but by her interpo-

interposition and mediation, that the kingdom might receive that blessing only from her.

This promise, of which his Majesty was too religious an observer, was the cause of his rejecting, or not entertaining, this last overture; and was also the reason of his aversion to the cessation, which, he fancied, would inevitably oblige him to consent to the peace, as it should be proposed. He had therefore countenanced an address against it, by the Gentlemen of several counties attending the Court. The truth is, they were encouraged to the address by the King's private direction; and the Chancellor of the Exchequer was not wanting to tell him, when the affair was over, 'That he had raised a spirit he would not be able to conjure down; and that those Petitioners had now appeared in a business that pleased him, but would be as ready to appear, at another time, to cross what he desired.' These words proved to be too true; for he was afterwards more troubled with application and importunity of that kind, and the murmurs arising from that liberty, when all becoming Counsellors would censure all that the Council did, than with the power of the enemy.

About the time that the treaty was set on foot, the Queen landed in the North, and resolved, with a good quantity of ammunition and arms, to make what haste she could to the King; having, at her first landing, expressed, by a letter to his Majesty, her apprehension of an ill peace by that treaty; and declared, that she would never live in England, if she had not a guard for the security of her person. This letter coming accidentally afterwards into the hands of the Parliament, they made use of it to the Queen's disadvantage, and the expectation of her arrival at Oxford was the reason the King so much desired the prolongation of the treaty; so that, if it had pleased God that she had come thither time enough, as she did shortly after, she probably would have condescended to many propositions for gratifying particular persons, as appeared afterwards, if a rea-

sonable peace could thereby have been obtained.

When the Scotch Commissioners attended the King at Oxford, and desired leave for a Parliament in Scotland, his Majesty denied their request; well knowing, that, contrary to all the solemn oaths and protestations they made to him, when he was in that country, they would join with those at Westminster. Hereupon they presented a long paper to the King, containing a bitter invective against Bishops, and the whole government of the church, as contrary to the word of God and the advancement of true religion; and concluded with earnest intreaties for the alteration of that government, as the only means to settle peace throughout his Majesty's dominions. The affair was debated in Council; and the King was very desirous to embrace this opportunity, to shew his affection and zeal for the Church, by answering every expression in their paper, and setting forth the divine right of Episcopacy. Many of the Lords, on the contrary, were of opinion, that a short answer, containing nothing but a rejection of the proposition, without giving any reason, would be best. This not being relished by his Majesty, he called upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who had not yet spoke, to deliver his opinion; which was, 'That all reasons were rather fit to be offered in a Synod, or in any other place, where that subject could be lawfully ventilated. An answer was accordingly given to the Scottish Commissioners, who, sensible of the King's forwardness for enlarging on a subject in which he was so well versed, expected such an answer, as would give them an opportunity of bringing the whole matter of Episcopacy to a public disputation. Being thus frustrated in their views, they returned, before the Commissioners of the Parliament, to London, with manifest dissatisfaction; protesting also their utter detestation of a person, against whom they were always known to harbour an inveterate and implacable displeasure.'

### *To the PROPRIETORS of the UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE.*

GENTLEMEN,

**I** Am the wife of a dairy farmer in Suffolk; and my husband's landlord, who is a Gentleman of fortune, having been lately in London, and, tasting at his friend's house there some cheese, which they called sage cheese, it so much pleased him, that he brought two or three of them home with him. On the day of payment of his rents my husband was present at the Squire's house, with his other Suffolk tenants; when some of this

sage cheese was produced on the table, and tasted of, and much admired by all the tenants. The Squire, seeing the sage cheese was so much liked, asked if any of his farms would make such cheese; to which they answered, 'No doubt but they would, if the dairy wives knew how to manage the milk, sage, &c. Thereupon my husband was pitched upon (as he occupies a dairy farm) to try the experiment: So, as soon as he came

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*The Persian Wheel and Three Coulter Plough.*

Fig. 1.

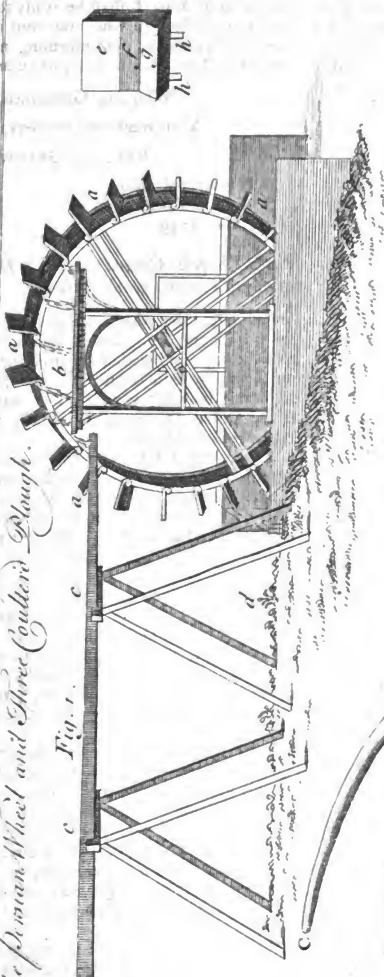
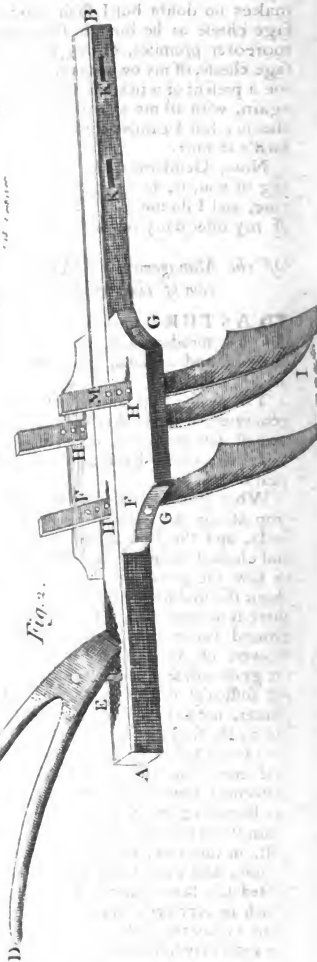


Fig. 2.



came home, he told me the story, and insisted on my trying my skill in making this sage cheese. I have tried all the ways I can think of, and at last have made a cheese something like my landlord's, which he has seen; and, though it is not so good as his, yet, he says, if I will try it a few times more, he makes no doubt but I shall make as good sage cheese as he brought from town; and moreover promises, on my producing such sage cheese, of my own manufacture, to make me a present of a ticket in the lottery. I have again, with all my art, tried at making this cheese; but I cannot come up to my landlord's in taste.

Now, Gentlemen, the favour I have to beg of you, is, to insert this in your Magazine, and I do not at all fear, but that some of my sister dairy wives (who are, as I am,

your constant readers) will, out of their own humanity and generosity, inform me, and others in my condition, by a letter in your Magazine, how to make this sage cheese; and thereby I shall get the good esteem both of my husband and landlord, and also the lottery ticket; and, if it turns out a prize, which I do not at all fear, I shall be ready to make ample satisfaction to you, and your ingenious correspondents, for informing me and my sister dairy wives in this particular.

Who am, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient Servant,

REBECCA GRIMWOOD.

Wattlesfield, near  
St. Edmund's-bury,  
July 21, 1759.

*Of the Management of MEADOW or PASTURE Ground; with a Description of the Persian Wheel and Three-coloured Plough, nearly engraved.*

**P**ASTURE ground is of two sorts: low meadow land, which is often overflowed; and up-land, which lies high and dry.

The grass of up-land pastures seldom degenerates, if the land is tolerably good; but that of low meadows, which are overflowed in winter, grows harsh and rushy in a few years.

When ground is laid down for grass, no crop of any kind should be sown with the seeds, and the land should be well plowed and cleaned from weeds. The best season to sow the grass-seeds, upon dry land, is about the middle of September, or sooner, if there is an appearance of rain; because, the ground being then warm, if some good showers of rain fall after the seed is sown, the grass will soon make its appearance, and get sufficient rooting in the ground before winter, not to be in danger of being turned out by the frost; especially if the ground is well rolled before the frost comes on. If the grass comes up well, this rolling should be performed towards the end of October, or the beginning of November, and repeated again the beginning of March. The sward will, in this case, be closely joined at the bottom, and a good crop of hay may be expected the same summer. In cold lands, which lie very open and exposed, it will be right to sow the seeds a month earlier, that the grass may have time to get good rooting, before the cold season comes on to stop its growth. If the ground cannot be prepared for sowing in autumn, it may be sowed in the middle or latter end of March, according as the season is early or late. The danger of

sowing late is dry weather, especially if the soil is light and dry. It will then be proper to roll the ground well, soon after the seeds are sown; to settle the surface, and prevent its being blown away, together with the seeds, as has frequently happened, by the high winds in March.

The best seed for this purpose is the best sort of up-land hay-seed, taken from the cleanest pastures, where there are no weeds. Three, or at most four, bushels of this seed, well sifted and cleansed, are sufficient to sow an acre of land. The next best is white clover-seed, of which eight pounds are sufficient for an acre. The grass-seed should be sown first, and the white, or, as it is commonly called, Dutch clover-seed, afterwards: But they should not be sown mixed together, because the clover-seeds, being heaviest, will fall to the bottom, and the ground will consequently be unequally sown.

After the seeds are sown, the ground should be harrowed lightly to bury them; but this should be done with a short-toothed harrow, for otherwise the seeds will be buried too deep. If the surface of the ground is dry, it should be rolled, two or three days after sowing, with a barley roller, to break the clods and settle the ground; which will prevent the seeds from being removed by the wind.

When the seeds are come up, the ground should be weeded; otherwise the weeds will increase, so as to keep down the grass, and starve it; and, if they are suffered to remain till they have shed their seeds, they will overrun the land, and entirely destroy the grass.

One of the principal parts of husbandry is never to suffer weeds to grow.

There are two kinds of meadows in England, the one called water-meadows, and the other only meadows.

Mr. Worlidge distinguishes three sorts of water-meadows; viz. 1. Such as lie flat on the banks of great rivers, and are subject to be overflowed by them in times of land floods only. 2. Such as lie near smaller rivers or streams, and are capable of being drowned or watered by diverting such river, or some part thereof, out of its natural current, over them. 3. Such as lie above the level of the water, and are flowed by raising the water by art.

On the borders of our great rivers and currents are the richest meadows, consisting generally of a very good fat soil, composed as it were of the sediment of the water overflowing them after great and hasty rains. These are capable of but little farther improvement; but, when their soil is naturally dry and hungry, and they are not frequently overflowed by land-floods, artificial works may be made use of, to raise the water over them, to very considerable advantage.

The art of diverting smaller rivers and streams, over the meadows near them, is universally known and practised, and to great advantage.

Where the water is situated above the level of the ground intended to be flowed, it may easily be let in, at proper seasons, by drains like those hereafter directed for draining of land. Care should be taken to have good sluices at the heads of the drains, that the water may not come in, but when it is wanted; for otherwise the meadow, instead of being improved, would be greatly damaged by it.

Where the land lies above the level of any water near it, the overflowing of it will be more expensive; because the water must, in that case, be raised by machines. The most common engine used for this purpose is the Persian wheel, of which Mr. Worlidge gives the following description:

'This wheel is made much after the manner of that of an undershot mill, viz. with a double ring, into which are let two pins, on which the floats are fastened. These floats are made hollow; the half that is most remote from the wheel, holds the water which is taken in at the open place, above the middle of the back of the float; and as the wheel goes round, and the float laden with water rises, so the water, by degrees, tends towards that part of the float which is next the wheel; and, as the float surmounts the cistern or receiver, the water empties itself into it,

every float succeeding the one the other, emptying itself into the receiver: So that, if one float contain a gallon of water, and there be 30 floats on the wheel, at one motion round, it delivers 30 gallons of water into the cistern. Such a wheel will be about 15 feet diameter, the floats at 18 inches distance, and will deliver the water at 11 or 12 feet above the level of your stream; and will go four times round in one minute, and carry up about 120 hogshheads of water in an hour, with 12 or 18 inches penning or stopping of but an ordinary current of water, which will water very well 30 or 40 acres of land; for, if your land be cold and clayey, too much water does it hurt; and, if it be light, warm, or sandy, a little water does it much good: It is also to be observed, that this motion is constant, and will last many years without repair, so that it stand not still, the one side drying and waxing lighter than the other: Also observe, that, the slower it moves, the better it delivers the water.

'The view of this wheel we have in fig. 1. *aaaa* signify the wheel; *b*, the cistern that receives the water; *cc*, the troughs, standing on tressels, that convey the water from the cistern to the place you desire; *d*, the hatch, or pen-stock, that bays up the water to a reasonable height, under which the water drives the wheel; *e*, one of the floats presented to your eye, apart from the wheel; *f*, the open place that is to receive the water; *g*, the open place out of which the water issues; *hh*, the two pins, or ledges, riveted on to the fore-side of the float, and wherewith you are to fix the float to the two rings of the wheel. These or such-like wheels are much used in Spain, Italy, and France; and are esteemed the most easy and advantageous way of raising water in great quantity, to any height within the diameter of the wheel, where there is any current of water to continue it in motion, which a small stream will do.

'How many acres of land lie on the declining sides of hills, by the sides of rivers, in many places where the water cannot be brought unto it by any ordinary way? Yet, by this wheel placed in the river, may the land be continually watered, so far as is under the level of the water when raised.'

The farmer must be cautious not to bring any water of mineral springs upon his pasture, such being either destructive of grass, or producing a very harsh coarse kind of it.

Cold, clayey, strong lands, which lie flat, are not improved by watering; for the water cannot penetrate such. Light, warm, dry, sandy



sandy soils are those which are most benefited by watering.

Those, who are best skilled in this part of husbandry, dress their meadows every other, or at least every third year, without which no good crop of hay can be expected. The advantage, which plants receive from dung spread upon the surface of the ground, arises from the rich particles of the dung being as it were filtrated through that surface, and carried down into the earth by rain, or the melting of the snow; but many of those particles are undoubtedly lost, and never reach the roots of the plants.

M. de Chateau-vieux, sensible of this inconvenience, particularly with respect to grass lands, rightly concluded, that the dung would have a much greater effect, if only just the surface of the meadow could be cut, and some of the internal parts of the earth laid open, so that the enriching particles of the dung may more immediately reach the roots of the grass.

He has succeeded admirably in this important improvement, by means of his three-coultered plough. In November or December, the whole surface must be cut with that plough into slips of three inches breadth, which is the distance between each of the coulthers. This will have two effects: First, the coulthers will tear up great part of the moss, with which all old pastures are infected, and gradually destroy it. Secondly, the coulthers, piercing into the earth five or six inches deep, cut the extremities of many of the roots of the grass, and those cut or broken roots afterwards produce new ones, which give fresh strength and vigour to the plants, and, as it were, renew and make them young again.

This division of the surface of the ground will be very beneficial to the meadows; if the following year proves wet, it will greatly favour the production of new roots.

To render this improvement still more perfect, as soon as the whole surface of the meadow is cut, dung must be carried on it, and spread as soon after as possible. The smaller the dung is broken, the more useful it will be; because the small particles will be carried by the rain into the traces which the plough has cut, and give surprising strength to the plants.

This method of repairing and improving poor or worn-out meadows and pasture grounds does not require any great quantity of dung: One load of it will go as far, in this practice, as three would in the common way; and be much more beneficial to the grass. M. de Chateau-vieux has tried it for some years, with all the success he could desire. His grass, thus improved, has always

been very thick and long; and has yielded him plentiful crops of hay, when fodder has been extremely scarce every-where else. In his opinion, one arpent, thus cultivated, will produce as much grass as ten in the common way.

Another use, which he makes of the three-coultered plough, is to break up grass lands intended to be converted into arable. The coulthers enter five or six inches deep into the ground, and cut the turf into parallel slips of about three inches breadth. Two horses will draw this plough with ease, even tho' it should have five coulthers, instead of three, as it may, for the sake of greater expedition.

When the whole surface is thus cut in slips, all in the same direction, M. de Chateau-vieux plows the field cross-ways with a common plough, taking only about the breadth of six inches at each turn of the plough; by which means those slips of grass are broken into pieces, the largest of which are not above six inches long and three inches wide.

These plowings should be performed before winter and in the spring. The lumps of turf, exposed on all sides to the penetrating frosts of winter, are either quite mouldered down, or rendered so friable thereby, that the field may be plowed afterwards with as much ease as if it had been tilled for several years.

M. de Chateau-vieux's description of this plough is as follows:

The three-coultered plough, fig. 2. consists of a beam A, B, two handles C, D, supported by the piece E. The two pieces of wood F, F, are fastened firmly to the beam by two strong iron pins G, G, on the other end of which a nut is screwed as tight as possible. These two side-pieces, as well as the beam, are pierced with as many mortises H, H, H, as it is intended to use coulthers. The coulthers should fit the mortises as exactly as can be; and they should be placed at such distance from each other, that their points may form parallel lines three inches asunder, in order to cut the turf into slips of that breadth, as at I, I, I.

The three coulthers are exactly alike, of which the blade M, I, should be made of tough well-hammered steel. Only three coulthers are represented in this figure, in order to render it less confused; but if it is thought proper to use five coulthers, by which means the work will be greatly expedited, two additional ones may easily be added, by making the pieces F, F, larger in proportion.

The beam is pierced with the two mortises K, K, in order to fasten it to the fore carriage of a common plough, by running the

crosses flaves of that carriage through those mortises.

The coulter is pierced with several holes, as at M, in order to raise them higher, or let them lower down; and they should be of equal lengths below the beam, that all of them may enter equally deep into the ground. Besides the pin which fastens them at top, a wooden pin should be stuck into the hole immediately below the beam, to prevent their being raised up by their pressure upon the earth.

The draining of land is another great improvement to it; for, though meadows and pastures, which are capable of being overflowed, produce a greater quantity of herbage than dry land; yet, where the wet lies

too long upon the ground, the grass will be sour and extremely coarse; and, if great care is not taken to drain this land, it will produce little grass, but will soon be over-run with rushes and flags, so as to be of little value. The land which is most liable to this is cold stiff clay, where the water cannot penetrate, but is contained as in a dish; so that the wet, which it receives in winter, continues till the heat of the sun exhales it.

The best time of the year for making drains is about Michaelmas, before the heavy rains of the winter begin to fall; because at this season of the year the land is usually dry, so that the drains may be dug to a proper depth.

\* Having never seen one of these ploughs, it is with great deference that we would presume to find the least fault in what is proposed by so accurate a Gentleman as M. de Chateau-vieux. As this plough appears at present, too much seems to depend on the skill and dexterity of the ploughman, to keep the coulter at a proper depth; there being no support at the heel of the plough, to render it more steady, or take off the weight, and thereby lessen the labour of the ploughman. We would therefore propose, that an axle-tree should pass through the beam, near the insertion of the handles, on which two wheels, proportioned to the length of the coulter, may turn at the distance of nine inches. This distance will be sufficient to render the plough more steady, and these wheels will greatly lessen the ploughman's labour; and, running an inch and an half beyond the traces of the two outward coulter, if there are but three, and an inch and an half within the two outmost, in case there are five, they will not interfere with the intention of this operation.

*The HISTORY of ENGLAND (Vol. XXV, Page 20.) continued.*

The King's other message was concerning Tangier, to recommend to the Commons the preservation of that place; but the House, not being disposed to content the King, instead of offering him money for the relief of Tangier, besieged by the King of Morocco, took occasion from this message to consider some of the Court's proceedings in this reign. It was argued, 'That they were indeed afraid of Tangier, but more afraid of a Popish successor:—They were unwilling to give any money, because they remembered, when eleven hundred thousand pounds were given for the building of ships, not one ship was built; and above two millions given to support the triple league, when it was soon employed for the breaking of it; and twelve hundred thousand pounds given for a war with France, when, at the same time, we were under private obligations for peace.' These were facts to which the friends of the Court had nothing to reply, because they were publickly known. They contented themselves with demonstrating the importance of Tangier to the Levant trade, and representing, that the two millions expended on the mole would be intirely lost. In short, as the Commons had always in mind the exclusion-bill, they took occasion, from this message, to present to the King a long address, or rather remonstrance, setting forth, in eighteen articles,

the dangerous state of the kingdom, with regard to Popery; but it was not so much to acquaint the King with these dangers, as to represent them to the people, that they might think the exclusion-bill less strange. The substance of these eighteen articles was as follows:

'1. That Tangier had been several times under the command of Popish Governors; that the supplies sent thither had been, in great part, made up of Popish Officers and soldiers; and that the Irish Papists had been most countenanced and encouraged.

'2. That here, at home, the endeavours and attempts of the Popish party had been so bold and successful, that it was a matter of admiration to them, and which they could only ascribe to an over-ruling Providence, that his Majesty's reign was still continued over them, and that they were yet assembled to consult the means of their preservation.

'3. That this bloody and restless party had found countenance and protection from the laws made against them: That they had found means to disgrace their opposers; and, if they were Judges, Justices of the peace, or other Magistrates, to have them turned out of commission; so that, after some time, they became able to influence matters of state and government, and thereby to destroy those that they could not corrupt.

'4. The

4. The continuance and prorogation of Parliaments had been accommodated to serve the purposes of that party.

5. Money, raised upon the people to supply his Majesty's extraordinary occasions, had, by the prevalence of Popish counsels, been employed to make war upon a Protestant State, and to advance and augment the dreadful power of the French King.

6. That great numbers of his Majesty's subjects were sent into, and continued in the service of that King; and even the Ministers of England were made instruments to press the States of Holland to accept of a demand, from the French King, of admitting the public exercise of the Roman-catholic religion.

7. That, if ever any command were given for those laws to be put in execution against Papists, even from thence they gained advantage to their party, while the edge of those laws was turned against Protestant Dissenters, and the Papists escaped in a manner untouched.

8. That the test-act had little effect; for the Papists, either by dispensations obtained from Rome, submitted to those tests, and held their offices themselves; or those put in their places were so favourable to their interests, that Popery itself had rather gained than lost ground since that act.

9. That a Popish Secretary, since executed for his treason, had maintained a correspondence at Rome, and in the Courts of other foreign Princes, "for the subduing (to use their own words) that pestilent heresy which had so long domineered over this northern world."

10. That, out of these counsels and correspondences, was hatched that damnable and hellish plot, by the good providence of God brought to light about two years since.

11. That, when this accursed conspiracy was first discovered, the Papists began to smother it, with the barbarous murder of a Justice of the peace, within one of his Majesty's own palaces.

12. That, amidst these distractions and fears, Popish Officers, for the command of forces, were allowed upon the musters, upon special orders counterigned by a Secretary of State; and, in like manner, above fifty new commissions were granted about the same time to known Papists.

13. That when, in the next Parliament, the House of Commons were prepared to bring to a legal trial the principal conspirators in this plot, that Parliament was first prorogued, and then dissolved: And the interval, between the calling and sitting of this Parliament, had been so long, that the Papists had gained time and advan-

tage of covering their past crimes, and practising them more effectually.

14. That witnesses had been corrupted, not only by promises of reward, but of the favour of his Majesty's brother.

15. That divers of the most considerable of his Majesty's Protestant subjects had crimes of the highest nature forged against them, the charge to be supported by subornation and perjury, that they might be destroyed by forms of law and justice.

16. That, a presentment being prepared for the Grand Jury of Middlesex against the Duke of York, the Grand Jury were, in an unprecedented and illegal manner, discharged; and that with so much haste and fear, lest they should finish that presentment, that they were prevented from delivering many other indictments, by them at that time found against other Popish Recusants.

17. That, because a pamphlet came out weekly, called 'The Weekly Packet of Advice from Rome,' exposing Popery as ridiculous to the people, as it deserved; a new and arbitrary rule of Court was made in the King's-bench (rather like a Star-chamber than a Court of law) that the same should not, for the future, be printed by any person whatsoever.

18. That, notwithstanding all the proclamations for the banishing Papists from about this great city, and residence from his Majesty's Court, and the Parliament; yet great numbers of them, and that of the most dangerous sort, did daily resort hither, and abide here.

For all which reasons, the Commons intreated his Majesty, that none, but persons of sincere affection to the Protestant religion, might be put into any employment civil or military, that, whilst they gave a supply to Tangier, they might be assured they did not augment the strength of their Popish adversaries, nor increase their own dangers: But that, if his Majesty should vouchsafe to grant their desires, they should not only be ready to assist him in defence of Tangier, but do whatsoever else should be in their power, to enable him to protect the Protestant religion and interest at home and abroad.

Two days after this mortifying address, on the 15th of November, 1680, the exclusion-bill was sent up to the House of Lords. It passed only by two voices upon the first reading; but, on the second reading, it was thrown out by a superiority of sixty-three against thirty. Of fourteen Bishops that day in the House, three only gave their votes for, and eleven against the bill. The King was present at the whole debate, which lasted till near midnight.

It was a great mortification to the Commons to see their favourite bill thus thrown out by the Lords. They grew so sullen and out of humour, that they fell upon several Members of their own House, expelling some, and impeaching and imprisoning others, as well as upon persons not of their House, for being Abhorrrers, or for having advised and assisted in drawing up the proclamation against petitioning for the sitting of the Parliament. But this served only to discover their rage at their disappointment concerning the exclusion-bill.

On the 30th of November a new scene was opened, namely, the trial of William Howard, Lord Viscount Stafford, one of the five Popish Lords in the Tower, who were accused of being concerned in the plot. He was tried before the Lords in Westminster-hall, the Chancellor being appointed by the King to perform the office of High Steward. The managers for the Commons began with the plot in general, and laid open the malice, wickedness, and horror, of so dreadful, bloody, and hellish a design: They strenuously insisted on the express positive oaths of the witnesses, upon whom the credit of the plot depended: They expatiated on Coleman's letters and others, clearly proving the designs and activity of the writers: They pressed home the execrable murder of Sir Edmundbury Godfrey, charged upon the Papists, as well by the oaths of self-acknowledged partners in the fact, as by a letter sent from London to Tixall, intimating this very murder, the third day after it was committed: They fully displayed the sham plots, and counter-contrivances, whereby the Papists would have suborned the King's evidence, and turned all the guilt upon his Majesty's loyal subjects: They urged the firing the city, the burning the navy, the calling in French armies, wild Irish, Spanish pilgrims, &c. They recapitulated the several trials of Ireland, Whitebread, Langhorn, &c. and alledged the votes of both Houses of Parliament declaring the plot. To corroborate all which, they repeated the cruelties of Queen Mary, the French and Irish massacres, the powder-plot, &c. And they anatomised the wicked principles and practices of murdering, lying, equivocating, forswearing, faith-breaking, &c. imputed to the Papists, as held by them lawful and meritorious. In fine, they produced witnesses to prove the plot in general; but chiefly three: appeared against the accused Lord, namely, Dugdale, Oates, and Turberville.

1. Dugdale swore, 'That at a certain meeting, held at Tixall in Staffordshire, about the end of August, or beginning of

September, 1678, the Lord Stafford, with Lord Aston, and others, did, in the presence of the witnesses, give his full consent to take away the King's life, and introduce the Popish religion. And that, on the 20th or 21st of September, in the forenoon, the Lord Stafford sent for the witness to his chamber, while he was dressing; and, turning his servant out, offered him five hundred pounds for his charges and encouragement to take away the King's life; and further told him 'he should have free pardon of all his sins, and be favoured; for the King had been excommunicated, and was likewise a traitor and a rebel; and an enemy to Jesus Christ.'

Oates swore, 'That in the year 1678; both in Spain and at St. Omer's, he saw several letters, signed Stafford, wherein his Lordship assured the Jesuits of his fidelity and zeal in promoting the Catholic cause; that in 1678, being in London; his Lordship came to the chamber of father Fenwick, since executed; and there, in his presence, received a commission from him to be Paymaster-general to the army: Whereupon his Lordship said, 'He must of necessity go down into the country to take account how affairs stood there; and did not doubt but, at his return, Grove should do the business.' And, speaking of the King, he further added: 'He hath deceived us a great while, and we can bear no longer.'

Turberville gave an account of 'disobliging his friends, by leaving his friar's habit at Doway; and thereupon went into France, in the year 1675, where, at Paris, getting acquaintance with his Lordship, he proposed to the witness a way both to retrieve his reputation with his friends, and make himself happy; and this was by 'taking away the life of the King of England, who was a heretic and a rebel against God Almighty.' That, when he took leave of him, his Lordship appointed to meet him at London; but he soon after returned into France, not being willing to undertake the proposals, and was discountenanced by his friends, and reduced to poverty.'

The accused Lord, in his defence, alledged many things to invalidate the credit of the plot, and, particularly, the reputation of these three witnesses.

Against Dugdale he produced evidence. 'That he was a person of an infamous life; that he had cheated the Lord Aston, his master, and defrauded the workmen and servants of their wages; that, by his extravagancies and misdemeanors, he had run himself into several hundred pounds debt, for which he was thrown into gaol, and despaired of ever getting out from thence, otherwise

otherwise than by making the pretended discoveries. In the next place, that he had directly perjured himself in divers parts and circumstances, as to the time and place, in this and other depositions. And further he proved, 'That he had endeavoured to suborn divers persons to make false oaths, and so to strengthen his own by other men's perjury.'

Against Oates, he enlarged upon the great improbabilities, 'That so many great and rich conspirators, who had trusted him with their greatest secrets, and whose lives were at his mercy, should suffer him to be reduced to such a wretched degree of beggary, as he was acknowledged to be in, when he made his first discoveries. He likewise insisted upon his omissions, additions, and contradictions, that plainly appeared in his several depositions about the plot; and also upon his villainous feigning himself to be of another religion, by solemn renunciations of his faith, and by such sacraments on one side, and such abjurations and execrations on the other, as rendered him unfit to be admitted for an evidence against any man living.'

As to Turberville, he urged, 'That he was perjured in this and many other of his depositions; and that his narrative had many mistakes and blunders in it. He denied that he, or any of his servants, ever saw him at Paris; and made some remarks upon his poverty and want, his loose manner of living, his shameful cursing and swearing, and particularly his using these words: 'God damn me! there is no trade good now, but that of a discoverer.'

This defence, as is easily seen, could not well be more weak, and yet it lasted a whole week, and the account of this trial makes a small volume in folio, containing in substance only what I have said. The accusations and depositions were express, and the prisoner's defence consisted, 1. in an absolute denial of the crime for which he was impeached. But this denial could be of no service to him, as it is not what the Judges go by. 2. In several allegations against the witnesses. But bare allegations, without proofs, are not wont to justify the accused. 3. In an improbability alleged against Oates, That, if he had been so well acquainted with the secrets of so many rich men, they would never have suffered him to be reduced to such want. To this the Lords, doubtless, paid the regard they thought it deserved; but, methinks, such an improbability cannot be said to make a convincing proof in favour of the prisoner. 4. In a witness who deposed, that Dugdale was a person of an infamous life, and guilty of several cheats. On which I cannot forbear repeating what I said on a

like occasion: That if, in a plot against the King, or the State, only witnesses of honesty and reputation were to be allowed, there would be danger of always wanting evidence; because such plots are commonly discovered by the accomplices, and seldom any but villains are concerned.

However this be, after the Lord Stafford had made a long and pathetic speech, and, in the presence of God, protested his innocence, he was found guilty by fifty-five votes against thirty-one. The Lord High Steward asking him, 'What he could say for himself, why judgment of death should not pass upon him, according to law?' He replied: 'My Lord, I have very little to say; I confess I am surprised at it, for I did not expect it. But God's will be done; I will not murmur at it. God forgive those that have falsely sworn against me.'

Sentence being passed upon him, several of his relations and acquaintance were urgent with him to make discoveries of all he knew, as the only means to save his life: To which he answered, that he was willing, out of a mere sense of duty, without any temporal view, to discover the utmost of what he knew. Whereupon he was brought to the bar of the Lords, where he declared things known to all the world, but said nothing of what was wished to be known.

He said, 'That he thought it no crime for any man to wish his neighbour might be of the same religion, wherein he himself hoped to be saved; nay, to seek and promote it by such ways as the laws of God and the nation allow. That there had been, on several occasions, endeavours used to obtain an abrogation, or at least a mitigation, of severities against the Catholics; but no otherwise than by legal and Parliamentary means. That he himself, at Breda, propounded a hundred thousand pounds to the King, for the taking off the penal laws against them. That a bill had been brought into the House of Lords in their favour, but was quashed by Chancellor Hyde. That the Earl of Bristol had made some proposals with no better success. That he had offered some proposals to the Duke of York, the Chancellor, and the Earl of Shaftesbury; which last said, 'He doubted not, but that there would come great advantages to the King by it.' But, this pretended confession not giving satisfaction to the Lords, he was sent back to the Tower.

The 29th of December he was beheaded, being sixty-eight years of age: He protested his innocence to his last moment.

The 15th of December, the King came to the House of Lords, and, sending for the Commons,

Commons, made a speech to both Houses; which properly was but a repetition of that made at the opening of this session; relating to his alliances with Spain and Holland, for the repose of Christendom, and concerning Tangier. After which, he renewed his promise of concurring with them in any remedies for the security of the Protestant religion, which might consist with preserving the succession of the crown in its due and legal course of descent.

The Commons, returning to their House, instead of taking the King's speech into consideration, resolved themselves into a grand Committee how to secure the kingdom against Popery and arbitrary government. After a warm debate, they resolved,

'That a bill be brought in immediately, to banish all the considerable Papists out of the kingdom.' And, upon a farther debate on the mischiefs and dangers of Popery, they resolved, 'That it is the opinion of the Committee, that, as long as the Papists have any hopes of the Duke of York's succeeding the King in the kingdoms of England and Ireland, and dominions thereunto belonging, the King's person, the Protestant religion, and the lives, liberties, and properties of all his Majesty's Protestant sub-

jects are in apparent danger of being destroyed.' Then, upon reference made to an act of Queen Elizabeth, for an association they came to a like resolution: 'That a bill be brought in, for an association of all his Majesty's Protestant subjects, for the safety of his Majesty's person, the defence of the Protestant religion, and the preservation of his Majesty's Protestant subjects against all invasions and oppositions; and for preventing the Duke of York, or any other Papist, from succeeding to the crown.'

The House stopped not there. After considering of ways and means to secure the kingdom against Popery and arbitrary government, they came to these three resolves: 1. That it is the opinion of this House, that a bill be brought in, 'For the more effectual securing of the meetings and sittings of frequent Parliaments.' 2. That it is the opinion of the House, that a bill be brought in, that the Judges may hold their places and salaries, 'Quam diu se bene gesserint.' 3. That it is the opinion of the House, that a bill be brought in 'against illegal exaction of money from the people, to make it high treason.'

[To be continued.]

*An Account of the VICTORY obtained over the French at the Battle of Thornhausen, near Minden, in Westphalia, by his Majesty's Forces under the Command of Ferdinand Duke of Brunswick-Wolfenbuttle, Lieutenant-General in the Prussian Service, Governor of Magdeburg, and Commander in Chief of his Britannic Majesty's Army upon the Lower Rhine.—See a new and accurate Map of Westphalia in the Universal Magazine for April 1758.*

*With a Head of Duke Ferdinand, curiously engraved.*

**T**HE best and most authentic accounts we have of this glorious victory, so signal in its consequences, both for the safety of these realms, and his Majesty's dominions in Germany, are, first, from the London Gazette extraordinary.

Whitehall, Aug. 8. This morning Mr. Roworth, one of his Majesty's Messengers, arrived at the Earl of Holderness's office, with the following letter from Major-general Yorke, his Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary at the Hague.

Copy of a Letter from Major-general Yorke to the Earl of Holderness, dated August 6, 1759, One o'Clock after Midnight.

'My Lord,

'I may now wish your Lordship joy, as I do from the bottom of my heart, of the glorious victory obtained by Prince Ferdinand over the French, on the 1st instant. Capt. Ligonier and M. Estorf, who are

dispatched by his Serene Highness to his Majesty, have taken the route from Utrecht to Helvoet, without taking this in their way; so that I can only send your Lordship a copy of Capt. Ligonier's letter by a Schevening boat, as it may perhaps get over when the packet-boat cannot; and I have charged the Messenger to make the best of his way. As these Gentlemen have favoured us with no detail, I am able to send none; but we have received an express from Cleves to-day, with an account, that a French Courier was gone through there with the news, 'Que Mons. de Contades etoit totalement battu;' (That Mons. de Contades was totally defeated;) and the dispositions making by the enemy along the Rhine are an ample confirmation of this great event, with which it has pleased the Almighty to bless his Majesty's arms.

'May I presume, in all humility, to lay myself at the King's feet, with my most dutiful congratulations upon this glorious news. His Majesty has not a subject who



Engraved for the Universal Magazine.



**FERDINAND Duke of  
BRUNSWICK WOLFENBÜTTELE.**

*For J. Hinton at the King's Arms in Newgate Street.*





is happier upon this occasion, than he who has the honour to be, with the greatest respect,

My Lord,  
your Lordship's,  
most obedient,  
humble Servant,  
JOSEPH YORKE.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Ligonier to Major-general Yorke, Utrecht, August 5, 1759.

SIR,

Adjutant-general Effort, and I, being sent, by order of Prince Ferdinand, to give his Majesty an account of the success of the Allies, the 1st of this month, we beg you would be pleased to send an order to Helvoetsluys, for us to have an extraordinary packet-boat at our arrival there. A Courier, who set out before us, and took his route by Osnabrug, we imagine, must be arrived in England, or at least set sail for it. Our orders were to pass through East Frise, by which considerable detour we are prevented bringing the first account of the victory, so must content ourselves with confirming it. Broglie's corps joined Contades the day before the battle, the particulars of which will be sent you in a few days. Our loss is very small, considering the whole first line was engaged. As we set out from this place immediately, I beg you will send us the order for the packet-boat with the utmost expedition. I beg pardon for this liberty, and am with the utmost respect, &c.

E. LIGONIER,  
Aid de Camp to Prince Ferdinand.

Secondly, from Prince Ferdinand's orders, dated from his head-quarters at Suderherm-  
men, August 2.

The army to be under arms at six o'clock this afternoon, to fire a Feu de Joye. The brigades of heavy artillery are to take their respective posts on the wings and in the front; the three brigades of light artillery are to join the heavy; viz. Capt. Drummond's brigade with Major Hasse's upon its right; Buckeburg's brigade on the left of the center brigade of heavy artillery; Capt. Foy's brigade on the right of Col. Hutte's. When the order is given for firing, it will be continued three rounds, beginning upon the right; first the artillery, and then the army. The order of firing is as follows: 1. The regiment of Saxe-Gotha a volley: 2. Capt. Phillips's brigade: 3. Major Hasse's: 4. Capt. Drummond's brigade: 5. The heavy and light artillery of the center brigade: 6. Capt. Foy's brigade: 7. Lieutenant-colonel Hutte's brigade: 8. Buckeburg's regiment and grenadiers a volley: Then the first line from

right to left, followed by the second from left to right: The cannon taken from the enemy to be placed with the center brigade of heavy artillery, and to fire with it.

His Serene Highness orders his greatest thanks to be given to the whole army for their good behaviour yesterday, particularly to the British infantry and the two battalions of Hanoverian guards; to all the cavalry of the left wing; and to General Wangenheim's corps, particularly the regiment of Holstein, the Hessian cavalry, the Hanoverian regiment du Corps, and Hamerlin's; the same to all the brigades of heavy artillery. His Serene Highness declares publicly, that, next to God, he attributes the glory of the day, to the intrepidity and extraordinary good behaviour of these troops, which he assures them he shall retain the strongest sense of as long as he lives; and if ever, upon any occasion, he shall be able to serve these brave troops, or any one of them in particular, it will give him the utmost pleasure. His Serene Highness orders his particular thanks to be likewise given to General Sporcken, the Duke of Holstein, Lieutenant-generals Imhoff and Urff. His Serene Highness is extremely obliged to the Count de Buckeburg, for all his care and trouble in the management of the artillery, which was served with great effect; likewise to the commanding Officers of the several brigades of artillery; viz. Col. Browne, Lieutenant-colonel Hutte, Major Hasse, and the three English Captains Phillips, Drummond, and Foy. His Serene Highness thinks himself infinitely obliged to Major-generals Waldegrave and Kingfley, for their great courage and good order in which they conducted their brigades. His Serene Highness further orders it to be declared to Lieutenant-general the Marquis of Granby, that he is persuaded, that, if he had had the good fortune to have had him at the head of the cavalry of the right wing, his presence would have greatly contributed to make the decision of that day more complete and more brilliant. In short, his Serene Highness orders, that those of his suite, whose behaviour he most admired, be named, as the Duke of Richmond, Col. Fitzroy, Capt. Ligonier, Col. Watson, Capt. Wilson, Aid de Camp to Major-general Waldegrave; Adjutant-generals Eristoff, Bulow, Derendolle, the Counts Tobe and Mallerti; his Serene Highness having much reason to be satisfied with their conduct. And his Serene Highness desires and orders the Generals of the army, that, upon all occasions, when orders are brought to them by his Aid de Camp, that they be obeyed punctually, and without delay.

M

And,

And, thirdly, from the *Gazette of August 11*, being an account from Prince Ferdinand's head-quarters at Minden, Aug. 4.

The French having pushed forward a detachment as far as Vechte, in order to block up the small garrison we had there, Prince Ferdinand determined to relieve that place: This was executed by M. de Schlieffen, his Serene Highness's Aid de camp, with about 40 hussars, followed by 200 of Brietenbach's dragoons. After some measures were taken about provisions at Vechte, the garrison of Bremen marched thither, under the command of General Drevés, and from thence to Osnabrug, where the Volontaires de Clermont were in garrison. M. de Schlieffen forced one of the gates of the town, and made himself master of it: The Volontaires lost some men and two pieces of cannon. This happened on the 28th of July, in the morning.

On the 27th, in the evening, the Hereditary Prince of Brunswick marched with 6000 men towards Lubeke, and, in the morning of the 28th, dislodged the enemy, who occupied this pass. The 29th he marched to Rimsel, where he was joined by General Drevés from Osnabrug. The Hereditary Prince then advanced the 30th towards Hervord, and, on the 31st, posted himself at Kirchliniger, which was in the road of the enemy's convoys coming from Paderborn. Prince Ferdinand, with the grand army, made a short march, on the 29th, on his right towards Hille; General Wangenheim remaining with a body of troops in the camp of Thornhausen. Some battalions of grenadiers, with the light troops, were left on the right side of the Weser, to observe the army under the Duke de Broglie. It was soon observed, that the enemy were not inattentive to these dispositions. In effect, Marshal Contades came to attack us on the 1st of August. The battle begun at five in the morning, and ended by the retreat of the enemy about noon. They attacked General Wangenheim briskly, without making the least impression on him. Prince Ferdinand came up instantly with the main body of the army; and the heat of the action was then turned upon our right. The British infantry, who were there, as well as the Hanoverian guards, performed wonders. Every regiment, that was engaged, distinguished itself highly, and not a platoon in the whole army gave way one single step, during the whole action. The particulars thereof cannot yet be given. A considerable number of prisoners have been taken; among which are the Comte de Lutzelbourg and the Marquis de Monti, Marchaux de camp; and M. de Vogue, Colonel; and many other

persons of distinction. The Prince de Camille is among the slain. Twenty-five pieces of cannon, ten pair of colours, and seven standards have been taken. M. de Contades passed the Weser in the night between the 1st and 2d, and gave orders for burning the bridges. Prince Ferdinand entered the town of Minden on the 2d at noon, the garrison having surrendered themselves prisoners of war. The enemy take the route of Hesse; they burn and pillage all the towns and villages upon quitting them. The same day, an engagement happened between the Hereditary Prince and M. de Brissac, of which the following is a relation.

Coveldt, August 2. The body of troops under the command of the Duc de Brissac incamped, on the 31st of July at night, with their left to the village of Coveldt, their front to the Werra, and their right towards the Salt-pits: That body was judged to consist of 7 or 8000 men. Their position was inattackable in front; and there was no other way to come at them, but by surrounding their left; for which purpose the following dispositions were made: Three attacks were formed, all of which were to depend on the success of that on the right. The troops destined for that attack consisted of a battalion of Diepenbroick, two of the Brunswick guards, 200 volunteers, and four squadrons of Bock dragoons; the four battalions of Old Zastrow, Behr, Bock, and Canitz, and one squadron of Charles Breitenbach, with all the heavy cannon; composed the center: The left was formed of three battalions, Block, Drevés, and Zastrow; and of four squadrons of Bulsch. The troops of the center were designed to keep the enemy at bay, whilst those of the right should surround their left; those of our left were to march to the bridge near the Salt-pits, in order to prevent the enemy's retreat to Minden.

The Hereditary Prince marched with the right; Count Kielmansegge was in the center; and M. de Drevés and M. de Bock brought up the left. We set out at three o'clock in the morning from our camp at Quernam. The enemy, on their part, likewise intended to attack us: As soon as Count Kielmansegge had come out of the defile of Beck, the enemy presented themselves before him; and a cannonade began on both sides. The right was to pass the Werra, in order to turn the enemy's left, at the village of Kirchlinger, upon a very narrow bridge. This difficulty, however, was in some measure removed by the spirit of the troops, the infantry fording the river partly behind the horsemen, and partly in peasants waggon.

By the passage of the Werra, the position of the enemy was intirely changed; the fire of the artillery was brisk on both sides, and lasted for two hours, though our's had always the superiority. At last, upon our shewing ourselves upon their rear, they immediately gave way, and, in filing off, came upon the skirts of M. de Bock, who received them with a discharge of artillery, which was well supported. At last, finding themselves intirely surrounded, they had no other resource but in flight. Five pieces of the enemy's cannon, with their baggage, are in our hands.—The number of the prisoners taken is not exactly known, but we believe there are five Officers among them. Lieutenant-general Kielmansegge deserves the highest commendations. M. Otte, Colonel of Old Zastrow's, distinguished himself greatly at the head of his regiment, and repulsed the enemy's cavalry, that fell upon him, with a considerable loss. Our loss is very slight. Captain Wegner, of the artillery, is wounded in the leg; to him, and to Major Storck, is owing the good service we had from the artillery.

The following list has been received of the killed, wounded, and missing, in his Majesty's six regiments of British infantry, and artillery, in the abovementioned battle of Thornhausen.

12th Regiment. Major-general Napier.

Killed. Lieut. Falkingham, Lieut. Probyn, Lieut. Townshend, 4 Serjeants, 1 drummer, 77 rank and file.

Wounded. Lieut. Colonel Robinson, Capt. Murray, Capt. Clowdesly, Capt. Campbell, Capt. Lieut. Dunbar, Lieut. Fletcher, Lieut. Barlow, Lieut. Lawless, Lieut. Freeman, Lieut. Campbell, Lieut. Rose, Ens. Forbes, Ens. Parkhill, Ens. Kay, 11 Serjeants, 4 drummers, 175 rank and file.

Missing. Capt. Chalbert, Capt. Ackland, 11 rank and file.

10th Regiment. Major-general Kingsley.

Killed. Capt. Frierion, Capt. Stewart, Capt. Cowley, Lieut. Brown, Lieut. Norbury, Ens. Crawford, 1 Serjeant, 79 rank and file.

Wounded. Capt. Grey, Capt. Parr, Capt. Tennant, Capt. Lieut. Parry, Lieut. Luke Nugent, Lieut. Thomson, Lieut. Denfshire, Lieut. Boswell, Ens. Erwin, Ens. Dent, Ens. Renton, 12 Serjeants, 211 rank and file.

13d Regiment. Lieut. General Huske.

Killed. 4 Serjeants, 31 rank and file.

Wounded. Lieut. Col. Pole, Capt. Fowler, Capt. Fox, Capt. Lieut. Bolton, 1st Lieut. Orpin, 1st Lieut. Reynell, 1st Lieut.

Groves, 1st Lieut. Barber, 1st Lieut. Paterson, 2d Lieut. Ferguson, 6 Serjeants, 3 drummers, 153 rank and file.

Missing. 10 rank and file.

25th Regiment. Lieut. Gen. Earl Howe.

Killed. 1 Serjeant, 18 rank and file.

Wounded. Capt. Gore, Lieut. A. Campbell, Lieut. Sterrop, Lieut. Wilson, Ens. Pintard, Ens. Edgar, Ens. Lockhart, 4 Serjeants, 115 rank and file.

Missing. 9 rank and file.

37th Regiment. Lieut. General Stuart.

Killed. Lieut. and Adjutant Green, 1 Serjeant, 42 rank and file.

Wounded. Capt. Cliffe, Capt. Bayly, Capt. Blunt, Capt. Grime, Capt. Parkhurst, Capt. Lord Viscount Allen, Lieut. Smith, Lieut. Barbutt, Lieut. Spencer, Lieut. Storch, Lieut. Hamilton, Ens. Elliott, 4 Serjeants, 4 drummers, 180 rank and file.

Dead of their wounds. Capt. Lieut. Hutchinson, Lieut. Brome.

Missing. 22 rank and file.

51st Regiment. Col. Brudenel.

Killed. Lieut. and Adjutant Widdows, 20 rank and file.

Wounded. Lieut. Col. Furse, Capt. Montgomery, Capt. Blair, Capt. Donnellan, Capt. Walker, Lieut. Gordon, Lieut. Knollis, Lieut. Green, Ens. Peake, 3 Serjeants, 75 rank and file.

Missing. 1 Serjeant, 4 rank and file.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Killed. 2 rank and file.

Wounded. Lieut. Rogers, Lieut. Harrington, 1 Serjeant, 9 rank and file.

Missing. Lieut. Carden, 2 rank and file.

T O T A L.

Killed. 3 Captains, 7 Lieutenants, 1 Ensign, 11 Serjeants, 1 drummer, 259 rank and file.

Wounded. 3 Lieutenant-colonels, 23 Captains, 28 Lieutenants, 12 Ensigns, 41 Serjeants, 11 drummers, 919 rank and file.

Missing. 2 Captains, 2 Lieutenants, 1 Serjeant, 58 rank and file.

Dead of their wounds. 1 Captain-lieutenant, 1 Lieutenant.

The Order in which the Army of Prince Ferdinand marched up to the Field of Battle, which was fought in the Plains near Minden, August 1, 1759.

FIRST COLUMN,  
Under the command of Lord George Sackville.

3 squadrons of Bland's regiment of dragoons,

M 2

2 divs

- 2 ditto of Inniskillin dragoons,
- 3 ditto of Blue Guards,
- 1 ditto of Hanoverian horse-guard grenadiers,
- 4 ditto of Maxe-Breitenbach,
- 1 ditto of Hanoverian body-guards,
- 2 ditto of Howard's dragoons,
- 2 ditto of Mordaunt's dragoons,
- 2 ditto of Scots Greys,
- 2 ditto of Bremer's,
- 2 ditto of Voltheim's.

24 squadrons of horse.

### SECOND COLUMN,

Under the command of Major Haase,  
One brigade of artillery, consisting of eighty pieces of cannon.

### THIRD COLUMN,

Under the General in Chief, Baron de Spoecke,

- 1 battalion of Napier's regiment,  
First brigade of light artillery,
- 1 battalion of Stewart's regiment,
- 1 ditto of Huske's Welch fusileers,
- 2 ditto of Hanoverian foot-guards,
- 1 ditto of Kingsley's,
- 1 ditto of Brudenell's,
- 1 ditto of Home's.

8 battalions.

### FOURTH COLUMN,

Under the command of the Prince of Anhalt.

- 1 battalion of Hardenberg's regiment,
- 1 ditto of Reden,
- 1 ditto of Stoltzenberg,
- 1 ditto of Scheele,
- 1 ditto of Brunnck,
- 1 ditto of the Hereditary Prince of Hesse.

6 battalions.

### FIFTH COLUMN,

Under the command of Colonel Braun.

Second brigade of heavy artillery, consisting of 100 pieces of cannon.

N. B. These five columns went out of the camp, and took to the road of the right, under the conduct of Mess. Seoger, de Oude, Brecht, Oberichmidt, Rick, and Bauer.

### SIXTH COLUMN,

Under the command of General Wutgenau,

- 1 battalion of the regiment of Toller,
- Second brigade of light artillery, for the center of the first line,
- 1 battalion of Hessian foot-guards,
- 1 ditto of Wangenheim,
- 1 ditto of Manibach,
- 1 ditto of Pfaffhausen,
- 1 ditto of the Prince of Anhalt.

6 battalions,

### SEVENTH COLUMN,

Under the command of General d'Imhoff,

- 1 battalion of the regiment of Behr,
- 3d brigade of light artillery, Brunswick,
- 1 ditto of Hessian grenadiers,
- 1 ditto of Prince William of Hesse,
- 1 ditto of Gilsee,
- 2 ditto of Imhoff,
- 1 ditto of Hessian guard du corps.

7 battalions.

And the 3d brigade of heavy artillery, consisting of eighty pieces of cannon for the left wing, under the command of Lieutenant-colonel Heath.

### EIGHTH COLUMN,

Under the command of the Duke George of

Holstein:

- 5 squadrons of the regiments of Prince George of Holstein,
- 2 ditto of Hessian horse-guard du corps,
- 2 ditto of Prince William of Hesse,
- 2 ditto of Hammerstein,
- 4 ditto of Finckenstein,
- 2 ditto of Miltitz,
- 2 ditto of Bruchsenck,

19 squadrons.

N. B. These three columns went out of the camp under the conduct of Mess. Bierman, Klack, and Rennert, and filed off to the left.

Total { 43 squadrons of horse,  
27 battalions of foot.

\* \* See the Journal, in this number, for an account of the further dispositions of the Allied army since this battle.

### *The laudable Resolutions of the City of London, for the Service of their King and Country.*

ON Tuesday, August 14, at a Court of Common-council, the Lord Mayor acquainted them, that they were called together to deliberate upon a proposition of great consequence to the service of their King and Country, and that he hoped the result would be such as would do honour to the

city, by proving the sincerity of their professions to his Majesty. The said proposition was then laid before them; whereupon the Court resolved and ordered, among other considerations, That a subscription be forthwith opened, in the chamber of London, for an immediate voluntary contribution to

be paid into the said chamber, and distributed for levy money to such able-bodied landmen as shall engage in his Majesty's service; and, as a further encouragement to serve their King and Country with zeal, all such persons as enlist at the Guildhall are to have the freedom of the city at the expiration of three years, or sooner, if the war should end: And Sir James Hodges, the Town-clerk, was ordered by the Court to wait upon the Right Hon. Mr. Pitt with the said resolutions, and desire him to inform his Majesty of the same. Some of the Committee (which is to consist of 12 Aldermen and 24 Commoners) were to wait upon Lord Ligonier, to desire him to send proper Officers to Guildhall, to receive such persons as shall be enlisted.

The Right Honourable Mr. Pitt's Answer.

Whitehall, August 15, 1759.

To the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor of the city of London.

My LORD,

HAVING, in consequence of the desire of the Court of Common-council, had the honour to lay before the King their resolutions of yesterday, for offering certain bounties and encouragements to such able-bodied men as shall enlist themselves, at the Guildhall of London, to serve in his Majesty's land forces, upon the terms contained in his Majesty's orders in Council; I am commanded by the King to acquaint your Lordship, (of which you will be pleased to make the proper communication) that his Majesty thanks the city of London for this fresh testimony of their zeal and affection for his royal person and government. I am further commanded, by the King, to express his Majesty's most intire satisfaction in this signal proof of the unshaken resolution of the city of London to support a just and necessary war, undertaken in defence of the rights and honour of his crown, and for the security of the colonies, the trade, and navigation of Great Britain. My Lord, I am, with great truth and respect, your Lordship's most obedient humble Servant,

W. PITT.

Hereupon it was resolved and ordered, by the Lord Mayor and Common-council, That a subscription be forthwith opened in the chamber of London, for an immediate voluntary contribution to be paid into the said chamber, and distributed in bounties, or rewards, among such able-bodied landmen as, within the time or times to be limited for that purpose, shall present themselves, and be enlisted at the Guildhall of this city, to

serve as soldiers in his Majesty's forces, upon the terms graciously offered by his Majesty's order in Council of the eleventh day of July last, as explained and confirmed by that of the tenth instant: The purposes of the said subscription to be executed by a Committee of this Court, as they in their discretion shall, from time to time, judge most expedient for his Majesty's service.

Resolved and ordered,

That the Chamberlain of this city do subscribe the sum of one thousand pounds, on behalf of this city, and that he place that sum out of this city's cash, to the credit of the said subscription.

Resolved and ordered,

That, for a farther encouragement to able men to enlist as aforesaid, at the Guildhall of this city, and to serve their King and Country with zeal, and due submission to military discipline, during the continuance of the present war, every soldier so enlisted, who shall not have deserted, and who, after the expiration of his service, shall produce to the Chamberlain of this city a testimonial of his good behaviour, under the hand of a Field Officer, shall, thereupon, be immediately admitted by the said Chamberlain, without fee or reward, to the privilege of setting-up, and exercising such trade within the said city and liberties thereof, as he is apt and able for.

Resolved and ordered,

That the Town-clerk do attend the said Committee, and give to every person who shall be enlisted, in consequence of the above resolutions, a certificate thereof, under his hand, without fee or reward.

HODGES.

G L Y N, Mayor.

A Common-Council, holden in the Chamber of the Guildhall of the City of London, on Friday the 17th Day of August 1759,

Resolved and ordered,

THAT if, after the service intended to be promoted by the subscription now opened in the chamber of London shall be fully answered, there shall be any surplus of the subscription-money left in the Chamberlain's hands, the same be forthwith returned to the several subscribers, or their legal representatives, in proportion to the sums by them respectively subscribed.

HODGES.

N. B. The subscription-book will lie open, at the Chamberlain's office at Guildhall, every day, (Sundays and Holidays excepted) from ten of the clock in the forenoon till two in the afternoon.

The



*The BRITISH Muse, containing original POEMS, SONGS, &c.  
A New SONG, sung by Mr. Lowe at Vauxhall.*

I have rambled, I own it, whole years up and  
down, And sigh'd o'er each beau-ti—ful nymph of the town;  
Such fan-cies have plagu'd me, that, oft in my life, I've been  
rea-dy to start at the name of a wife, at the na—  
me of a wife.

2.  
But, asham'd of my fears that have oft broke my  
rest,  
And wearied with roving both cloy'd and unblest,  
I'll try to be happy the rest of my life,  
And venture, tho' late, yet at last, on a wife.

3.  
Then farewell the jilt, and the fool, and the bold,  
I quit you, with pleasure, before I grow old;  
One girl of my heart I will take for life,  
And enough of all conscience, I hold, is one wife.

4.  
I'll search the town over this fair one to find,  
Nor fickle, nor jealous, nor vain, nor unkind,  
Whose wit and good-humour may hold it for life;  
And then, if she'll have me, I'll make her my  
wife.

5.  
'Tis time that the follies of life had an end,  
And soon, nay, this instant, I'm ready to mend;  
What wonder there'll be at to alter'd a life!  
If you're wise, you, like me, will resolve on a wife.

*A New*



## A NEW COUNTRY DANCE.

JACK GRACE'S FRONT.



Three hands round the woman's side  $\div$ ; the same on the man's side  $\div$ ; cro's over two couple  $\div$ ; cro's up two couple  $\div$ ; feet across at bottom and not turn  $\div$ ; four hands round at bottom  $\div$ ; right and left at top  $\div$ .

## AN ODE to VIRTUE.

**H**AIL, conscious Virtue! sacred guest;  
The sweet possessor of this breast!  
Oh! never from it stray;  
To whom 'tis giv'n to sooth my cares,  
And dissipate all anxious fears,  
By thy refugent ray.

May grandeur ne'er my mind inflame;  
May I ne'er fight for wealth or fame;  
But, in some lone retreat,  
Recluse from vanity and show,  
Study myself alone to know,  
And envy not the great.

Thus calmly may I happy spend  
The years which Providence shall lend,  
How long or short their date;  
With health and innocence combin'd,  
Should ills attend, I'll say, resign'd,  
It is the will of Fate.

Time, that external charms removes,  
Time, that internal charms improves,  
Will still enlarge thy sway;  
And shew thee ev'ry thing is vain,  
But what is link'd in Virtue's chain,  
Which suffers no decay.

Yes, thou, unfading gem divine,  
Through distant ages still shalt shine.

Eternally the same;  
Though Kings and kingdoms all decay,  
And worlds unnumber'd pass away,  
Secure is Virtue's frame.

*Dron, July 25, 1759.*

LAVINIA.

## Sur la GUERRE.

Stances.

**D**Epuis que s'alluma ton funeste flambeau,  
Guerre, que tu nous fais d'outrages!  
Noble & traître meïer, l'amour & le tombeau  
Des plus hardis courages!

Bellonne au milieu des combats  
Passe avec dédain les cœurs bas,  
Et s'attaque aux plus belles vies.  
Elle abat sans pitié ses plus chers sectateurs,  
Et ne peut jamais voir ses fureurs assouvies,  
Sinon du plus beau sang de ses adorateurs.

Qu'étrange est la vertu que l'on nomme valeur!  
Funeste à celui qu'elle anime,  
Amoureuse du sang, complice du malheur,  
Et si semblable au crime!  
La terre dans son âge d'or  
Ne la connoissoit pas encor;  
Sans elle regna l'innocence.

Qu'auroit-elle d'heureux, si lors que de l'enfer  
Sortirent les larcins, le meurtre, & l'insolence,  
La farouche naquit dans un siècle de fer?

La Paix, la Pieté, la Justice, & la Foy,  
Erraient tristes & languissantes:

La guerrière parut pour secourir l'effroy  
De ses sœurs impuissantes.  
Son courage aux monstres fatal  
Du siècle employa le métal,  
Sans recourir à d'autres charmes;  
Elle osa se commettre aux injures du sort;  
Et sans peur repoussa les armes par les armes.  
L'audace par l'audace, & la mort par la mort.

Exercice mêlé de plaisir & d'horreur;

Guerre juste & pleine de rage;  
Où l'on voit la vertu se joindre à la fureur,  
Et la gloire à l'outrage;  
Qui sèmes d'illustres appas  
Pour faire courir au trépas  
Les âmes les plus héroïques;

Au lieu d'épées dorez, veux tu rendre nos champs  
Herissés pour jamais du fer de tant de piques?  
Et perdre tant de bons pour perdre les méchants?

\* \* We should be obliged to our ingenious correspondents for an English poetical version of these stanza's on war.

A New

*A New SONG,  
Sung by Mrs. Vincent at Vauxhall.*

**N**OW the snowdrops lift their heads,  
Cowslips rise from golden beds;  
Silver lilies paint the grove,  
Welcome May and welcome love.

Now the bee, on silver wings,  
Flow'ry spoils unwear'd brings;  
Spoils that nymphs and swains approve,  
Soft as May and sweet as love.

Whilst a-down the slopy hill  
Trickles soft the purling rill,  
Balmy scents perfume the grove,  
May unbends the soul to love.

Long the clay-cold maid denies,  
Nor regards her shepherd's sighs;  
Now your fond petitions move,  
May's the season form'd for love.

On the fair that deck our isle  
Let each grace and virtue smile;  
And our happy shepherds prove,  
Days of ease and nights of love.

*An ÆNIGMA for the Ladies.*

Ἀλκιφάτω δὲ λιπ' ἰλαίῳ  
Ἀμφοσίῳ, ἰδάνῳ, τὸ φα οἱ τιθυμένον ἦεν.  
HOMER'S *Iliad* Ξ.

**I**'M long and I'm short, and of a different sort,  
But useful I am with a tail,  
And sometimes a tongue that's very well hung;  
And seldom 'tis these ever fail.  
I merit the thanks of all men of ranks,  
Who all my good services know;  
So fam'd for beauty as well as for duty,  
Some Ladies call me a beau.  
Tho' bound I'm by force, I sometimes get loose,  
And privately freedom obtain;  
But, if not neglected, I soon am detected,  
And brought to my business again.  
So once I, in sport, had a ramble to Court,  
Provok'd by some good recreation;  
But I could not hide, his Majesty 'spy'd,  
And took me to examination.  
Me Ladies approve, and very well love  
That I should go handsome and tight;  
But, as they are asham'd, or I to be blam'd,  
They banish me out of their sight.  
Yet still I am kind, and seldom behind  
In doing the thing they would have me;  
I keep due distance, and make no resistance,  
Whenever they offer to leave me.  
If Chloe but please her lover to ease,  
And is to the marriage-bed going;  
I do not confine her, but freely resign her,  
Contented, though 'tis my undoing.  
'Twas once, on a play-day, I serv'd a fair Lady,  
And, while she was dancing, bethought me  
To make an escape; but 'twas my mishap,  
She presently found and caught me:

She took me aside, and sorely did chide,  
And grumble, and bluff, and make faces;  
She pull'd me and tugg'd me, and by the end  
I lugg'd me;  
I thought she'd tore me in pieces;  
'Twas so bad, I swear it, that I could not bear it.  
So great discontentment I was in;  
But, forc'd to resent it, I made her repent it,  
By leaving my marks in her skin.  
Now, Ladies discerning, I beg you, take warning  
For service I want no reward;  
If you'd have me please ye, pray let me be easy,  
And never more use me so hard.

ΦΙΛΩ ΜΟΤΕΩΝ.

*A New SONG.*

**B**RITONS once so fam'd in story,  
To your swords and guns repair;  
Think upon your ancient glory,  
And make Britain still your care.

Under Rodney, Howe, or Saunders,  
See your warlike Prince advance,  
With some other brave Commanders,  
To subdue the pride of France.

See him gallantly descending,  
From the Court's inviting lure;  
On the main his King defending,  
England's glory to secure.

Who'd desert a cause so glorious,  
When our Prince joins in the band?  
May he ever prove victorious,  
And for King and Country stand.

France and Rome have long been brewing  
Dire destruction to our isle;  
Let us then prevent its ruin,  
And the crafty French beguile.

Soon they say they'll plough the Ocean,  
Men and ships to England send;  
Let us therefore watch each motion,  
Fortune will our steps attend.

Led by men of matchless merit,  
Friends unto our country's cause,  
Let us shew our noble spirit,  
For true valour wins applause.

Rouse, ye Britons, do your duty,  
Hark your country calls to arms;  
Bid adieu to love and beauty,  
Glory has superior charms. *York.*

*The BUBBLE and the PLANK:  
A FABLE.*

**S**AY what an empty thing is fame?  
A blast, a bubble, or a name;  
The child of chance, its stay an hour;  
Half that—th' extent of all its power;  
More transient than the fading rose,  
That only in the sunshine grows;  
Light as the air, unfix'd as wind,  
Changing with ev'ry varying mind;

Trying

Tying by ev'ry art to rise,  
Rashly by truth, more oft by lies;  
By vanity and pride uprear'd;  
Neither respected much, nor fear'd;  
None to the mid-way air resorts,  
Beg ev'ry breast, each favour courts;  
When first child to an infant face,  
It breaks, and in an instant dies.  
A bubble, on some summer's day,  
Swim down the water, spruce and gay;  
In colours, of the brightest hue,  
Beset with more than morning-dew;  
Light as a gem or orient pearl,  
Is it, a very nonpareil.

Proud of its shew and gay attire,  
As a beau himself t'admire,  
It thus address'd, with sov'reign pride,  
A plank, then floating by its side:  
"Dart thou, so meanly clad, to swim  
On the same surge with me, so prim?  
Dost thou not see how well I shew,  
Gay as the many-colour'd bow?  
So bright my beams, not e'en the sun,  
At its meridian, brighter shone.  
Whilst thou, a log of heavy race,  
Art a reproach to any place;  
A very scandal, all agree,  
A contrast, the reverse of me."

"BUBBLE, I see thy gaudy mien,  
The vainest of the wat'ry scene;  
But, like all fribbles, weak and thin,  
All dress without, but nought within;  
Like hypocrites of patch and paint,  
Gross sinners each, in shew a saint.  
Froth as thou art, thou soon wilt pass,  
Unknown, an undistinguish'd mass;  
As mushrooms, of a sudden birth,  
Sink to what rais'd them first, the earth.  
As for myself, though I might boast  
As much of excellence as most,  
Will only add, Britannia's flood  
N'er saw a better stick of wood;  
Mean though I seem, and out of plight,  
Long have I stood in bardy fight;  
And all Britannia's lightning hurl'd,  
War's thunderbolts through all the world;  
Nor shall I the pre-eminence yield  
To any warrior of the field:  
Nor stands there, in yon wood, a tree  
Who boasts a nobler pedigree:  
Though now, like many a worthy plant,  
Brought by my services to want,  
Reduc'd to an inferior rank;  
Hard is the case, of many a plank!  
Since Britain's wants are now no more,  
I'm sailing to my native shore,  
When thou art gone; in hopes again  
To bear her thunder o'er the main:  
O come, when bubbles shall give way,  
And hearts of oak alone bear sway;  
When, for our country's weal, a spirit  
Is to promotion th' only merit:  
Founded on virtuous actions, fame  
Is not a puff or empty name;  
Nor owes its progress, nor its birth,  
To folly's or to flattery's breath:

Mirror of Sense, result of truth,  
Still blooming in perpetual youth!  
Its auc'leap changes, never fade,  
Though wrapp'd in dull oblivion's shade.  
While fortune's minions, sons of power,  
The busy triflers of an hour,  
Of ev'ry changing wind the sport,  
The ridicule of camp and court,  
Wanton in wealth, and vain at ease,  
The gaudy wonder of the seas;  
Their honours, titles, sink away,  
Themselves but pageants of a day.

### The sixth ELEGY of Tibullus in English Verse.

Tibullus's mistress had, it would seem, shewn too great a regard to a richer gallant. This gave our poet uncommon uneasiness; to conquer which, he not only had recourse to the bottle, though otherwise temperate, but even attempted to forget her ungenerous behaviour in the company of the fair. Experience, however, soon convinced him, that nothing could make him either forget, or be happy without her; and gave occasion to this poem.

WITH wine I strove to sooth my love-sick soul,

But vengeful Cupid dath'd with tears the bowl;  
All mad with rage, to kinder nymphs I flew;  
But vigour fled me, when I thought on you.  
Balk'd of the rapture, from my arms they run,  
Swear I'm devoted, and my converse shun!

By what dire witchcraft am I thus betray'd?  
Your face and hair unnerve me, matchless maid:  
Not more celestial look'd the sea-born fair,  
Receiv'd by Peleus from her pearly chair.  
A rich admirer his addresses paid;  
And brib'd my mistress by a beldam's aid.  
From you my ruin, curst procureur, rose;  
What imprecations shall avenge my woes?  
May Heav'n, in pity to my sufferings, shed  
Its keenest mischief on your plotting head!  
The ghosts of those you robb'd of love's delight,  
In horrid visions, haunt your ink-stone night!  
And, on the chimney, may the boding owl  
Your rest disturb, and terrify your soul!  
By famine stung, to church-yards may you run,  
There feast on offals hungry wolves would shun!  
Or howling frantic, in a tatter'd gown,  
May mastiffs beat you thro' each crowded town!

'Tis done! a lover's curse the Gods approve;  
But keenest vengeance fires the Queen of love.  
Leave then, my fair, the crafty venal jade;  
What passion yields not, when such foes invade?

Your hearts, ye fair, does modest merit claim;  
Tho' small his fortunes, feed his gentle flame;  
For genuine love's soft raptures would ye know?  
These raptures merit can alone bestow:  
The sons of Opulence are Folly's care,  
But Want's rough child is Sense, and Honour's heir.

In vain we sing—the gate still bolted stands;  
Come, Vengeance, let us burst its tustling bands.  
Learn, happy rival, by my wrongs to know  
Your fate; since Fortune governs all below.

*The Dying RAKE'S SOLILOQUY.*

**I**N the fever of youth, ev'ry pulse in a flame,  
 Regardless of fortune, of health, and of fame;  
 Gay pleasure my aim, and profusion my pride;  
 No vice was untasted, no wish was deny'd:  
 Crown'd headstrong and haughty, capricious and vain,  
 Not decency aw'd me, nor laws could restrain;  
 The vigils of *Comus* and *Venus* I kept,  
 Tho' tir'd, not fatig'd; in sunshine I slept:  
 All my appetites pall'd, I no pleasure enjoy'd,  
 Excess made 'em tasteless, their frequency cloy'd.  
 When my health and my fortune to riot gave  
 way,  
 And my parts and my vigour felt total decay;  
 The doctors were sent for, who, greedy of fees,  
 Engag'd that their skill should remove the disease;  
 With looks most important each symptom was  
 weigh'd,  
 And the farce of prescription full gravely was  
 play'd.

Reduc'd by their arts, and quite worn to a thread  
 My carcass was sent to the vaultures of *Hath*;  
 When, drench'd and well drain'd by the sacred  
 there,

All the hope that remain'd was to try native  
 Scarce a doir in my purse, or a drop in my vein  
 To my old mortgag'd house they convey'd, and  
 remains;

No friend to assist, no relation to grieve;  
 And scarcely a bed my bare bones to receive;  
 With solitude curs'd, and tormented with pain,  
 Distemper'd my body, distract'd my brain.

Thus from folly to vice, and from vice to the  
 grave;

I sink, of my passions the victim and slave;  
 No longer debauch, or companions deceive;  
 But alarm'd at the vengeance I'd vainly believe;  
 With horrors foreboding, depending I lie,  
 Though tir'd of living, yet dreading to die.

*The MONITOR. Number CCXIV.*

*Litera scripta manet.*

To the MONITOR.

SIR,

**I**N the consequences of that glorious victory, which the allies of Great-Britain, under the command of Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick obtained over the French army, on the first of this month, we have been so fortunate, as to take the letters of correspondence and instruction to M. Contades, their chief Commander.—A capture, which must disconcert their counsels and future operations more than the loss of men sustained in the field of battle; and which lay open to our Ministry greater lights to discover the resolutions, the weakness, the necessities of the enemy, and their political system, than all the intelligence that can possibly be gathered from spies and secret correspondence.

In these letters is found the statesman without disguise; confessing the difficulties he is obliged to encounter in the service of his country, exhausted with an expensive and bloody war; and that it is more than his country is able to bear; pointing out the only resource for their most urgent expences, and for re-equipping their troops; directing the measures to be pursued for conquering the electoral dominions of our allies; and declaring the necessity of bringing the war to a speedy conclusion: or, if that is not to be done this year, to stick at nothing for maintaining a sure footing in their conquests; to make excursions in winter; and to take the field as soon as the new year should permit them to act offensively.

An abstract of only one of those letters will testify the truth of what I have said.

It is written by the Marshal Duc de Belleisle, the Minister of the department of war at Versailles, to Marshal Contades at the head of one hundred thousand of the best troops France could pick out to crush the British interest in Germany; destined for the conquest of Hesse and Hanover, and intended to secure pledges from our allies for the recovery of Cape Breton, Senegal, Goree, Guardaloupe, and such other places, as have, or may fall to the British arms in America, before the conclusion of the year.

The Duke opens himself, first, with a declaration of the distress, to which his dear France is reduced both in regard to money, provisions for the army, and to recruits of men to compleat the regiments. 'I see, says he, no other resource for our most urgent expences, and for re-equipping the troops, but in the money we draw from the enemy's country.'—Is this the language of a rich and opulent nation, that pretends to have sufficient resources within itself for carrying on a war with effect, for universal dominion? Where can a people thus reduced to the necessity of paying their armies out of the plunder of territories, already exhausted by their intolerable exactions and savage treatment, raise money to discharge those subsidies, without which, it is well known, none of her allies will be able to take the field another campaign, or even to risque the event of a battle this summer? And how does this conviction of their poverty contradict the reports of expensive armaments on the coasts of the channel, under the pretence of invading Britain? No such

such a declaration, from one in the secret of their affairs, is a confession of the low impoverished estate, to which France is reduced by the measures pursued in the British Councils; and a certain rule for our future proceedings.

For here you may perceive that the Marshal Duc gives up all hope of stemming the force of the British arms by sea and in America; and that the French Ministry have resolved to turn their whole force against our German allies. This is couched under that epithet 'most urgent.' Why? Because, if the French arms cannot make good their engagements with Austria, the Emperor, and with Russia, their alliance will be soon at an end: And if they cannot make a conquest of Hanover, &c. they have nothing but the insignificant isle of Minorca, which is now found of no particular use to Britain, to offer in exchange for the many and important acquisitions taken from them in the course of this war. Therefore, their whole attention is bent upon this object: and, whatever appearances of different measures have shewn themselves, upon the coast of France, to frighten us, they have all tended to cover their real design to carry all before them in Germany, by deterring us from sending all that aid, which might otherwise have been in our power, to oppose their operations on the continent.

The Marshal Duc makes great promises to supply the army with all necessaries to enable Contades to make a winter campaign. But heark! he plainly tells the Commander in chief of these forces, that his promises depend intirely upon his success and activity, and upon the sums of money to be raised by him in the seat of war, for resisting the troops.

What then must become of this army and its winter campaign, should the Marshal Duc not be able to perform his promises? For he acknowledges his inability, if Contades does not answer his most sanguine expectations by the very important and very essential method of supplying the department of war with money raised by large contributions in those countries devoted to recover the present distressed condition of France.

But the distress of our enemy appears in a much stronger light by the additional confession of their necessity, not only to resist their troops with money raised by contributions, but likewise to procure them subsistence of all kinds, as hay, straw, oats, bread, corn, cattle, horses, and even men to recruit their foreign troops. Is this a nation that aspires to universal monarchy, that presumes to give laws to Europe, and

threatens desolation to all her neighbouring states, that dare oppose her usurpations and ambitious views? An army that must be supported by violence, and have no bread but what is taken by force, can never expect to subsist in a country laid desolate by themselves, and deserted by those that should till the earth; and recruits from an enemy's country are not to be much depended upon in time of action.

From henceforward let France be contented with her own dominions, and with the improvement of her natural interest and commerce; and not attempt to make war upon her peaceable neighbours, when her finances are not able to provide them with necessary subsistence: And let not Britain be disturbed with those mighty political preparations, which such a turbulent neighbour so often pretends she is making to invade this island. If the French cannot provide for the subsistence of an army on the continent, there can be no probability of her attempting the conquest of Great-Britain; troops, that are so driven, as to find no subsistence, but such as must be picked up with the points of their swords, grow dispirited, indifferent as to success in the day of battle, and embrace every opportunity to desert.

A country, so exhausted by a three years war, as to be reduced to the necessity of depending upon the contingent event of a victory for subsistence of all kinds, which has as much probability against, as for it, must, if victory declares against her, be obliged to submit to such conditions of peace and commerce, as the nature of the war and the interests of Great-Britain and her allies shall dictate.

These conditions must be such as shall clip the Gallic wings in America so effectually, that her commerce in those parts may be confined within the ancient limits of Acadia; that her force shall be limited to a bare sufficiency to cover the inhabitants from any insult by the Indians; that her missionaries shall not be allowed to station themselves amongst the Indians out of her own boundaries (to prevent that disaffection to the friendship and religion of the English, which those priests always endeavour to propagate with their own superstition) and that France shall firmly and solemnly covenant never to interfere in the quarrels of Germany, nor Italy, nor molest any Prince or State, which does not actually attack or disturb her internal peace and commerce.

For the provocation of the present war was a scheme laid, and brought very forward, to divest Britain of her property and commercial interests on the continent of

North America! And the means contrived to disable us to resent and to chastise her for such usage, is the invasion of the friendly territories of our allies, with the most savage resolution of spoiling them of their money; taking from them all their necessities for subsistence, and laying their country desolate.—These are the measures taken by the Most Christian State; by which it out-does the most unchristian Turk in the manner of making war.

Why? Because the war, says the Marshal Duc de Belleisle, must not be prolonged: A war begun by France in breach of the most solemn treaties, and at a time her Commissioners were making all the shew of justice and dispatch in settling the limits of the respective claims of Britain and France to their rights on the continent of America. A war, whose lines may be traced, whose preparations were begun, and which was determined by the French Ministry at the time of signing the Peace at Aix la Chapelle. A war, which has, in defiance of those sacred ties, with which France is engaged to guarantee the peace and tranquillity of the Germanic body, and especially of the territories of the Electors of Brandenburg, Hesse, and Hanover, stirred up and ventured her all to purchase the aid of Austria, the Emperor, Russia, and Sweden; so that she might deprive Britain of proper assistance from her natural allies. This is the war that must not be prolonged. Her distress, therefore, must be very great.

Is the object of their desires obtained? No. It is most certain, that they have been worsted in the first object. Are the French in a condition to impose terms of peace? No. They have made no acquisitions to balance our conquests. Are they willing to acquiesce in the reasonable and honourable demands of Great Britain and her allies? No.

Yet this war must be brought to a conclusion. Why? Because the enemy is not in a condition to carry it on. Her resources from trade and commerce are cut off. Her allies cannot second her operations without punctual supplies of money. Her armies cannot keep the field without the necessities for life and warfare; and her finances are exhausted.

But how is this war to be conducted, so as to make short work? By any means that force can support; art can invent; or humanity suggest. By entering the countries of the innocent friends of Great Britain, and carrying with them all the horrible inventions of an inexorable barbarous enemy; by seizing upon their public revenues and government; by robbing the sub-

jects of their private property and liberty of conscience; by living at discretion, and permitting the soldiers to run into excesses; not to be mentioned without horror and indignation; by laying waste every pasture, and turning every plantation and cultivated field into a desert; and by such efforts of power as should harrahs and dislodge the enemies from their quarters in the midst of winter, deprive them of all subsistence, and be prepared to surprise them with a total overthrow, before they could be refitted, and in a condition to resist a numerous and well-equipped army: So that, if power would have been all that is required to execute such counsels, it is evident that Marshal Contades was directed to make use of the sword without any scruple, either as to the rules of war, which have been always accounted sacred amongst civilised nations; or to the character of a Christian, which is to seek for justice without oppression.

But such men, as mentioned above, are seeking laurels by a new art of war. Rob, plunder, destroy, says Belleisle; be deaf to the whisperings of mercy and compassion; sheathe your sword in the bowels of those who will not, or cannot, supply you with large contributions in money; and neither regard man nor God, where it is necessary to follow my instructions; and then you (M. Contades) may have the satisfaction to shew our enemies, and all Europe, that the French know how to act and carry on war in all seasons, when they have such a General as you are, and a Minister of the department of war (M. Belleisle) that can foresee and concert matters with the General.

Do not you think, Mr. Monitor, that the baboon has shewn his naked backside in this enthusiastic egotism? That matters were concerted between the military Minister and the General is most certain: It was concerted to execute all the horrid measures above recited, which threatened the most dismal consequences to the British allies; but it is probable that they will not have the satisfaction to exemplify their capacities for executing such counsels; since we have the satisfaction to see that General Contades has sensibly experienced his total overthrow; his instructions disconcerted; and that his director (Belleisle) could not foresee what was behind, in the hand of Providence, to render abortive so wicked a scheme, big with the destruction of innocent nations.

Such is the happy effect of the victory gained by Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, on the first of this month, against this very army, destined and appointed to execute the most barbarous instructions upon Hanover and Hesse. The snare is broken, and



the innocent are delivered; the crazy and wicked also are taken in their own devices. What could be expected of an army that were made to believe such unmerciful instructions were not only useful and honourable, but necessary? Their tender mercies would be cruel.

This, at once, shews what we have escaped, and what we are to guard against, should France ever have it in her power to put such counsels into execution; and that the greatest stroke now to be given to the power of France, is to enable our allies to improve this defeat.

If it be important and essential for the French to conquer Hanover, Hesse, and Prussia, in order to deprive us of the means of an honourable and lasting peace, it must be of the same importance, and as an essential point in our conduct, to prevent, as far as in our power, the success of their operations.

If it be useful, honourable, and necessary for them, by such iniquitous measures and barbarities, to compel us to huddle up a peace, without satisfaction for our losses; without obtaining the end for which we took up arms, and without some other security than a parchment contract or agreement, for the preservation of our rights and property;

nothing can be of greater service for bringing the present war to a good conclusion, than to second the blow the enemy has received from the allied army; nothing can be more honourable than to support and preserve our innocent allies from feeling the fatal effects of French power; and nothing more necessary for Britain, than to keep such enterprising and implacable enemies from attempting the like destruction upon some part of the British dominions.

This glorious victory over the French arms confirms the wisdom of those measures, which provided a force able to withstand them; the discoveries that have been made by the papers taken in the pursuit of their scattered forces, expose the scene of blood and rapine to which we are devoted, should the French ever prevail: And their loss, both in men, ammunition, &c. gives us the satisfaction 'to shew our enemies and all Europe,' that the French Minister of the department of war was possessed with a lying spirit of prophecy; that the French are in no wise equal to our vigorous strength by sea, and that our continental alliances may be so managed, as to make them sick of giving future disturbance to their peaceable neighbours.

### *The Political State of EUROPE, &c.*

#### *Journal of the War in Germany. From the GAZETTE.*

THE genius of war, now roused from his ungrateful slumbers, seems to shed alternately his baleful influence on the several armies that have taken the field in Germany. The corps led by the King of Prussia, having joined the main body of the army, which had advanced from Hirschberg under the command of the Margrave Charles, on the 10th of July at Geppersdorf, his Prussian Majesty chose a strong camp on the heights before the village of Schmotseffen; and the head quarters were at a farm-house called Durren-Vohrwercks. The situation of this camp is a very advantageous one, and both the flanks are well covered; on the left is the small town of Liebenenthal, and behind the right, at about the distance of one German mile, is the town of Loewenberg. Marshal Daun's head quarters were at Gorlitz-Heim in Lusatia, and the army under his command is placed on the heights behind the Queis, the right extending towards Greiffenberg, and the left towards Lauban. Nothing material had passed the 13th between the two armies, nor even since that time to the 24th, when, it must be supposed, the King of Prussia was misinformed of the success of his army opposed to the Russians, else we could not have the following extract of a letter authenticated by our Gazette.

Whitehall, August 7.

Extract of a Letter, from Andrew Mitchell, Esq; his Majesty's Minister to the King of

Prussia, to the Right Honorable the Earl of Helderneffe, dated from his Prussian Majesty's Camp, at Schmotseffen, July 24, 1759.

This night, after 9 o'clock, M. Eichel acquainted me, by the King of Prussia's order, that a few hours ago an Aid de Camp was arrived from General Wedel, who now commands the Prussian army against the Russians, with the following account of an action, that happened yesterday morning between the two armies.

The Russians, which were incamped in sight of the Prussians near Zullichau, began to march towards Crossen; and General Wedel thought proper to attack them upon their march, which he did with great success, having, it is reckoned, killed 7 thousand upon the spot, with very little loss on his side, (it is said three hundred killed, and five hundred wounded.) Lieutenant-general Schorkimmer, at the head of the Prussian cavalry, distinguished himself very much, and made great slaughter of the enemy. I do not hear of the loss of any General Officer on the side of the Prussians, except Major-general Wopersnow, who was killed in the action.

These are all the particulars that are yet known of this affair.

Things seemed still to remain the 28th of July in the same uncertainty at Berlin, from whence our Gazette had the following account: 'Count Dohna having had leave, as he desired, to quit the command



command of the army against the Russians, and to retire to Berlin for the recovery of his health; Lieutenant-general Wedel was appointed to succeed him, who accordingly arrived at the camp of Zullichau on the 22d instant, escorted by 200 dragoons of Schorlemmer's regiment, commanded by Major Podewils. That Officer had, in his march, defeated one of the enemy's detachments (that was then plundering the village of Radwitz) of which he took 69 prisoners, and killed upwards of 80. General Wedel's first step, on his arrival, was, to reconnoitre the position of the Russian camp at Langemühl. On the 23d it appearing by the motions of the enemy, that their intention was to quit that camp, and again draw nearer the Oder; General Wedel, on his side, in order to oppose their passing that river, marched the army in two columns, one towards Kay, and the other towards Moze. The head of our vanguard, consisting of cavalry, had hardly passed the defile of Kay, before they attacked the enemy's light troops, which were repulsed with great loss. The enemy was afterwards continually harassed on their march; and our cavalry, commanded by General Schorlemmer, fell upon them at different times, with impetuosity and success. Lieutenant-general Manteuffel made also an attack with six battalions, and possessed himself of several of the enemy's batteries. But as the Russians were advancing under cover of the batteries they had placed on the heights, from whence they fired very briskly, while the artillery on our side could be of no service, General Wedel thought proper to content himself with the advantages he had gained, without returning to the charge. He therefore pitched his camp within cannon-shot of the enemy's; his right wing extending to the hill of Kay, where the attack begun. The loss we have had cannot yet be ascertained; it certainly does not exceed a thousand men killed and wounded. That of the enemy, which is not exactly known, is very considerable. We lost General Wopersnow in one of the attacks, and General Manteuffel was wounded.

However the affair stands, advices of the 3d of August, received at Berlin from General Wedel's army, say, that Marshal Daun had detached the Generals, Haddick and Laudohn, with a body of 30,000 men, consisting chiefly of cavalry, to join the Russians, that were incamped between Frankfort and Croffen; that General Wedel had found means to prevent that junction by marching to Plauen, opposite Croffen; that the King, informed of this march, had in the mean time ordered a part of the troops, which were under the command of Prince Henry, to advance; and, having appointed his Royal Highness to the command of the army opposed to Marshal Daun, his Majesty had put himself at the head of the above-mentioned reinforcement, and marched, on the first instant, from Christiansstadt to Sommerfeldt, from whence the corps under General Haddick had retired at his Majesty's approach, with great precipitation; that the Prussian troops, however, came up that day with the rear-guard of the Austrians, which was attacked by their hussars, who got from them a considerable booty; that, the next

day, their cavalry was again engaged with that rear-guard, and made 1200 prisoners, (amongst whom there were 36 Officers;) and likewise took all the ovens of the enemy, and 300 waggon loads loaded with flour, together with 50 more of powder, which was immediately destroyed by setting fire to it; that, on the 3d, General Wedel's army was at Croffen; and the King arrived, the same day, at Bescow; and that several other skirmishes happened that day; at which time the number of prisoners made upon General Haddick's corps, amounted to 1600.

Advice was also received at Berlin the 4th, from Landshut, that General Fouquet had repulsed General de Ville, who attempted a fresh irruption into Silesia on that side; upon which occasion the latter had lost 700 men killed or taken, and that, the troops of the circles having made several inroads into the provinces of Magdeburg and Halberstadt, the King had detached General Finck, with a body of 9000 men, to dislodge them.

The next accounts from Berlin, are of the 7th of August, and in regard to their army opposed to the Russians, inform us, that his Prussian Majesty marched, on the 3d instant, from Bescow to Muhlrose, and next day was joined by the army under General Wedel, who had before retaken Croffen; that during these two marches they have taken several hundred more prisoners of the Austrians, the number of which, from the first to the fourth instant, was increased to above 2000 men. But as in the mean time a body of Austrians, under General Laudohn, whose number they were not acquainted with, had found means to join the Russians, the King had thought proper to recal the corps of 9000 men under General Finck, which had been detached to cover Saxony; that this corps arrived at Bescow on the 7th, and was the next day to join the King's army, which had marched to Lebus for that purpose; and that his Majesty having made these dispositions, a general and decisive action was every day expected; which accordingly happened the 12th, and of which the preliminary accounts received here are as follow:

Hague, August 21. We have as yet no accounts directly from the Prussian Ministry, touching the battle of the 12th instant, near Francfort upon the Oder; but, by private letters from different parts, it appears, that, in the beginning of the day, the King of Prussia succeeded in his attack upon the left of the Russian army; but that the Russians had rallied and formed again near the Jews burying-ground, where they were again attacked by his Prussian Majesty, without success, which induced the King to return to his camp at Wolkow, where he remains in perfect health: That the slaughter was very great on both sides. The Russians have attempted nothing since the action; and it is said, that General Haddick, with the Austrian cavalry, was returning to join Marshal Daun's army.

[Hague, August 18. This morning arrived an express from Berlin, with an account, 'That the King of Prussia had, on the 12th instant, attacked

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the Russian army, in their camp near Francfort on the Oder; that the action began with a brisk cannonade on both sides; and that the Russians gained at first some advantage, by the numerous artillery they had planted on some eminences in their front; but the Prussian grenadiers, after performing prodigies of valour, soon made themselves masters of those batteries, and turned them against the enemy; that the two armies coming then to a pretty close engagement, that of the Russians and Austrians was soon put in disorder and forced to fly, abandoning a great part of their artillery and baggage; that the Austrian troops, under General Laudoin, had suffered considerably in the action; and that the cavalry, of which these troops principally consisted, were totally dispersed.

P. S. The number of cannon taken by the Prussians amounted to upwards of an hundred, at the departure of the Courier who brought this news to Berlin.

This day an express was sent to London, to inform his Britannic Majesty of this grand event, of which we hourly expect the particulars. *Hague Gaze tte.*

Extract of a Letter from the Neighbourhood of Berlin, dated August 14.

'On Sunday, at eleven in the morning, the King attacked the Russians, at Cunnersdorf, near Francfort on the Oder. The advantage was long on the side of his Majesty's troops; but, about five in the evening, after making the utmost efforts, without effect, to get possession of a third battery, which galled them much, Fortune deserted them, and they were obliged to retire to the camp they occupied before the action. The infantry and the grenadiers, in particular, performed prodigies; and would certainly have gained a complete victory, had they been effectually supported by their cavalry, which, unfortunately, could not act.

'As to the rest, the King, who had one horse killed under him, and another wounded, is in perfect health. The Prince of Wurtemberg received two wounds, and has been carried to Schwedt to be taken care of. The Lieutenant-generals Hulsen, Wedel, Finck, and Siedlitz, are wounded; and Major-general Putkammer is killed. Our troops were forced to abandon some pieces of cannon, the carriages of which were broke; but, if they have lost many men, we can affirm that the loss of the Russians is also considerable.'

Hamburg, August 17. We have as yet received no particulars of the action on the 12th, between the Russian army and that of the King of Prussia; we are even ignorant for which side victory declared: All we know is, that the two armies, after losing many men, returned to the camps they occupied before the battle.

Hague, August 21. What was said in our last of the victory gained by the King of Prussia on the 12th, was the account brought by a Prussian Courier, dispatched before the action was over, and when there was the highest probability of the enemy's being intirely routed; but we have just learned, by letters of a fresher date, that the battle ended in favour of the Russians, who gained

a complete victory. What follows is an extract of a letter from Berlin, dated the 14th.

'Yesterday morning, at five o'clock, an express arrived here, with the news, that the King had passed the Oder the day before, and attacked the Russians; that their left wing was soon routed, and that their right began to give way. This account gave us inexpressible joy; but it was of short continuance; for, at two in the afternoon, a second express brought advice, that Fortune had intirely turned against us; that the King, who was always in the hottest of the action, had one horse killed under him, and another wounded; and that, moreover, several musket-shot had pierced his Majesty's waistcoat, but without doing him any harm. Some other expresses, which have arrived since, have brought word that the King's army was totally defeated. However, M. de Bulow, Aid de camp to Prince Ferdinand, who was in the battle, and is just gone through here, said things were not so bad as they were at first thought to be; he added, that the King had repassed the Oder with his army, and was employed in forming a line of troops to cover this capital; from which the Queen, the Princes, and the whole Court set out yesterday, at nine in the evening, for Magdeburg.' *Hague Gazette.*

Utrecht, August 22. The letters from Berlin vary greatly, concerning the success of the battle on the 12th instant; but advices of good credit say, that the Court received, on the 14th, three different expresses; the first brought news of a complete victory gained by the King; the second brought a letter from his Majesty to the Queen, in these words 'I have hazarded an attempt in which I have failed: Its bad success is not, however, irreparable. I hope soon to be able a second time to face the enemy; nevertheless, I would advise your Majesty to leave Berlin.' The third express calmed the general consternation, by positive assurances that his Majesty had made dispositions for a fresh attack, and had covered Berlin by a line of troops. *Hague Gazette.*

Hague, Aug. 23. The freshest advices from the frontiers of the Marche of Brandenburg inform us, that, on the 17th instant, they had not yet seen at Berlin, nor in the neighbourhood, any parties of the enemy's troops; that the King of Prussia, who was in perfect health, applied himself first to repair the loss of the artillery at the battle of Cunnersdorf; and that his Majesty was making dispositions to get himself joined by some thousands of fresh troops; after which he would attack his enemies again.]

\* \* See a new and accurate map of Saxony, part of Brandenburg, Silesia, Poland, and Bohemia (exhibiting the present seat of war between the Prussians, Austrians, and Russians) in our Magazine for November 1756.

The affairs of the Allies have assumed a more favourable aspect than was thought they well could; or rather, like the sun, obscured for some time with envious clouds, they have shone forth with new rays of glory. On the 16th of July their army marched and intamped at Peterzhagen and,

and, the same day, 18th, having been received that the enemy's principal army was arrived in the neighbourhood of Minden, and that a large body of them had been employed on this side the Weser, Prince Ferdinand gave orders for the Allied army to hold themselves in readiness to march that night at twelve o'clock. About one, in the morning, his Serene Highness repaired to the camp, and, taking with him all the pickets of the army under the command of Lieutenant-general Urff, advanced himself towards Minden, and about four o'clock ordered the army to follow him in nine columns, leaving their tents standing, and baggage behind them. These measures, it was thought, were taken with design to attack the French, if a proper opportunity could be found; but, in the night between the 16th and 17th, the enemy had struck their tents, and altered their position, having withdrawn all the troops they had on this side the Weser, placing their right to Minden, their left towards the mountains, the Weser in their rear, and the morass in their front. Under these circumstances, orders were given about noon to the Allied army, to return to their former camp. Some skirmishes only happened since the 17th, in which the advantage had been on the side of the Allies: But, the French coming to a resolution to overpower them, as they imagined, with their numbers, attacked them on the 18th of August, and received that signal overthrow, of which an account may be seen in page 88 of this number.

The dispositions and operations of the Allies, since that memorable victory obtained by them, are best known by the accounts sent from their head-quarters, as first:

Head-quarters at Stuckenbroek, August 8. On the 4th instant his Majesty's army marched to Coeveldt, and the 5th to Hervorden. The same day Lieutenant-general Urff, with seven battalions and twenty squadrons, was detached to Lemgow.

The 6th, the army marched to Bielefeld, and that morning advice was received that M. d'Armentieres, who had invested Lipstadt on the 31st of last month, had raised the siege on the 4th instant, and had sent away all his heavy artillery, with ten battalions, to reinforce the garrisons of Wesel and Düsseldorf, and with the rest of his corps was marched towards Warburg.

Lieutenant-general Urff surrounded and took prisoners about eight hundred of the enemy, on the 5th instant, at Detmold, together with the heavy baggage of the French army (among which was found part of M. de Contades's papers) and the military chest of the Saxons.

The Hereditary Prince, with 16 battalions and about 23 squadrons, including almost all the light troops of the army, passed the Weser at Hamelen on the 4th instant, in pursuit of the enemy, who were retreating towards the country of Hesse.

The town of Munster was evacuated by the French; but the regiment of the volontaires de Clermont re-entered it, upon the appearance of some Hessian chassieurs before it. Some regular troops are now upon their march, under the command of Col. Boyd, to dislodge the enemy from

the same. The King's majesty was informed that the French had been received at the French camp at Munster, Dübendorf and Werden, and had been destroyed by them. The magazines were taken at Minden, Bielefeld and Paderborn, and a considerable quantity of the enemy's baggage was brought to a place has been specified and plundered. The enemy, according to our advice, acknowledge their loss in the battle of the 18th, to amount to 7000 men killed and wounded, as great numbers of deserters have come over since that glorious day; besides prisoners, their army must certainly be extremely diminished. The whole loss of our army by the best accounts amounts to about 2800 men killed and wounded, and about 500 horses, including the artillery; several of those mortally or slightly wounded, and are already able to do duty in their respective corps.

Head-quarters at Dalen, five leagues distant from Paderborn, August 11. We arrived, on the 9th, at Paderborn, and remained there the 10th, Prince Ferdinand sent, that day, several detachments forward, in order to secure the passes into the country of Waldeck. M. d'Armentieres occupies one or two of them, particularly that of Warburg. To-morrow we shall proceed to Stadbergen; and on the 12th shall enter the country of Waldeck. We have had no advices from the Hereditary Prince since the 9th; his Highness was on the 8th at Eimbeck. It is thought that the French army cannot get to Cassel before the 12th, or perhaps the 13th. We made 400 prisoners at Paderborn.

Among the papers which were taken at Detmold on the 5th instant, by his Majesty's light troops, an original letter is found from the Marshal Duc de Belleisle to Marshal Contades, dated, Versailles, July 23, in which there is the following passage:

'I am still afraid that Fischer set out too late: It is, however, very important, and very essential, that we should raise large contributions. I see no other resource for our most urgent expences, and for refitting the troops, but in the money we may draw from the enemy's country; from whence we must likewise procure subsistence of all kinds, (independently of the money) that is to say, hay, straw, oats for the winter; bread, corn, cattle, horses, and even men to recruit our foreign troops. The war must not be prolonged; and perhaps it may be necessary, according to the events which may happen between this time and the end of September, to make a downright desert before the line of the quarters, which it may be thought proper to keep during the winter, in order that the enemy may be under a total impossibility of approaching us. At the same time supplying ourselves a bare subsistence on the route which may be the most convenient for us to take, in the middle of winter, to heat up, or to seize upon the enemy's quarters. That this object may be fulfilled, I cause the greatest assiduity to be used, in preparing what is necessary for having all your troops, without exception, well clothed, well armed, well equipped, and well refitted, in every respect, before the end of November, with new tents,

tents, in order that, if it shall be advisable for the King's political and military affairs, you may be able to assemble the whole, or part of your army, to act offensively, and with vigour, from the beginning of January; and that you may have the satisfaction to shew our enemies, and all Europe, that the French know how to act, and carry on war, in all seasons, when they have such a General as you are, and a Minister of the department of war, that can foresee and concert matters with the General.

You must be sensible, Sir, that what I say to you may become not only useful and honourable, but perhaps even necessary, with respect to what you know, and of which I shall say more in my private letters.

Besides all these important advices, it appears, by accounts of the 17th, from the Hague, that Prince Ferdinand had marched from Dalen, on

the 12th, and arrived that day at Stadberg, where his head-quarters were on the 13th; that the Hereditary Prince had attacked the enemy's rear-guard six several times, and had always obtained some considerable advantages, taking many prisoners; that his Highness reposed the Weser, on the 13th, at Herfald, and was by that means at hand to join Prince Ferdinand, or act separately, as should be thought advisable; that the French arrived, on the 17th and 12th, at Cassel, after having undergone a most fatiguing march, and been harassed by the Hereditary Prince, till they passed the defiles of Munden, of which post, as well as of that of Weitzonhausen, his Highness took possession, before he repassed the Weser; and that Col. Boyd had marched, in the most expeditious manner, with his detachment from Lipstadt to Munster, and had begun his attack upon the town.

### NEWS Foreign and Domestic.

August 4.

Extract of a Letter from Sir Edward Hawke's Fleet off Brest, July 22.

OUR fleet was this day nearly brought to a general action. Commodore Hervey, who is off that port with some ships, put in yesterday, and attacked seven sail of French ships, and two small men of war, under the fort of Conquet; but, being little wind, they hauled them into a dry creek, where it was impossible to get at them, and he retired with little damage. The morning following, four French men of war of 74 guns came out of Brest upon the Monmouth and Montague, who plied up toward them to draw them off, when we all appeared standing in; and though the French ships were clean, under all their cannon and shells, yet they immediately made sail to return to their port, the Monmouth and Montague following them with all sail. Commodore Hervey brought one of their 74 gun ships to a short action; but, getting within their narrows, and being fired at, and shells thrown at him, the signal was made to call him off. The whole French made a motion to sail, and some were coming out, but thought better of it, and submitted to the indignity of seeing four of their large ships retire from two of ours, and in sight of their whole fleet, and close to their batteries.

August 8.

On Saturday last the Hon. Major-general Barrington, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's forces in the island of Guadaloupe, arrived from that place at Portsmouth, on board his Majesty's ship the Roebuck, and immediately dispatched Lieutenant-colonel Skeen, his Aid de Camp, to the Right Hon. Mr. Secretary Pitt, with the capitulations of the island of Marigalante, which surrendered on the 26th of May to his Majesty's arms, upon the same conditions which had been granted to the islands of Guadaloupe and Grand Terre.

Frederickshall, in Norway, July 15. The 9th instant, about five in the morning, a fire broke out here, which consumed the whole north quarter of the city (containing 300 houses, besides

warehouses, with all the furniture and effects) in less than an hour. Several piles of deal, in which this place chiefly trades, were consumed; and many men, women, and children perished.

August 14.

A Dutch Indiaman, which is arrived in the Texel, sailed from the Cape the 21st of April, and on the 12th of May met three French men of war cruising to the windward of St. Helena, in lat. 16, 40. N. (the Achilles of 64 guns, and the Syren and Sapphire frigates of 30 guns each.) They chased three English East-India ships, homeward-bound, but could not come up with them.

August 18.

Letters from on board his Majesty's ship Dorsetshire in the Bay, mention, that his Royal Highness Prince Edward joined them the 2d instant in the Hero. He went immediately on board the Ramillies, and was waited on by all the Captains in their respective order, to pay their compliments on his arrival there.

On Wednesday at a meeting of the committee for carrying into execution the act of parliament for erecting a bridge at Black-Friars, it appeared by the lists which were then produced by the gentlemen present, that the sum subscribed for the purpose amounted to 204,100*l.* which is 60,100*l.* more than was wanted for the necessary occasion.

Berlin, August 7. The King's letter to the Queen, dated the 3d, was conceived in the following terms:

'After very long and very fatiguing marches I am at length arrived at Bescow. The public is not without defence. I believe the greatest mischief that ~~all this~~ affair has occasioned will be the ingratitude it has produced. I have beat the corps of Hiddick, and have taken 1000 prisoners. Finck is at his heels, read my letter to every body. I have not shut my eyes these six nights. I shall be to-morrow within two leagues of Frankfort.'

August 22.

On Tuesday last orders were sent down to the custom-house at Liverpool, to admit sugars and other



other produce of the Island of Guadalupe to be entered as British plantation. The Sarah Captain Taylor having brought to their Market the first parcel of Guadalupe sugars imported into England since the conquest of that Island.

They write from Brunswick, that, before the defeat of the French on the 1st of August, the following list of the French armics was handed about there, viz.

Under the command of	Marshal Contades	77110 men
	Duke de Broglie	18920
	M. de Armentiers	19100

115130

Besides 11000 Saxons, 3120 artillery, and 10900 light horse.

August 23.

Cork, Aug. 4. This day I attended a very remarkable trial here, the material part whereof is as follows, viz. A young woman of unblemished character, returning about 11 o'clock at night from Cork fair, was met by four fellows who seized her by an handkerchief she had about her neck, stopped her mouth with her apron, and dragged her to a retired place at some distance from the high road. The poor girl, when she got herself a little disengaged from them, took a stone in each hand, and put her back to a ditch; and in that manner endeavoured to defend herself; but one of the fellows got between her and the ditch and gave her a stroke on the back with a cudgel, which occasioned her falling: When she recovered a little, she made all the resistance in her power with her hands and feet; but some of the ruffians held her by the arms, others by the feet; and, when they had her in this posture, one of the fellows with a knife cut the fallopian tubes quite through the anus and again towards the womb; and, to complete the scene of wickedness, every one of them lay with her; but she was then in such a state of insensibility that she could give no satisfactory account of this transaction.

So soon as they had finished, they walked over her several times, and, imagining she was dead, one of them got a spade and was digging a pit to bury her in, when a Gentleman returning from the fair fortunately happened to ride to the place where they were; and upon seeing him they fled. The Gentleman seeing this miserable object, had some women brought to her, who used means to staunch the great flux of blood she was discharging. She languished for nine days without any sort of assistance; modesty prevented her from disclosing what had happened to her, and coveting death rather than make it public. At length, Mr. Ferguson, a surgeon in this city (a Gentleman of vast humanity) got a hint of her condition, went unsent for to her relief, and with great care and assiduity attended her several weeks until he had almost cured her, for as yet she is not quite healed.

The hardened creatures, not contented with the cruel treatment they gave her, robbed her besides. One of the wretches was apprehended, and convicted upon two indictments, one for the rape and the other for the robbery, for which he is deservedly sentenced to die.

There is one thing I ought to mention to the honour of the Gentlemen of the bar here, that they refused to take a brief or fee from him, though separate application was made to every one of them.

The Grand Jury ordered the young woman 15 l. by presentment.

August 25.

On Monday last arrived in the Downs his Majesty's ship Augusta, Captain Forrest, with a large fleet of merchant ships under his convoy from Jamaica. This brave commander, who so remarkably distinguished himself in the engagement with a superior force of the French, on the 21st of October 1757, off Cape Francois, hath now merited the thanks of all concerned in that trade, for his great care of the ships under his convoy, having brought them all safe except one, who deserted him.

On Thursday night the Friendship, Captain Thompson, arrived from Jamaica, with about 500 hogheads of sugar on board, by some accident blew up at the Hope Point, the Captain and waterman were not gone on shore a quarter of an hour before that misfortune happen'd; and the mate's wife, who came on board but a few minutes before, was walking on deck with her husband, and both blown up into the air, as related by some spectators. The accident is said to have happen'd by some Officers searching the powder-room, in which search a spark dropp'd from a candle. Forty two lives were lost: twelve young gentlemen, and six young ladies, natives of Jamaica, who came over to be educated, were blown up, and the rest were Officers, and sailors belonging to the men of war, who brought the ship round, and others who belonged to a pre-gang; four men were saved, two Danes, and two Dutchmen, who were on the fore-castle, and jump'd immediately into the river, and were taken up.

August 27.

Gloucester, August 24. This week was held here the assizes for this city and county; at which Thomas Stiff was capitally convicted, and received sentence of death, for sheep-stealing, but was afterwards reprieved; and six were ordered to be transported for seven years.

At this assizes came on the trial of Ephraim Lardner and Mary Mills, for the murder of a bastard-child, born on the body of Mills. On the trial it appeared, that the child was born alive; that Lardner took it from the mother, and buried it in a badger's hole in a wood, where the child was found, by his direction, and appeared to have been strangled, as well as bruised on different parts of the body. Lardner said the child was dead when he received it from the mother; but could not produce any evidence to prove it. Mills's evidence contradicted, in a great measure, the testimony she had given before the Justice who committed them: And, upon summing up the evidence, the Judge cautioned the Jury from giving credit to any thing advanced by Mills against Lardner; since, if that was admitted, women, killing their bastard-children, might charge the murder on any innocent person. The Jury, after some

some debate, returned a verdict, 'That the child was murdered; but that they knew not on whom to charge the murder.' On being again sent out, they acquitted Mills, and found Lardner guilty: On being sent out a third time they begged the Judge's directions: And, at a fourth consultation, they acquitted both the prisoners.

Extract of a Letter from Portsmouth, dated August 23,

'Wednesday morning about eight o'clock a terrible accident happened at Southsea-castle, a large fort situate on the beach, near a mile from this garrison, the circumstances of which are as follow.

The regiment, commanded by his Grace the Duke of Richmond, being incamp'd on Southsea common, near the above fort, had leave to deposit their powder and ball in the east wing of it. The day before the accident they had been filling cartridges for the daily exercise of the men, of which they had filled nine barrels; with the ball at the bottom of the barrels, and one barrel of powder; these were placed in a lower room, over which there was a barrack, in which there were two women washing and dressing victuals, with a large fire of Fuz, the flooring of the room being very old, we suppose that some of the sparks of fire fell through the vacancies of the floor, and laid hold of the loose powder that the soldiers had carelessly scattered about in their work the day before, and communicated the fire to the barrels, when in an instant all that quarter of the fort was blown up with a great explosion, and many people buried under the ruins. As yet there are 12 found; one of whom, an invalid soldier, was blown out of the fort above 100 yards upon the Glacis, rendered very black by the powder, and a large contusion in his forehead; the centry, another invalid, was blown over the Parapet wall into the dry ditch, both his legs and one arm were torn off, and found on the Parapet wall, and his bowels torn out.

'Four men more, four women and two children have been dug out of the rubbish, all dead except one of the invalids, who breathed hard three or four times and expired.

'The force of the explosion burst open the door of the great magazine to the west quarter of the castle; and tore a large bolt off, but providence interposing, it reached no farther; all the windows of the castle are broke, and most part of the whole building damaged; the grand batteries towards the sea were not in the least affected, nor are any of the batteries round the fort, except in one place a little of the parapet wall towards the land is removed, and the top of the wall thrown down. All the damage is internal. The Master gunner was abed, with the gout, but was blown out of his bed without farther damage; the quarter-gunner was shaving himself in his room; which apartment is blown up, but he being happily under a beam, preserved his life, tho' he is somewhat bruised. The explosion shook several houses in the garrison.

August 28,

We hear that a loan is opened at the Exchequer

for a sum of three hundred thousand pounds, on the vote of credit of the last session of Parliament; and that those who think fit to advance their money, will, at their own option, be either repaid out of the next aids, to be granted by Parliament, or will be admitted to subscribe the same sums towards the loan of 1760; and further, that the printed orders which are to be issued of course, at the Exchequer, (as soon as they can be prepared) for the several sums so advanced, will be received as cash, in payment of such future loans.

The several sums deposited at the Exchequer, on the vote of credit, are to carry an interest at the rate of 4 l. per centum per annum, from the respective days of depositing the same.

Extract of a Letter from our correspondent at New York, dated July 9th last, and received by the Swale, Captain Pollard, arrived at Liverpool.

'General Amherst with 14,000 men, (provincials and regulars) was to cross lake George some time this week, in whale boats and battoes, with a fine train of artillery, in order to force the strong and important intrenchments and fort at Carillon, (by us called Ticonderago) where the unfortunate Lord Howe met his unhappy fate; and that way, (if he succeeds in his attempt) penetrate into the heart of Canada, while Generals Prideaux and Johnson, are gone up the Mohawk's river, with 4,500 men, in order to garrison fort Stanwix and favour General Amherst's operations, by the way of Oswego, and secure that pass in case the enemy should attempt any thing that way against us: General Stanwix adds to the westward, and is gone to fort Pittsburg (formerly Du Quesne) from which he will attempt the reduction of the French fort at Venango, (about 80 miles down the river from Pittsburg) where the French garrison of Du Quesne retreated to, on the approach of General Forbes the last year, at the same time that General Amherst attempts Ticonderago; and our fleet and army under the conduct of the Admirals Saunders, Holmes, and Durell; the Generals Wolfe, Lawrence, &c. do the city of Quebec; in order to render our attempts the more easy, by dividing the forces of the enemy.

P. S. General Gage is with General Amherst, and General Sir William Johnson, Bart. with 1000 Indians under him, with General Prideaux.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Ebenezer Bradshaw, Commander of the Andalusia, dated Halifax, April 30.

'The 27th of February, being then in lat. 34. N. long. 47. W. about two o'clock in the afternoon, we saw a vessel without masts, about 3 miles to leeward of us; immediately bore down to see what she was; I found it to be the Dolphin sloop, Captain Baron, from the Canaries, bound to New York: they had been from the Canaries ever since September 11, 165 days, 115 of which they had had nothing to eat. I sent my boat on board to see what condition they were in; my people called to me, and told me they were quite helpless.

helpless and starving, and desirous to know whether I could take them on board; I ordered my people to put them in the boat, and bring them on board, which accordingly they did. When they came along-side our ship, we were obliged to haul them in with ropes, they were so very weak; there was the Captain and 7 others, but such poor miserable creatures I never were seen: had it been a week longer they must all have died. When I came to examine the Captain and the people, they told me, that they had not had any provisions for upwards of three months before they saw me; they had eaten their dog, their cats, and all their shoes, and, in short, every thing that was eatable on board.

On the 20th of January they all agreed to cast lots for their lives, which they accordingly did; the shortest lot was to die, the next shortest was to be the executioner. The lot fell upon Anthony Gallatia, a Spanish gentleman, a passenger; they shot him through the head, which they cut off and threw overboard; they took out his bowels and eat them, and afterwards eat all the remaining part of the body, which lasted but a very little while.

The Captain told me that they were for casting lots a second time, but it happened very luckily that he bethought himself of a pair of breeches which he had, that were lined with leather; he soon found them, took out the lining, and cut off for each man's share a piece of about an inch and half square, for the day's allowance; that, with the grass which grew upon the deck, was all the support they had for about 20 days before I met with them; the grass, as my people told me, was in some places 4 or 5 inches long. The Captain brought on board the remaining part of the leather lining, which I have got, and a piece of the same that was the allowance for one man for the day.

Words cannot express the deplorable condition they were in when I met them. I have on board the Captain's journal of all their proceedings. I brought 7 of them safe in here, well and hearty; one died at sea. I shall say no more on this melancholy subject, but happy for them that I met them that day. They had not been on board my ship two hours before we had a most violent hard gale of wind; the Captain told me he verily believed that the sloop foundered that night.

Letters from Dunkirk advise, that the first flat-bottomed boat had been launched there, on board of which there embarked 500 men, with two pieces of cannon, one 28 and the other an 18 pounder, which were placed in the stern, and every thing put in order to receive the Princes Soubise and de Croy, and Lieutenant-general de Chevert, who went on board to make the men perform their new exercise of embarking and re-embarking; but, by firing a gun, a barrel of gunpowder blew up, which wounded some Officers, marines, and soldiers; and a contrary wind at north-west starting up, which blew very fresh, obliged them all to get on shore with all expedition.

Some time since was tried at Westminster, be-

fore Lord Chief Justice Wille (by a special jury) a cause, wherein Mr. Nicklefon of Pool, was plaintiff, and Captain Fortescue of the Prince Edward man of war, defendant, for impressing the men but of the Thomas and Elizabeth, from Newfoundland to Pool; in consequence of which, the said ship was lost; when a verdict was given for the plaintiff for 1000 pounds, and costs of suit.

August 29. Letters from Madrid, by the Flanders mail, advise, that Ferdinand VI, King of Spain, died the 10th of this month, in the 26th year of his age, being born the 23d of September, 1713. He was son to Philip V, (Duke of Anjou), and grand-son to Louis XIV. of France, and Louisa, daughter to Victor Amadeus, late Duke of Savoy.

Ferdinand succeeded his father in the throne of Spain, September 7, 1746. He married Donna Maria, Infanta of Portugal, by whom he had no children; so that the kingdom descends to the King of the Two Sicilies, his half-brother, who was hourly expected at Madrid.

Extract of a Letter from on board one of Sir Edward Hawke's fleet, off Brest, dated August 11.

Just now arrived in the fleet, his Majesty's ship Dunkirk, one of Captain Harvey's Squadron, with five barks; which that Officer sent the Pallas with his boats to cut out of a little bay, close to Brest harbour. They are all laden with cannon ball, and all kinds of military stores, for the Brest fleet. This will be a great disappointment to their expedition, and is a proof how closely that port is watched. We fear we shall not be able to remain much longer in so dangerous a situation, for the season will soon prevent us from safely working our ships amidst such a number of rocks and islands, and on an enemy's coast.

Bordeaux, August 11. Yesterday at a quarter past ten in the evening, a violent shock of an earthquake was felt here, which continued fifteen seconds. Immediately before it happened, a very great subterraneous noise was heard for half a minute. It caused many bells to ring very loudly; the doors and windows of several houses opened and shut with astonishing violence; a large quantity of tiles and slates fell from the tops of houses; but few vessels of glass-ware, glass, or china, escaped being broken; and the roof of the church of Notre Dame intirely fell in.

Brussels, August 24. Yesterday, at half an hour after four in the morning, a violent shock of an earthquake was felt here, which lasted about a minute. The motion was continual and regular; a slight trembling had been felt in the strongest houses. The doors were burst open, and the bolts struck against the posts like so many hammers. Immediately after the shock the air was quite calm.

August 30. Letters from Holland assure us, that one of their Indiamen had brought advice that our four China ships were actually safe, having luckily passed by the French men of war off St. Helena.



the night, so that their arrival may be hourly expected. A strong report prevailed yesterday, at noon, that advice was received from the East-Indies, by the way of Lisbon, of Col. Clive's having had an engagement with M. Lally, whom he had defeated, so that he had retaken Fort St. David.

Read Admiral Rodney, with his fleet of frigates and bomb-veffels, sailed from Portsmouth on Monday morning, and were out of sight at noon.

The same day sailed from Portsmouth the Chesterfield, Ranger, and Gornie ships of war, with the transports and troops on board for Goree and Senegal.

By the additional men enlisted in the city for the foot-guards, every company will be augmented to one hundred men.

The Parliament of Ireland, which stood prorogued to the 28th instant, is further prorogued to the 18th of September next.

Paris, August 18. Marshal d'Etrees, Minister of State, sets out this day, by the King's orders, for his Majesty's army in Germany. The soldiers have long wished for his presence there, and the voice of the public sends him back. Marshal Contades has sent a memorial to Court, wherein he lays the blame of the ill success of the battle of Minden on the Duke de Broglie; and the Duke has transmitted a memorial to the Ministry, in which he vindicates his conduct at the expence of the Marshal.

From the GAZETTE.

Hague, August 24. The army under the Commands of Prince Ferdinand entered the Country of Waldeck on the 13th, and directed its march so as to gain the flank of the enemy, who was then posted in the neighbourhood of Cassel, which however M. de Contades thought proper to abandon on the 18th, and seems to be retreating towards Marbourg. On the 19th, Major Fridericks, of the Hanoverian Chasseurs, summoned that city, which surrendered, after some cannon shot, with a garrison of 400 men prisoners of war, together with 1500 wounded, which the enemy had been obliged to leave behind them: A very considerable Magazine likewise fell into our hands there.

Luckner's Hussars, on the 15th, routed a considerable detachment of the enemy at Volckmussen.

On the 17th, the Hereditary Prince dislodged from Wolfshagen a part of M. d'Armentieres's corps; and, on the same day, the Duke of Holstein took, sword in hand, a whole battalion of the grenadiers Royaux at Naumburg, in sight of the enemies army.

General Imhoff is in full march towards Munster, in order to carry on the siege of that place.

Hague, August 24. Accounts have been received here from Berlin and Magdeburg, of the 18th Instant, by which the situation of the King of Prussia, since the action of the 12th, appears by no means so bad as had at first been represented: The Russians had not then ventured to make any fresh attempt, and his Prussian

Majesty was employed in taking all possible measures to maintain his ground, and was getting together a fresh supply of artillery, in which great part of his loss had consisted.

BIRTHS.

A Son to the Lady Ann Dawson, daughter of the Countess of Pontefract, in Dover-street.

A Son to the Lady Lade, at Hayes in Surry, relict of the late Sir John Lade, Bart, who died a few months since.

MARRIAGES.

THE Hon. Robert-Boyle Walsingham, son to the Right Hon. the Earl of Shannon, to Miss Williams, daughter to the Hon. Sir Charles-Hanbury Williams.

Mr. Leonard Hammond, son of William Hammond, Esq; Member of Parliament for the borough of Southwark, to Miss Molly Causton, daughter of Thomas Causton, Esq; of Highgate. Thomas Hoare, Esq; to Miss Frances Nicholls, of Sunbury.

Samuel Jones, Esq; of Mile-end, to Miss Susannah Marsh, of the same place.

Dr. Cadogan, of Red-lion-square, to Mrs. Spencer, a widow Lady.

Charles Cocks, Esq; Member of Parliament for Ryegate, to Miss Eliot, daughter of the Hon. Mrs. Hamilton.

George Brookes, jun. Esq; of Atherstone in Warwickshire, to the Hon. Miss Bettfworth.

Rev. Mr. Abdy, brother to Sir Anthony Abdy, Bart. to Miss Harriot Altham, youngest daughter of the late Peyton Altham, Esq; of Mark-hall in Essex.

Rev. Mr. Home, to Miss Mary Meyrick, daughter of Richard Meyrick, Esq; of Queen's-square, Westminster.

DEATHS.

DR. Kervin Wright, physician, at Norwich. The Lady of Admiral Brodrick, at Ripley in Surry.

Major John Dundas, of Lord Effingham's regiment of foot, in Fountain-bridge, near the city of Edinburgh.

Thomas Morehouse, Esq; of Chigwell in Essex.

John Robinson, Esq; at Rumsford, late a merchant of this city.

James Moore, Esq; Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and Captain in Col. Craufurd's regiment of light infantry.

John Reynolds, Esq; at Felsham in Suffolk.

Thomas Pembroke, Esq; Governor of the York-buildings company.

Her Grace the Duchess of Chandos, at Keynsham-abbey, near Bristol.

Capt. Blankley, of his Majesty's navy.

William Hewett, Esq; an Officer in the army, at Ripley in Surry.

Rev. Dr. John Heylin, Rector of St. Mary le Strand, and one of the Prebends of Westminster, at Hampstead.

Richard Foster, Esq; merchant, in Lothbury.

Right

Right Hon. the Lord Farnham in Ireland.  
 Edmund Morris, Esq; at Loddington in Leicestershire.  
 Rev. Mr. Slater, Rector of Boxworth in Cambridgeshire, and late Fellow of King's College.  
 Rev. Mr. Payne, Chaplain to the British Ambassador at Constantinople.  
 Rev. Dr. Stillingfleet, Prebendary of Durham, and Master of Sherborne hospital.  
 John Jenison, Esq; of Low Waltham in Northumberland.

## P R E F E R M E N T S.

**R**EV. Mr. Richard Green, to the vicarages of North Mundham and Hunstone, in Sussex.

Rev. Mr. Thomas Reynolds, to the rectory of Fonesbury, Hertfordshire.

The worshipful Francis Simpson, LL. D. to be Official to the Archdeacon of Canterbury.

Rev. Mr. Jonathan Treadway, to the vicarage of Purton Marley, Wilts.

Rev. Mr. Daniel Bellamy, to the rectory of Huggleley, in the county of Bucks, with the vicarage of St. Stephen's at St. Alban's.

Rev. Mr. Robert Flint, to the rectory of Westbourn, in the county of Sussex, with the rectory of North Waltham, in the county of Southampton.

Rev. Mr. Charles Tarrant, to the rectory of St. Mary le Strand.

Rev. Mr. Black, to the rectory of Battlefield, with Pottelgrave annexed, in the county of Bedford and diocese of Lincoln.

## P R O M O T I O N S.

**J**OHNS Craufurd, Esq; to be Colonel of a regiment of light infantry, or Royal Volunteers, to be forthwith raised for his Majesty's service.

William Lord Viscount Pulteney, to be Lieutenant-colonel of the said regiment.

Sir Hugh Williams, Bart. to be Major of the said regiment.

Nath. Heywood, Esq; Hugh Percy, Esq; commonly called Lord Warkworth.

William Skinner, Esq; Edmund Nugent, Esq;

Charles Cooper, Esq; Lockhart Gordon, Esq;

James Langham, Esq; St. John Jefferys, Esq;

Chas. Cornwallis, Esq; Temple West, Esq;

commonly called Lord Brome, Charles Egerton, Esq;

Peter Bathurst, Esq; William Forrester, Esq;

Matthews, Esq; to be Captains in the said regiment.

John Campbell, Esq; to be Colonel of a battalion of sensible men of Argyllshire.

Dougal Campbell, Esq; to be Lieutenant-colonel to the said battalion.

Robert Campbell, Esq; to be Major to the said battalion.

Donald Campbell, Esq; John Campbell, Esq;

Rob. M'Lauchlen, Esq; John M'Neil, Esq;

Angus M'Alister, Esq; Alex. Campbell, Esq;

to be Captains in the said battalion.

Robert Carr, Esq; to be Captain in the 24th regiment of foot, commanded by Major-general Cornwallis.

John Burgoyne, Esq; to be Lieutenant-colonel Commandant of a regiment of light dragoons to be forthwith raised for his Majesty's service.

William Gordon, Esq; Edward Walpole, and

Henry-Laws Lutterell, Esq; to be Captain in the said regiment.

Sir William Williams, to be Captain in the army.

Edward Ligenier, Esq; to be Captain in the first regiment of foot guards.

His serene Highness Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, to be a Knight Companion of the Most Noble Order of the Garter.

The Most Hon. John Manners, Esq; commonly called Marquis of Granby, to be Commander in Chief of all his Majesty's British forces, as well horse as foot, now serving in Germany.

The following Lords and Gentlemen to be Lieutenants-general, viz.

James Kennedy, Esq; Sir And. Agnew, Bart.

Lewis Dejean, Esq; Robert Napier, Esq;

Henry-Seymour Conway, Esq; Sir Richard Lyttelton,

Ja. Abercromby, Esq; Francis Leighton, Esq;

George Earl of Albemarle, Lord Robert Manners,

Henry Holmes, Esq; John Mostyn, Esq;

The following Lord and Gentlemen to be Majors-general, viz.

John Parsons, Esq; Julius Cesar, Esq;

Lord Robert Bertie, James Durand, Esq;

John Adlertron, Esq; George Walf, Esq;

Philip Honeywood, Esq; John Campbell, Esq;

Thomas Dunbar, Esq;

Right Hon. William Earl of Sutherland, to be Lieutenant-colonel Commandant of a battalion of Highlanders to be forthwith raised for his Majesty's service.

Robert-Murray Keith, Esq; to be Major Commandant of a corps of Highlanders to be forthwith formed for his Majesty's service.

William Roy, Esq; and Alexander M'Lean, Esq; to be Captains in the said corps.

William Whitshed, Esq; to be Captain in the third regiment of foot guards.

Henry Patton, Esq; to be Major to the 6th regiment of foot.

Matthew Derceny, Esq; to be Captain in the said regiment.

George Borradaile, Esq; to be Captain in the 19th regiment of foot.

Caleb Woods, Esq; to be Captain in the 31st regiment of foot.

Colin Campbell, Esq; to be Captain in the 38th regiment of foot.

Thomas Musgrave, Esq; to be Captain in the 64th regiment of foot.

Rawlins Hillman, Esq; to be Captain in the 71st regiment of foot.

Cuthbert Shaftoe, Esq; to be Captain in the 75th regiment of foot.

B-K-TS. From the GAZETTE.

**G**EOERGE Trenholm and Thomas Hatterley, of Leeds, in the county of York, merchants, dealers, chapmen, and partners.

John Ellis, now or late of Holbury, in the parish of Wakefield, in the county of York, dry alter, dealer, and chapman.

William James, late of Liverpool, in the county of Lancaster, merchant.

John Mason, late of Medburn, in the county of Leicester, mercer and grocer.

Thomas Hunter, late of Battersea, in the county of Surrey, miller, mealman, and dealer in corn.

Richard Jeffery, of Romsey, in the county of Southampton, grocer, dealer, and chapman.

Thomas Thorpe, of Great Kingsell, near Miffield, in the county of Buckingham, dealer and chapman.

George Page, of St. Margaret's-hill, in the parish of St. Saviour Southwark, in the county of Surrey, undertaker, dealer, and chapman.

Christopher Higgins, late of Leyton, in the county of Stafford, money scrivener and chapman.

James Clements, of Great Yarmouth, in the county of Norfolk, merchant, dealer, and chapman.

Edward Blakeway, of the town of Shrewsbury, in the county of Salop, draper, dealer, and chapman.

## BOOKS published in AUGUST, 1759.

**T**HE History of the Spanish Armada. Dodsley, 2s. 6d.

The genuine Life, Tryal, and dying Words of Eugene Aram, who was executed at York, for the Murder of Daniel Clark. Symphon, 6d.

A Proposal, effectually to supply the Royal Navy with Seamen. Lewis, 1s.

The Vegetable System, or a Series of Experiments and Observations, tending to explain the inter-

nal Structure, and the Life of Plants, &c. Folio; by J. Hill. Baldwin, 3l. 11s. 6d. in Boards.

The Trial of Samuel Scrimshaw, and John Ross, for a Conspiracy, in sending threatening Letters to Humphry Morice, Esq. Cooper, 1s.

The Conduct of a noble Lord scrutinized; by a Volunteer. Fuller, 1s.

A Letter to a late noble Commander of the British Forces in Germany. Griffith, 1s.

*A Meteorological Journal of the Weather from July 24, to August 24, 1759, inclusive.*

Opposite Shoe-lane, Fleet-street, August 24, 1759.

JOHN CUFF.

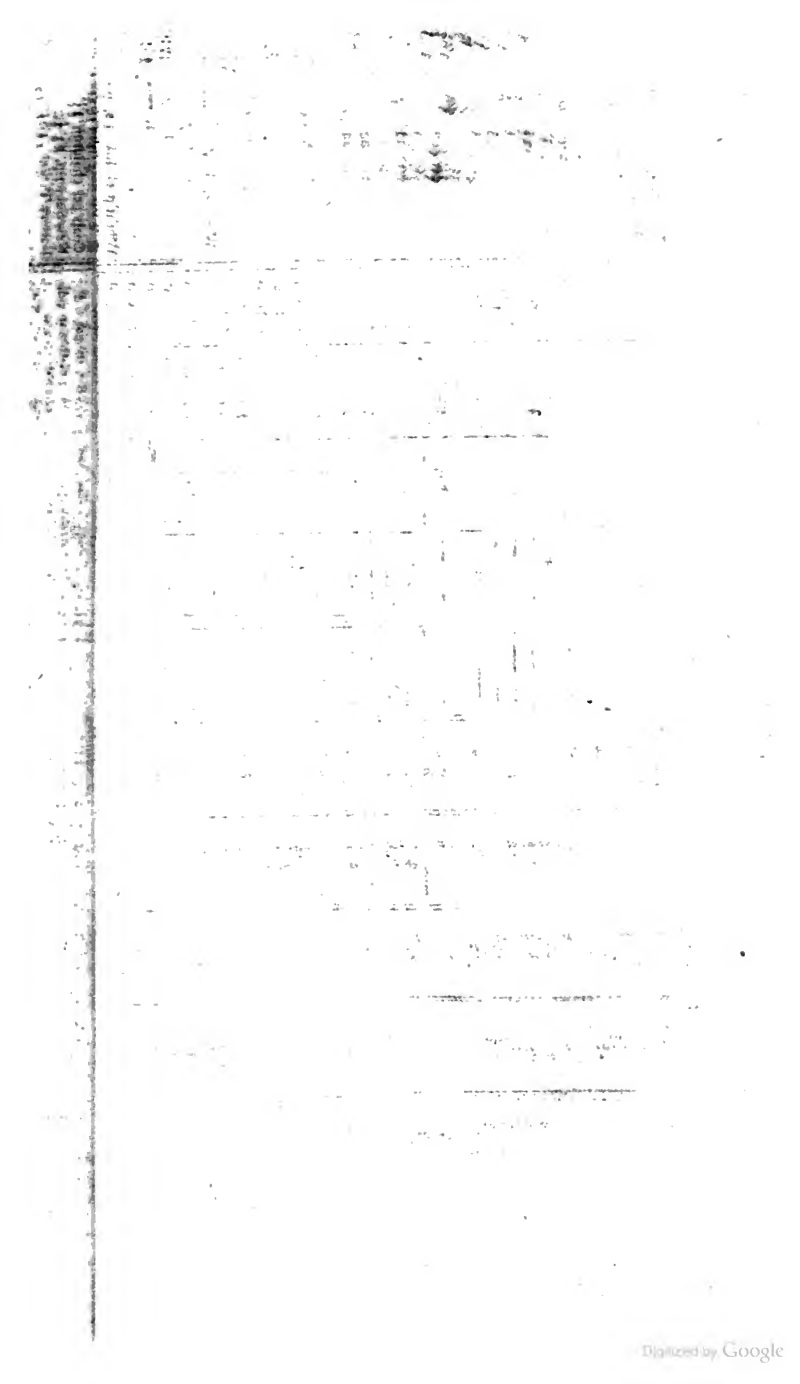
Days	Barom.	Ther. low.	Ther. high.	Wind.	WEATHER.
July	Inch.				
25	29.8	68	76	E.	A sunshiny day, afternoon wind N.
26	29.68	64	76	E.	Ditto. Afternoon wind W.
27	29.8	62	69	N.	Ditto.
28	29.95	62	72	N.	Ditto. Afternoon wind N. E.
29	29.85	62	70	S. E.	Ditto.
30	29.68	64	75	S. W.	Sunshiny morning with flying clouds, afternoon cloudy.
31	29.45	60	64	S. W.	A rainy day till 5 o'clock, afterwards a sunshiny evening.
Aug.					
1	29.65	64	70	W.	A sunshiny morning, afternoon cloudy wind S. W.
2	29.82	60	67	S. W.	Ditto. Ditto. with thunder and small rain.
3	30.	62	68	N. W.	A sunshiny day, afternoon wind S. E.
4	29.7	56	61	S. W.	A rainy day.
5	29.8	66	70	W.	A cloudy morning with small rain, a sunshiny afternoon.
6	29.9	61	66	N. W.	A sunshiny morning, afternoon cloudy.
7	29.98	64	74	W.	A cloudy morning, a sunshiny afternoon.
8	29.98	65	76	W.	Ditto.
9	29.92	66	76	W.	A sunshiny day, afternoon wind S. E.
10	29.98	64	80	E.	Ditto. Afternoon wind S. E.
11	29.92	68	81	E.	Ditto. Afternoon wind S. W.
12	30.1	64	68	E.	A rainy day.
13	30.18	58	70	N.	A sunshiny day.
14	29.95	60	70	N. E.	A fair morning, afternoon cloudy, wind N.
15	29.98	59	64	E.	A sunshiny morning, afternoon cloudy.
16	30.05	57	71	N.	A sunshiny day.
17	30.03	61	68	W.	A cloudy morning with small rain, a sunshiny afternoon.
18	30.1	62	67	N.	A sunshiny day, a rainy evening wind N. W.
19	29.9	62	71	W.	Ditto.
20	29.5	60	71	S. W.	A cloudy day, rain in the evening.
21	29.38	58	64	S.	A rainy morning, afternoon fair, wind N. W.
22	29.48	54	64	W.	A sunshiny day with small rain, rain in the night.
23	29.58	52	64	N. W.	Rain till 11 o'clock, afterwards sunshiny with flying showers.
24	29.68	56	63	S. W.	A cloudy day with rain, afternoon wind S.

# PRICES of STOCKS from July 26, to August 24, 1759, inclusive.

Day	BANK STOCK.	INDIA STOCK.	SOUTH SEA STOCK.	SOUTH SEA old Ann.	SOUTH SEA New Ann.	3 per Cent. reduced.	3 per Cent. consol.	Bank 1751.	3 per Cent. India Ann.	India Bonds, prem.	Cir. pr.	1. s. d.
27	110 1/2	123	91 1/2	80 1/2	79	79 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	4 s. disc.	3 2 6	3 2 6
28	110 1/2	123	92	80 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	4 s.	3 2 6	3 2 6
29	Sunday.											
30	110 1/2	122 1/2	92	80 1/2	80	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	4 s.	3 2 6	3 2 6
31	110 1/2	122 1/2	92	80 1/2	80 1/2	80	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	3 s.	3 2 6	3 2 6
1	110 1/2	122 1/2	92	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	3 s.	3 10 0	3 10 0
2	110 1/2	122 1/2	92	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	3 s.	3 15 0	3 15 0
3	110 1/2	122 1/2	92 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	2 s.	3 15 0	3 15 0
4	110 1/2	122 1/2	92 1/2	82	81 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	3 s.	4 00 0	4 00 0
5	Sunday.											
6	110 1/2	122 1/2	93	82 1/2	82 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	80 1/2	4 s.	4 00 0	4 00 0
7	110 1/2	122 1/2	93 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	6 s.	4 00 0	4 00 0
8	111 1/2	120 1/2	93 1/2	83	82 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	6 s.	4 5 0	4 5 0
9	111 1/2	122 1/2	93 1/2	84	83 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	5 s.	4 5 0	4 5 0
10	111 1/2	121 1/2	93 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	3 s.	4 5 0	4 5 0
11	111 1/2	121 1/2	93 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	3 s.	4 5 0	4 5 0
12	Sunday.											
13	111 1/2	122	93 1/2	84 1/2	83 1/2	82 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	3 s.	4 7 6	4 7 6
14	111 1/2	122	93 1/2	84 1/2	83 1/2	82 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	2 s.	4 10 0	4 10 0
15	111 1/2	122	93 1/2	84 1/2	83 1/2	82 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	2 s.	4 10 0	4 10 0
16	111 1/2	123	93 1/2	84 1/2	83 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	par.	4 10 0	4 10 0
17	112	123 1/2	93 1/2	84 1/2	83 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	1 s. prem.	4 10 0	4 10 0
18	112	124	93 1/2	84 1/2	83 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	4 s. prem.	4 15 0	4 15 0
19	Sunday.											
20	112 1/2	124 1/2	93 1/2	85	84 1/2	84	83 1/2	83 1/2	82 1/2	5 s. prem.	5 00 0	5 00 0
21	112 1/2	124 1/2	94	84 1/2	84	84 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	9 s. prem.	5 00 0	5 00 0
22	113	124 1/2	93 1/2	86	86	85 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	83 1/2	10 s. prem.	5 5 0	5 5 0
23	113	124 1/2	93 1/2	86	86	85 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	83 1/2	10 s. prem.	5 5 0	5 5 0
24	112 1/2	124 1/2	93 1/2	84	84	83 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	83	par.	5 5 0	5 5 0

Day	Bear-Key.	Bainbridge.	Reading.	Oxford.	Gloucester.
27	What 20s. to 27 s. 6d.	51. 15 s. to 61. 5 s. load.	61. 10 s. to 71. 00 s. load.	38. 6d. to 48. 6d.	
28	Parley 10s. to 14 s. 0d.	16 s. to 20 s. gr.	14 s. to 19 s. 0d. gr.		
29	Oats 9 s. to 12 s. 0d.	14 s. to 15 s.			
30	Bees				

**Bill of Mortality from July 24, to August 21, 1759.**  
 Christ. { Males 528 } 1087  
           { Femal. 559 }  
 Buried { Males 760 } 1486  
           { Femal. 726 }  
 Died under 2 Years old 644  
 Between 2 and 5 — 127  
           5 and 10 — 55  
           10 and 20 — 39  
           20 and 30 — 109  
           30 and 40 — 109  
           40 and 50 — 120  
           50 and 60 — 83  
           60 and 70 — 86  
           70 and 80 — 59  
           80 and 90 — 28  
           90 and 100 — 8  
           100 and 120 — 1486  
 Within the walls — 102  
 Without the walls 367  
 In Mid. and Surry 896  
 City & Sub. Weat. 321  
 Weekly, July 31. — 312  
           August 7. — 348  
           14. — 376  
           21. — 430  
           28. — 1486  
 Wheat peak loaf 12 s. 7 d. 1/2  
 Bags from 84 to 105 s.  
 Peckers from 195 to 130 s.





Arms in Newgate Street.



at of Philip Southcote Esq.



*The Description of the County of SURREY, continued from Page 60, Vol. XXV.*

*With a perspective View of Woobourn, in Surrey, the Seat of Philip Southcote, Esq.*

VII. St. Mary's, at Newington, or New-ton, was so called from the Butts here, which they used to shoot at; formerly, in this and many other towns in England, to qualify them for archery. It contains about 751 houses, a charity-school, the Lock hospital, two alms-houses, and a workhouse; and extends from the Fishmongers' alms-houses to Kennington common, the place for the execution of the criminals for South-wark. This place is called Chenintone, in the Conqueror's Survey, and had anciently a royal mansion. King Hardicanute is supposed to have died; and Edward the Black Prince is said to have sometimes resided in it.

The Lock hospital, which stands at the south-east corner of Kent-street, was anciently a house for the reception and cure of lepers; but now belongs to St. Bartholomew's, in London, and is employed for the salvation of many of its venereal patients.

Bourne's alms-house, in Kent-street road, was erected by the company of Frame-work-knitters, in 1734, pursuant to the will of Thomas Bourne, Esq; who bequeathed 1000*l.* to the said company, to purchase ground, and erect a building on it, of 12 rooms, for 12 poor freemen or their widows; and endowed it with 2000*l.* to be laid out in a purchase of 80*l.* a year.

Harwar's alms-house, in the same road, was founded, in 1713, by Samuel Harwar, a Draper of London, for 12 single men and women, six to be put in by the Drapers' company, and the other six by the parish of St. Leonard Shoreditch. They are allowed each 6*s.* a month, and half a chaldron of coals yearly. Walter's alms-house, also in this parish, was founded by another Draper of that name, in 1651, for 16 poor men and women; who have each 5*s.* per month, half a chaldron of coals, and 10*s.* every New-year's day.

VIII. St. Mary's at Lambeth, or Lamb-hith; Mr. Camden thinks its proper name is Lomethith, i. e. a dirty haven; but, as it is as clean a shore as most on the Thames, this is taken to be a forced construction; and it is rather guessed to have been Lamb's Haven, from one Lamb, the owner of it. The parish is large, and divided into four liberties and eight precincts: 1. The Archbishop's. 2. The Prince's. 3. Vauxhall. 4. Kennington. 5. The Marsh. 6. The Wall. 7. Stockwell. 8. The Dean's: Which make about seven miles circumference in the whole, and contain about 1600 houses. The Archbishops of Canterbury

have long had a palace here, the site of which belonged to the see of Rochester, till Baldwin, Archbishop of Canterbury, got it in exchange for a piece of ground elsewhere; and, in 1188, began the collegiate church here. The north part of the palace, consisting of the Lollards tower, chapel, guard-chamber, the Archbishop's apartments, library, and cloisters, is supposed to have been built in great part, if not wholly, before the year 1250. The stately gate of this palace, and a gallery in the east part of it, with some adjoining rooms, were erected by Archbishop Cardinal Pole; but its hall was pulled down, during the civil wars, and the High-commission Court turned into a dancing, and the chapel into a dining room. The tower, once the prison of the Wickliffites, or Lollards, who were committed to it by their implacable persecutor, Archbishop Chicheley, was, in those wars, turned into a prison for the King's friends. In the uppermost part of it, is a very strong room, wainscoted with thick elm-planks, to which are fixed eight strong iron rings, and the ceiling is covered with oak-planks. After the restoration, the whole palace was repaired by Archbishop Juxon. The new library, over the cloister, was built by Archbishop Sheldon; and, being first stocked with books by Queen Elizabeth's favourite, Dudley Earl of Leicester, was since augmented by Laud, and other Archbishops. There is a spot of ground, on that called Lambeth-wall, of about an acre and 19 poles, now built on, which has belonged to this parish time out of mind, by the name of Pedlar's-acre, and is said to have been the donation of a pedlar, on condition that his own and his dog's pictures should be perpetually preserved in painted glass, in one of the windows of the church; and, accordingly, they are to be seen in the south-east window of the middle isle. In that called Lambeth-marsh, St. George's-fields, and a little beyond the Bridge-house, are ditches that were made, when London was besieged by Canute the Dane, to turn off the course of the Thames from about the King's Barge-house to a place just below the Bridge. The canal, or trench, through which he carried his navy of little vessels to the west side of London-bridge, to attack the city by water, ran a little northward of this palace, and had its influx into the Thames at the lower end of Chelsea-reach.

Cuper's, or, as some call them, Cupid's Gardens, in this parish, opposite Somerset-house, are said to be the estate of Jesus-col-

age in Oxford. They are laid out into fine walks, and have been lately the more frequented in the summer, for the extraordinary fine fire-works played off there in the evenings, at the expence of the tenant, who keeps a public-house, and has erected a pretty temple in the gardens, for the accommodation of a band of music. They were mostly frequented heretofore by the virtuosi, on account of several fragments of Greek and Roman antiquities, the latter of which are supposed to be part of the collection of the Earl of Arundel, which, not being thought good enough to be put among the *Marmora Arundelianna*, which he presented to the University of Oxford, were removed hither, at the time when Arundel-house was turned into a street.

But, of all the gardens of public entertainment about London, or, indeed, in England, none are to compare with those to the south of Lambeth palace, called Vauxhall, or Spring-gardens. They are laid out, both by nature and art, in such a grand and ravishing taste, that each seems to vie with the other, in a profusion of charming scenery for regaling the polite; and, as they are often honoured with the Royal family, for whose particular accommodation there are fine pavilions; on this account, as well as for the delightful walks, shady groves, and splendid decorations, they are mostly frequented by the Nobility and Gentry, who are entertained here, during the season, with the sweet song of numbers of nightingales, in concert with the best band of music in England. No cost has been spared, in every part of these gardens, to display whatever is beautiful and elegant. Upwards of a thousand lamps, to succeed the setting sun, are so disposed, that, by an artful communication from one to another, as quick almost as lightning, they all take fire in a moment, and dart such a sudden blaze, as is perfectly surprising. Here are, among others, two curious figures of Apollo, the god, and Mr. Handel, the master of music; and, in the center of the area before the walks, is erected the temple for the musicians, which is encompassed all round with handsome seats, ornamented with pleasant paintings on subjects most happily adapted to the season, place, and company.

Near Vauxhall turnpike, where the road turns off towards Newington, are still to be seen the remains of a bastion, and some lines cast up by the Romans, which, in the late civil wars, were repaired, for the security of London. Farther on, at the corner of St. George's-fields, was another fort, to which the water of that now called the Ducking-pond seems to have been the moat. That

this was formerly a Roman camp, is plain, from the many urns, coins, mutilated pavements, &c. frequently found hereabouts; besides, the military way, which crossed the Thames to Lambeth at the Horse-ferry, proceeded to Vauxhall, where it turned round to the Ducking-pond; from whence it went to the Windmill in St. George's-fields, and there crossed the road to the end of Kent-street; where was a stone fortress, the foundation of which being dug up, in 1685, there were found among the ruins two pillars of a gate, with a Janus's head on each, one of which was afterwards purchased by Dr. Woodward, of Gresham-college. These lines were drawn from hence to the Grange, near Bermondsey-street, where is another fort, as visible almost as when it was demolished. By the direction of these lines, which seem to have been thrown up from the Thames at Lambeth, quite round to the Thames at Deptford, it is hardly to be questioned, but that they were so contrived to prevent the incursion of the Britons into Kent; and it is very probable, that what now is called Southwark, was, in the time of the Romans, the situation of old London.

To conclude this account of Lambeth parish: It has two charity-schools, two alms houses, and a workhouse, for the reception of the poor, besides glass-houses and potteries. It had also wells, which were formerly resorted to for their mineral water; but they have been for some years disused, except a spring at the Dog and Duck, nearer to St. George's-fields, whose waters have been very much in vogue lately, on account of their antiscorbutic and other medicinal qualities.

IX. St. Mary's at Rotherhith, vulgarly called Redriff, is inhabited mostly by seafaring people and watermen; has a modern church; and contains above 1300 houses, with a charity-school and a workhouse; three docks for ship-building, a copperas-work, a corn-mill belonging to the King, and a school for the education of mariners sons, to the number of eight.

X. St. Mary Magdalen's, Bermondsey, contains about 2100 houses, three charity-schools, a workhouse, an ancient water-course, called the Neckinger, which was formerly navigable from the Thames to Bermondsey-abbey; and a large haven, called St. Saviour's Mill, and dock. The church here, being very old and decayed, was pulled down and rebuilt, in 1680.

Having now gone through the several parishes in and adjacent to Southwark, we shall proceed to the other Parliamentary boroughs; which are,

2. Guildford, a large, handsome, neat, and well-built town, by some called the county-town, stands on the river Wey, which is here divided by a heap of sand into two branches, but is navigable from hence to the Thames. In the Saxon times it was a royal vill, which King Alfred left, by his will, to his nephew Ethelwald; and not far from the river are the ruinous walls of an old castle. We read, that King Henry II, King John, and King Edward III, kept Christmas here.

Mr. Blount, in his Account of ancient Tenures, gives instances of certain lands that were held here; in 1234 and 1254, by the tenure of maintaining the King's laundresses, who being called, in those times, by the Latin word *Meretrices*, some writers have been so mistaken as to assert, that the Lord of the manor held his estate by being Serjeant of the King's harlots. It is a corporation which had its first charter from Henry I, and the second from Henry VII; and is governed by a Mayor, Recorder, seven Magistrates or Aldermen, and 16 Bailiffs. It has sent Members to Parliament from the beginning, and had three churches, of which Trinity's and St. Mary's were, in 1699, united by act of Parliament; but, in 1740, Trinity church, which was an ancient building, fell down. Its market is reckoned one of the greatest in England for wheat, and is furnished with almost all other necessaries. The assizes for the county are often held here, and always the election for Knights of the shire; and its inns have been ever reckoned as good as any in England. Several excellent scholars have owed their education to its school, founded by King Edward VI. Here is a handsome almshouse, called Trinity Hospital, founded and endowed by George Abbot, Archbishop of Canterbury (who was born here, and buried in Trinity church) for a master, 12 brethren, and 8 sisters, who wear blue coats and gowns, with an allowance of half a crown a week each for their maintenance. It is a quadrangle, built of brick, with a noble tower at its entrance, having four small turrets over its gate. It has a chapel with a lofty roof, and two good windows of painted glass, being the figures of Jacob and his children, and three angels. There is a fair dining-room, with the founder's picture at the upper end of it; and it is subject to the visitation of the Archbishop of Canterbury. Here are also two charity schools for 30 boys and 20 girls, who are taught and clothed by a subscription, which, together with the offertory of its two churches, is also applied to the teaching of 20 more poor children in both parishes.

By the navigation of its river, a great quantity of timber is brought to London, not only from its neighbourhood, but from the woody parts of Sussex and Hampshire, above 30 miles from this place, to which it is brought by land, in the summer, by the country carriages. This navigation is also a great support to the corn-market at Farnham, a good deal of the corn there being brought to the mills on this river, where it is ground and dressed, and then sent down in meal by barges to London, at a small expence: Many considerable estates were raised here formerly by its manufacture of cloth; the abovementioned Archbishop, with his brother Robert Abbot, Bishop of Sarum, and Sir Maurice Abbot, Lord-mayor of London, being the sons of a clothier here. It is said, that the Canary Islands were supplied near 100 years ago with blue cloth, from a place called Ognerth, two miles east of the road from hence to Godalmin; but that some of the manufacturers ruined that trade by stretching the cloth to such a degree, that, when it was wetted, it was found to stretch four or five yards in a piece. However, there is still some remainder of it, extending even to Godalmin, Haslemere, and the vale country on the side of Holmwood, quite to Dorking, to the great service of the poor in this part of the county, where the lands are but indifferent, and the inhabitants, who are generally cottagers, live chiefly by the commons and heath-ground. There is a fine circular course near the town for horse-matches, where King William founded a plate of 100 guineas, to be run for every May, after the Newmarket races are over. There is an ascent from the town to that called St. Catharine's Hill, on the top whereof stands the gallows, which is placed in such a point of view, that the people from the High-street may, from their shop-doors, see the executions. This hill, which runs west almost to Farnham, is a ridge no wider than the road itself, and all of chalk, so that, in a hot summer's day, the reflection of the sun upon it makes the heat almost insupportable. The wheat in the lands hereabouts, having a red stalk, is very good, being much of the same nature with the famous Sussex wheat, and bearing as good a price. A little way from it are two round hillocks, called Robin Hood's Butts, which, it is supposed, contain the bodies of many men killed in battle. This town gave title of Earl to John Duke of Lauderdale, so created by King Charles II, as it does now of Baron to the family of North, whose ancestor, the Lord Keeper North, was so created by that King, on the Duke's dying without male issue.

3. Blechingley. It is a small, ancient, Parliamentary borough by prescription, yet has no market. It had a castle, which, with the manor, is, or was lately, in possession of the family of Sir William Clayton. The Bailiff, who returns its Members, is chosen annually at the Lord of the manor's Court. The town stands on a hill, on the side of Holmsdale, with a fine prospect as far as the South Downs and Sussex; and from some ruins of its castle, which are still visible, tho' overgrown with a coppice, there is a prospect east into Kent, and west into Hampshire. Here is an alms-house for 10 poor people, and a free-school for 20 poor children. It has a handsome church, which had a spire, but, in 1606, it was consumed by lightning, and all the bells melted.

4. Ryegate, or Rhiegate, which signifies the channel of a river. It is an ancient borough by prescription, like the former, and its constitution the same. It stands in the vale of Holmsdale, with hills on each side, where is great variety of soil, stone, sand and chalk, abundance of fuller's-earth, and no less variety of medicinal plants and herbs; and the vale abounds with holm-trees. The inhabitants, because they once or twice defeated the plundering Danes, boast in this rhyme, that

The valley of Holmsdale

Was never won, nor ever shall.

Its weekly market was procured by charter from Edward II; its monthly one from King Charles II; and its market-house was formerly a chapel, dedicated to Thomas Becket. It always sent Members to Parliament. King Charles II, at his restoration, granted the manor and castle to his brother, the Duke of York; and, at the revolution, King William granted them to Lord Somers, upon whose death it came to James Cocks, Esq; then one of its Burgesses in Parliament. The ruins of its castle, which was built in the time of the Saxons, are still to be seen; particularly a long vault, with a room at the end of it, where, it is said, the Barons, who took up arms against King John, had their private meetings, it being large enough to hold 500 persons. Its church is built of free-stone, and, in a vault under its chancel, are many monuments of the family of Howards, Earls of Nottingham and Lords Effingham. This place gives title of Baron to the Earl of Peterborough. Under the hill adjoining to it, on the south side, is a great house, formerly a priory of Black Canons, and now in the possession of the Parsons-family, being purchased by Sir John Parsons, a Lord-mayor of London. In this parish also is a fine seat, called Flankford, with a spacious garden, and

a deer-park, containing four ponds; and the river Mole runs on the south side of it. It belonged lately to Sir Cyril Wyche, who was Secretary of State for Ireland.

5. Gatton, under the side of a hill going to Ryegate, is a borough by prescription, and was formerly a large town, but now a mean village, with a small church, and without fair or market; yet, ever since the 29th of Henry VI, has sent Members to Parliament, returned by its Constable, who is chosen annually at the Lord of the manor's Court. It is supposed to have been known to the Romans, by reason of their coins and other antiquities discovered here; and where the manor-house stands, it is said, there was once a castle.

6. Haslemere, in the lordship of Godalmin, on the borders of Sussex. Some will have it, that this place was destroyed by the Danes, and had once 7 parish-churches, though it has now but one, and that only a chapel of ease to the mother-church of Chidingfold. There is also a notion, that formerly the town stood upon a hill more to the south; which the frequent discovery of many walls thereabouts renders not improbable. This is also an ancient borough by prescription, consisting of a Bailiff and Burgesses; having sent Members to Parliament ever since the reign of Edward IV. It stands at the entry of a rich valley, extending to the South Downs, and covered with timber.

The other places of note in this county are,

1. Kingston upon Thames, so called from its Castle, the residence of several Saxon Kings, of whom Athelstane, Ethelred I. and II, Edwin, and Edward the Martyr, were crowned here. It is the capital of a hundred of the same name, with a large wooden bridge over the Thames, which is navigable here by barges, and is generally the place where the Summer Assizes are held for the county. It is a populous, trading, well-built, and pleasant town, and, in the reigns of Edward II. and III, sent Members to Parliament. The market is kept in a field, so large that it might pass for a fair. Here is a free-school, erected and endowed by Queen Elisabeth; an alms-house, built, in 1670, by Alderman Cleave of London, for six men and six women, and endowed with lands to the value of 80 l. a year; and a charity-school for 30 boys, who are all clothed. The bridge has 22 piers of wood, and 20 arches, of which the two middlemost are passable by barges. Hircomb's Place here, as called in the deeds, was formerly the house of Richard Nevil, Earl of Warwick, who, from deposing and setting up Henry VI, and Edward IV, as he pleased,

was

was called the King-maker. Here is a spacious church with eight bells, where, besides the pictures of the above Kings, who were crowned here, which are preserved in St. Mary's chancel, there is also the picture of King John, who gave this town the first charter of its incorporation. At a little distance from hence to the south-east is Combe-Neuil, so called, because it was another house of Nevil, Earl of Warwick; but it is now the seat of the heirs of Sir Daniel Harvey, and is a fair house, with a park. Several Roman medals, coins, urns, &c. have been found here; and near it are certain springs, whose water is conveyed in leaden pipes under the road, lands, and even the Thames itself, to Hampton-court, which is reckoned three miles. Over-against Combe is New Park, one of the best in England, made in the time of King Charles I, and inclosed with a brick wall said to be 11 miles round. Some of the Royal family often hunt here, and Lord Walpole has a pretty little hunting-seat in it. From a little mount, called King Henry's, cast up in the middle, there is a full prospect of six counties, with London at 9 miles distance, and Windsor Castle at 14.

2. Petersham, a pleasant village noted for fine seats, near the Thames, appears from the records to be more ancient than Kingston, and was heretofore so privileged from arrests, that no Officer could arrest here, or so much as come through this place with any person arrested elsewhere. It has a small church, and gave title of Baron to the Duke of Lauderdale, so created by King Charles II, who often retired to it; as it does now of Viscount to the Right Honourable William Earl of Harrington, who has erected a delightful seat, according to a design of Lord Burlington, on the very spot where that fine house of the late Earl of Rochester was burnt down, in 1720, by an accidental fire, so sudden and furious, that, besides consuming the rich furniture, paintings, and library of the Earl of Clarendon, the family had much ado to save their lives.

3. Richmond, by reason of the beauty of the place, and the wholesomeness of its air, has long been the seat of our Kings, and often the nursery of their children. We read, that their ancient palace here, built by Edward III, was laid level with the ground by King Richard II, for very grief that death here levelled his beloved Queen. It was restored, in some measure, by King Henry V, but was burnt down by an accidental fire, in the year 1500, in the reign of Henry VII; who soon after caused it to be rebuilt, with the nicest architecture of

that age, and changed its name of Sheen to that of Richmond, from the county of which he had been Earl, before he came to be King. It was pretty much neglected by the Princes of the Stuart-family; but his present Majesty took great delight here with his late Royal consort till her death, and not only made vast improvements and alterations in the palace, but purchased several fine houses on Kew-green for the Duke and the Princesses. At the same time, the Prince of Wales made considerable improvements in the fine house and gardens formerly belonging to Lady Capel; while her late Majesty diverted herself at her Royal dairy-house, in her beautiful hermitage Merlin's Cave, and in the other charming improvements which she made to the park and gardens of this delightful place. The town runs up the hill, a full mile to the park, with gardens declining all the way to the Thames that runs in the bottom, and is accompanied just so far by the tide, which is 60 miles from the mouth of it, a greater distance than the tide is carried by any other river in Europe. The church here is a chapel of ease to Kingston. On the top of the hill there is an alms-house, built by Duppa, Bishop of Winchester, which appears, by an inscription over the gate, to have been in performance of a vow he made during the exile of King Charles II. It is for the support of 10 poor widows, who are allowed each 5 groats a week, 20s. a year to buy coals, and a gown once in two years. In 1713, two charity-schools were opened here for 50 boys, and as many girls, who are all taught and clothed by a subscription of 270l. a year; and 400l. was soon after given towards the building of a school-house and a dwelling-house for the master and mistress; and many gifts and legacies have been bestowed since on the school, besides the collections at church-doors.

4. Battersea lies pleasantly on the Thames, with very pretty seats along the river, but is of no other note than for giving title of Baron to Lord Viscount St. John; nor are Putney and Wimbledon, though both adorned with fine seats of the citizens of London, of any other note than for giving titles of peerage to Sir Edward Cecil, who was Admiral, Lord Marshal, and General of the forces sent by the Kings James and Charles I. against the Empire and the Spaniards, whom King Charles created Baron of Putney and Viscount Wimbledon.

5. Dulwich, on the borders of Kent, deserves particular mention for those called Sidnam-wells, which are resorted to in a morning by crowds of the lower class of people, in the proper season for purging; but

but more especially for its college or hospital, called 'The College of God's Gift,' consisting of 2 quadrangles, founded, in 1619, by Mr. Alleyn, who, having been a player on the stage, and being appointed with six others to represent the Devil, the Devil is said to have appeared among them in propria persona, and to have so frightened Mr. Alleyn, that he made a vow to erect this hospital, and accordingly signed the proper deeds. We are told, that afterwards he changed his mind, and would gladly have recalled his charity, but it was too late. He lived to be several years Master of his said college, which he founded for a Master and Warden, who were to be always of his own name and batchelors; and four fellows (of whom three were to be divines, and the other an organist) 6 poor men, and as many poor women; with a school for the education of 12 poor boys. By his endowment he excluded all augmentations of it by future benefactions, and constituted the Churchwardens of St. Giles's Cripplegate, St. Botolph's Bishopsgate, and St. Saviour's Southwark, to be its Visitors; who, in case of any difference, were to appeal to the Archbishop of Canterbury, before whom all members were to be sworn. The founder himself lies in a fair chapel here, with his wife.

6. Stretham, about half-way between London and Croydon, is also famous for its medicinal springs, discovered in 1660. It has been for some years the lordship of the family of the Howlands, and gives title of Baron to the Duke of Bedford. Twelve girls are taught and clothed here upon charity.

7. Epsom is another village, about a mile in length, forming a semicircle, which has been long famous for its excellent mineral waters. It is a charming place, being open

to Bansted-downs, with many handsome seats of the Gentry, as well as the merchants and tradesmen of London; the chief whereof is Durdan's, at the end of the town, which belonged formerly to the Earl of Berkley, but now to the Lord North and Guildford, and was some time ago taken by the Prince of Wales. It was built out of the materials of Nonfuch, a palace erected in the neighbourhood by King Henry VIII, which King Charles II. gave to the Duchess of Cleveland, who pulled it down, and sold the materials to Lord Berkley. Its purging waters, which issue from a rising ground near to Ashted, were first discovered in 1618, and, though they are not in so much reputation as formerly, yet they are not impaired in virtue, and the salt made of them is famous all over Europe, for gently cleansing the body, and cooling and purifying the blood. On the neighbouring downs are frequent horse-races; but, the wells and bowling-greens having not been frequented so much as formerly by the Nobility and Gentry, the hall, galleries, and other public apartments, are much decayed. Nonfuch, though now reduced to one farmhouse, gives title of Baron to the Duke of Cleveland and Southampton. It stands in the hundred of Croydon, and was called Cuddington, till King Henry VIII. built there that unparalleled palace, from whence it had its new name.

8. Wandleworth, or Wanfworth, a village between Putney and Battersea, is so called from the river Wandle, which runs into the Thames under a bridge here, that is reckoned the sink of the county. This place is of note for a manufacture of brass plates and kettles, skillets and frying-pans. It has an alms-house, and a charity-school for 40 boys.

[To be continued.]

*A DISSERTATION on MAN, considered in his present State, Conduct, Character, Constitution, and Progress towards Perfection.*

*Continued from Page 74 of this Volume.*

**M**AN is a being consisting of a soul and body; by this, he is allied to the inferior parts of this visible world; by that, to the higher order of beings, which the ascending scale of things, the face of nature, as well as sound faith, make us believe are in some invisible state of existence. A reflection on the one will keep us from any undue sense of our abilities, from self-sufficiency and pride; on the other, from any abject thoughts, meanness, or despondency: A right consideration, therefore, of our present state, and whether it has a reference to another, may deserve a serious attention.

View the same man in pride and in plenty, amidst friends in prosperity, in his gay hours and glory; and in adversity, in abjectness, amidst enemies, eating the bread of affliction; you see him, generally, as different in his internal temper as in his outward condition; and scarce is there any thing to denote him the same, except his complexion and stature; which, also, frequent infirmities, cares, and age will greatly impair and alter.

A reflection on the bright, and the dark side of this picture of man, may, possibly, give us still juster notions; and, on comparison



parison of the one with the other, a truer estimate of the goods and evils of life; and, consequently, better notions of our present state, than, in a hurry of business or pleasure, or in any pressing or any prosperous circumstances, we are apt to receive; and teach us to set a proper value on the one, and make a due improvement from the other.

Here is no such thing as absolute perfection. All life is progressive, still aiming at something above and beyond it. All is conquered; every character is of a mixed nature; every landscape has its beauties and deformities, its smooth and rugged parts, its straight paths and its obliquities. Not always the fairest is the most profitable region, nor the most delightful spot the best cultivated or most fertile.

Every thing is double, and hath two kinds of uses; every thing is contrasted; and the more uncomely parts set off the more comely. The same holds in the political, as well as natural state of things: Some, as under parts, are necessary to, and support the higher; all equally useful in their respective situations, mutually depending on, subservient to, and sustaining each other.

Hopes and fears, rewards and punishments, or, in short, pleasures and pains, as the principles of them, enter into the composition of every nature, and are the two grand instruments, in the hands of Providence, in the moral government of this world; or, rather, the effects, through secondary causes, of his power or permission: Those again raise our hopes and fears, as the others influence us to things present; these impel us to the future; they spur us on either to bear or forbear, to act or not, as we apprehend our happiness will be affected.

Our apprehension then is the measure of things sensible; whatever, therefore, works on our apprehensions, influences our judgements, our affections, our actions; and, as our several senses are the receptacles of such external impressions, they are vehicles to the soul of things external, as they are adapted to our situation; our pleasures or pains, and our well or ill being, are consonant to such impression.

It is obvious, that the moral world is affected by the natural; and the inward state of our minds is much influenced by the outward condition of life: The tranquillity of the philosopher is greatly owing to his domestic ease; and many a pleasing contemplation to the delights of rural retirement. Wherefore, that ancient doctrine of the Stoics, both about stating what things are, and what not in our power, as the apprehension apparently is not in our power, seems not more accurate than their stating exter-

nals as not to be regarded, and as having no influence on our happiness: For, while we are in this present state, surrounded as we are with sensible objects, the source of all knowledge; and these are productive, according to our tastes, sensibility, and tempers, of various degrees and different ideas of pleasure and pain; according to the use of, and our application to them, will be our respective impressions and colours of life.

And, though I grant sensations may be greatly altered by our judgments, and our affections by our meditations, yet wholly to change old, perhaps, may be as impossible as to make any new impressions; the whole business of the mind seems to be only to keep up the balance of the affections; to regulate, and not to let the sensible get the dominion over our reason; to alleviate any present pains by the reflection on their beneficial uses, and the hopes of better things to come; not to think of extirpating, but rightly forming our passions to their proper objects, and that in such degrees and proportions as the balance of nature requires.

To palliate the sense of our ills, and heighten that of our goods, philosophers frequently, and very wisely indeed, direct us to look to those below us, considering that we might have been in their state, and, but for the mercy of God, as great objects of compassion, liable to those very misfortunes we deplore in them; which a happy exemption from ought rather to be a foundation for pity towards them, and contentment for ourselves, than any ground of real murmuring against the appointer of them; or any complaining of our state, which is only chargeable on our infirmities and short-sightedness. —Whereas a due consideration of these ills, as well as the goods, will also teach us juster notions, and probably make us more cheerful in our state, more charitable to others, and more thankful to Providence for what we have and what we hope for; and more religious towards him, for the prevention or removal of any ills our deservits have brought on us, or for the restoration of any goods we have been unhappily deprived of.

A diffidence of ourselves, and a reliance on Providence; a due sense of our own weakness and infirmities; and a firm belief of his ability and willingness to relieve us, are the only sure ground of confidence, as also of comfort, and our very best guide through this changeable world, in our passage to a better, more permanent. All other considerations, in the time of public calamity or private distress, as indeed all other aids and supports, will be found as vain and ineffectual as a broken reed; which, if a man leans on, will only run into his hand, and wound him.

him the deeper, the more he relies on it. Happy is he whose shield is his conscience, his innocence his comfort, whose hope is in the promises of mercy, whose stay is upon his God! And may omniscience be ever his guide; and omnipotence his safeguard, against the overflowing torrents of luxury and sensuality, which seem to be gaining on us daily, threatening to undermine the foundation of every virtue, destroying the principles, debasing the minds, and debauching the morals of people of all ranks. If we know these things, happy are we if we avoid them! very happy, if we are not too late convinced by dear-bought experience. If you are of an open temper, they will think you an easy prey, and many will have designs upon you; if of a reserved, you have dark designs of your own, are not to be trusted, and they will be aware of you. Few know how to manage in life; till they are almost ready to go out of it; or how dexterously to escape snares, without paying dear for their knowledge.

Experience is every day teaching us something: If it takes off from our old, it is only to add new principles of knowledge and conduct.

Life is imperfect; every thing is advancing to a maturity: Old age is that advanced state full of experience and prudence. Could we move on with the last sum of acquired wisdom, as philosophers say, with the last acquired velocity, we should appear like comets, our progress would be so rapid; but our strength or vigour fails, in proportion as our wisdom advances.

The old man ought not to expect the agility of the young; nor this the wisdom of the old: The one has had his day, the other is springing up to it. With their stages their tastes and enjoyments vary: The pleasures of youth are inconsistent with the gravity of the old man, as he is not fitted for them; and, when we find any, as probably we may find some, acting out of character, every one sees how incongruous it is; and, if I may be allowed the expression, it is a solecism in behaviour.

There is then a propriety of conduct answerable to our condition of life, and our character is much earlier fixed, than we are, at first, apt to imagine, and our reception in the world is agreeable to it. The knowledge of ourselves, and the relations we stand in to others, cannot be too early recommended; and what character we would chuse to bear, since some character we must, should very soon be considered: A good one, no doubt, every one would be desirous of, as none else is of value; no other will stand the

test of examination, or support a recommendation.

Every man has a station to fill, some duties to perform, some business to transact; since some character or other is to be sustained; for praise or infamy are the constant attendants, as good or bad consequences generally result from every action. Few, very few, acts are, or can be, in this state, of an insignificant kind; and, since something must be done, as our active powers and inclinations require it, why is not a good course to be followed, why not a good character to be aimed at, and good habits to be formed, which may be of service? Since good ones are as easy to be acquired at first, and with less difficulty, than most undergo in the acquisition of bad; when the one will be attended with beneficial consequences at present, and the other, if with the pleasure of sin for a season, will have more pernicious effects hereafter; since, in this moral government, which is to be continued under the same Superintendant and Judge, the natural consequences are here, and will be found to be hereafter judicial, as the judicial, at present, are natural.

Our senses are admirably suited to our condition, and our internal sense corresponds to external objects; and the impressions are answerable to the attention which is employed about them. A greater exquisiteness of pleasure or pain, the natural results of them, or a greater sensibility than we at present have, would not answer the ends our Maker had in view: What gives us now a moderate degree of pleasure would but affect us too strongly, occasion us pain, interrupting that harmony, and overturning that balance, which it was the intention of nature should be maintained; and every prudent man, for his own best interest, will endeavour to preserve, by moderating his affection so well, that external objects and pleasures may not engross all his time and pursuits: Nor should we so far withdraw our attention as to neglect them, when they were intended to relieve; to sweeten us on our journey of life; to take off the edge of what severities we have, as well as to prepare us for what we may further expect to meet with.

Our constitutions are also suited to our climates: Every soil has its peculiar plants and herbs; these have their peculiar desires and aversions: Art may introduce others; but their growth is but sickly; every thing shews it to be an exotic, the work of art: Its proper province is only to second the works of nature, which ever thrive best when by skill reduced, kept within bounds, from growing luxuriant; when their spirit, their

force,

force is exerted right, and in the way it should go of good order; then luxuriance becomes excellence. The same analogy holds in the rational species.

Man is full of contrary passions, strange inconsistencies, and wild extravagancies; unless his imagination is governed by reason, his judgment informed, and his affections are directed to their proper objects; and even here moderated in their pursuits, and these pursuits tempered as to the degrees of intenseness.

The utmost exertion of their faculties is but fortitude heroic, which must be moderated by wisdom. The planetary world is kept in due order by a double force impressed, and the centripetal is a counterpoise to the projectile.

Every habit and custom is a force upon nature, a restraint on inclination; if good, it is a curb on the bad, and so inversely. Education and government are restraints of that kind, directories to what is right; neither of them can give faculties, but both may so much improve them that they will seem extraordinary, by their superior degree of excellence.

We are intrusted with the care and management of ourselves, yet not without the divine assistance; nor, with this, to the commission of any thing ill; for that we are wholly accountable, as it is all of our own doing, refusing to listen to the persuasions of reason, the suggestions of conscience, the voice of God; and, what is worse, acting against the light of our minds and the conviction of what is wrong, at the instigation of the wicked one. This was the sense of our pious ancestors, and thus it is still retained, in the form of indictments.

Our faculties we may advance; for by good use they are improveable; by neglect they degenerate and become useless. Hence exercise is their good and proper province.

If a facility of acting be only acquired by habit, then even virtue, like all other habits, is by exercise to be acquired, and by repeated acts to be improved; otherwise, by omissions of what is right, as well as commissions of what is wrong, it will degenerate into vice, which is its reverse, the corruption of our nature, the debilitating and debasing our mental and bodily faculties, the desilement of the soul, which, in purity, ought to have been preserved, as the image of God. Revelation was to convince us of it, and of the insufficiency of the law of nature when once man had sinned, and the necessity of an atonement to satisfy offended justice. The whole Judaical law was to lead men unto Christ, for that plenary monument; for which the sacrifices and

propitiations under the law were insufficient, at best, but partial and prefigurative of it. Christianity, therefore, concludes all under sin and the dominion of Satan; shewing us the way of disengaging, of freeing ourselves from that bondage by the belief of that satisfaction, that reconciliation made of us, through our Saviour, taking on him our sins and dying for us, and in our stead; and, lastly, by conforming to his doctrine, and copying his example; which is the adorning, the perfecting, our human nature, transforming it into divine, putting off the old man, with his deeds, affections, and lusts, which are corrupt, and putting on the new man, which is renewed in pureness, in knowledge, after the image or similitude of him that created him.

View him now in a state of grace; though on earth, having his conversation in heaven; going on from strength to strength, from perfection unto perfection, till the world recedes, and all its pleasures vanish before him. When, convinced of their vanity, exalted in prospect, big with the hopes of immortality, in God's due time, he launches into an happy eternity.

If creation be the free gift of God, and our allotments of perfection and happiness are according to his will; if all life is progressive, it cannot be maintained that any creatures are, or ought to have been, made all equal; or even that man is as perfect as he was at first created, or as happy as he is capable of ever being; or our faculties as noble, or their views as extensive, as they may be: It would give us little encouragement, as it would leave us no room for moral, or any kind of improvements, or for nature to be assisted and meliorated by art;—this would, in some measure, make a man a mere moving machine, and his Creator a necessary agent; nor can his law of nature be more perfect, his duties more immutable than his state and relations, from whence they result, and to which they are to be referred.

Man, then, is here in an imperfect, as in a progressive state; still aiming at, and aspiring after, something above and beyond it. And all his life is a continual improving and gradually advancing towards it; for this end his faculties are made capable of higher improvements, and greater degrees of strength and of excellence. And, in our own species, as well as every other, creatures exist in several stages of life, and different states of perfection, different degrees of abilities and endowments, and capacities of action, and, in one state and method of discipline, very different from themselves; or, at least, from what they might have been in another.

another. As from infancy to maturity, and onward still to old age, we find further degrees of advancement; even where the external senses are impaired, the internal sense is stronger from that decay. As in the natural, thus it is in the moral state; tho' the outward decays, the inward man, the spiritual, yet is renewed: And in the spiritual world there is a progression, and we naturally grow up, till, by continually greater acquisitions of virtue and accessions of likeness, we bring forth the ripe fruits in their season; we become, by our changes, prepared for glory, in a newness of life; death being only our passage to it, not the destruction, but dissolution, of our corporeal and animal powers; and, at most, can only suspend them in a state of inaction, till, in due time, they are re-united to their former nature, and a like state of sensibility.

Thus the godly are, in scripture, represented as going on from glory to glory, till they arrive at its meridian height of splendor. The path of the righteous, says Solomon, is as the bright light of the rising sun, shining brighter and brighter unto mid-day! As, then, there is a proper excellence, peculiar to every species of creatures or order of beings; and as, in the natural world, God created every thing good, and, as such, in its kind perfect; so in the moral world, of rational and intelligent creatures, there are capacities and faculties, there are per-

fections and excellencies, peculiar to every state of beings, and properties inherent in, and appropriated to their respective subjects.

And, as the end of all our pursuits, is the attainment of happiness, which consists in the perfection of our respective natures, to the acquisition of the one, there must be a renovation of the other; for, granting a corruption in our natures at present, if a perfection of our state be necessary to the completion of our happiness, then a renovation of our nature is necessary to the perfection of our state. And, since man is a compound of soul and of body, of a rational and animal nature, the happiness of man results from a union of those two natures; and, as this happiness requires the perfection of both the intellectual and bodily faculties, as being adequate to them; granting, I say, the parts of the animal frame not in their original perfection, a renovation of this frame, a resurrection of it from death to a newness of life is not only reasonable, but necessary.

Granting, then, that the natural perfection of the bodily faculties be necessary to human happiness, it must be presumed a part of the providential designs of God, as in the course of natural things, in preserving the essentials of every species unmixed and unaltered; so, in perfecting the universal good, to restore man to his primary and his intended state of perfection.

*An Account of the Distilling Water fresh from Sea-water by Wood-ashes. By Captain William Chapman: In a Letter to John Fothergill, M. D.—Read before the Royal Society, April 13, 1758.*

*From the Philosophical Transactions, Vol. L.*

Whitby, 10th 2d mo. Feb. 1758.

**T**H Y kind acceptance of my last emboldens me to inform thee, how, on my return from a voyage to the north part of Russia, I procured a sufficient quantity of fresh water from sea-water, without taking with me either instruments or ingredients expressly for the purpose.

Some time in September last, when I had been ten days at sea, by an accident (off the north cape of Finland) we lost the greatest part of our water. We had a hard gale of wind at south-west, which continued three weeks, and drove us into 73° lat. During this time I was very uneasy, as knowing, if our passage should hold out long, we must be reduced to great streights; for we had no rains, but frequent fogs, which yielded water in very small quantities. I now blamed myself for not having a still along with me (as I had often thought no ship should be without one). But it was

now too late; and there was a necessity to contrive some means for our preservation.

I was not a stranger to Appleby's method; I had also a pamphlet, wrote by Dr Butler, intitled 'An easy Method of procuring of fresh Water at Sea;' and I imagined, that soap might supply the place of capital lees, mentioned by him. I now set myself at work to contrive a still; and ordered an old pitch-pot, that held about ten quarts, to be made clean: My carpenter, by my direction, fitted to it a cover of fir deal, about two inches thick, very close; so that it was easily made tight by luting it with paste. We had a hole through the cover, in which was fixed a wooden pipe nearly perpendicular. This I call the still-head: It was bored with an augre of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch diameter, to within three inches of the top or extremity, where it was left solid. We made a hole in this, towards the upper part of

its cavity (with a proper angle) to receive a long wooden pipe, which we fixed therein, to defend to the rub in which the worm should be placed. Here again I was at a loss; for we had no lead pipe, nor any sheet-lead, on board. I thought, if I could contrive a strait pipe to go through a large cask of cold water, it might answer the end of a worm. We then cut a pewter dish, and made a pipe two feet long; and at three or four trials (for we did not let a little discourage us) we made it quite tight. We bored a hole through a cask, with a proper descent, in which we fixed the pewter pipe, and made both holes in the cask tight, and filled it with sea-water: The pipe stuck without the cask three inches on each side. Having now got my apparatus in readiness, I put seven quarts of sea-water, and an ounce of soap, into my pot, and set it on the fire. The cover was kept from rising, by a prop of wood to the bow. We fixed on the head, and into it the long wooden pipe abovementioned, which was wide enough to receive the end of the pewter one into its cavity. We easily made the joint tight.

I need not tell thee with what anxiety I waited for success: But I was soon relieved; for, as soon as the pot boiled, the water began to run; and in twenty-eight minutes I got a quart of fresh water. I tried it with an hydrometer I had on board, and found it as light as river-water; but it had a rank oily taste, which I imagine was given it by the soap. This taste diminished considerably in two or three days, but not so much as to make it quite palatable. Our sheep and fowls drank this water very greedily, without any ill effects. We constantly kept our still at work, and got a gallon of water every two hours; which, if there had been a necessity to drink it, would have been sufficient for our ship's crew.

I now thought of trying to get water more palatable; and often perused the pamphlet abovementioned, especially the quotation from Sir R. Hawkins's Voyage, who, 'with four billets, distilled a hoghead of water wholesome and nourishing.' I concluded he had delivered this account under a veil, lest his method should be discovered; for it is plain, that by four billets he could not mean the fuel, as they would scarce warm a hoghead of water. When, ruminating on this, it came into my head, that he burnt

his four billets to ashes, and, with the mixture of those ashes with sea-water, he distilled a hoghead of fresh water wholesome and nourishing. Pleased with this discovery, I cut a billet small, and burnt it to ashes; and, after cleaning my pot, I put into it a spoonful of those ashes, with the usual quantity of sea-water. The result answered my expectations; the water came off bright and transparent, with an agreeable pungent taste, which at first I thought was occasioned by the ashes, but afterwards was convinced it received it from the resin or turpentine in the pot, or pipes annexed to it. I was now relieved from my fears of being distressed thro' want of water; yet thought it necessary to advise my people not to be too free in the use of this, whilst we had any of our old stock remaining; and told them I would make the experiment first myself; which I did, by drinking a few glasses every day, without any ill effect whatever. This water was equally light with the other, and lathered very well with soap. We had expended our old stock of water before we reached England; but had reserved a good quantity of that which we distilled. After my arrival at Shields, I invited several of my acquaintance on board to taste the water; they drank several glasses, and thought it nothing inferior to spring-water. I made them a bowl of punch of it, which was highly commended.

I have not the convenience of a still here, or should have repeated the experiment for the conviction of some of my friends; for, as to myself, I am firmly persuaded, that wood-ashes, mixed with sea-water, will yield, when distilled, as good fresh water as can be wished for. And I think, if every ship, bound a long voyage, was to take a small still, with Dr. Hales's improvements, they need never want fresh water. Wood-ashes may easily be made, whilst there is any wood in the ship; and the extraordinary expense of fuel will be trifling, if they contrive so that the still may stand on the fire along with the ship's boiler.

I shall think myself sufficiently recompensed, if any hints here may tend to the relief of my brother-sailors from the dismal extremity of want of water; an extremity too little regarded by those who have never experienced it.

*Three other PROCESSES, which have been experienced, for making SALT-WATER, potable.*

**T**AKE bees-wax, and mould it into the form of an empty or hollow vessel; sink the vessel into the sea: The water, in some time, will work its way thro' the pores of the wax, and the quantity contained in the vessel will be fresh and good for use.



The same will happen by using a crude earthen vessel, and stopping the aperture; for the water that penetrates is percolated and pure, the brackishness being only occasioned by commixture.

But fresh water may be had in much greater plenty, and more expeditiously, by

**A REMEDY for preventing the ill Effects of THUNDER on Wine, Beer, &c.**

**N**ATURALISTS seem not yet agreed on the reasons why vehement thunder disturbs wine and other liquors in cellars, and makes them become vapid or acid. Some think, that the tremulous motion of the air occasions this alteration; and others, that there is a certain occult fermentation in the air, that disturbs and corrupts the usual motion of insensible parts. The latter opinion is held to be the more probable by Mr. Boyle, who, by hermetically sealing a glass vessel filled with beer, found that this liquor,

filling a vessel with river-sand or gravel, and pouring salt water upon it. The vessel must be perforated at bottom, and, by applying a linen strainer, the water, after undergoing a few filtrations, will lose all its brackish taste.

after great thunder, lost nothing of its strength and taste; whereas, the same in hogheads becoming lowre, the exhalation diffused through the air must have penetrated the hogheads, but not the glass. Whence he advises, in time of thunder, to light coal-fires in vaults and cellars, which, he says, will preserve liquors from corruption; either that the fire dissipates the sulphureous and corrupting vapours, or that it breaks their force, whilst it changes the figure of the vapours, or their magnitude, or texture.

*The Historical Account of the Proceedings of the last Session of Parliament*  
Continued from Page 68 of this Volume.

On the 19th of February, 1759, a bill passed, for dividing the open, arable, meadow, &c. grounds in the parish of Preston upon Stower, in the county of Gloucester.

The same day, Doctor Hay (from the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain) presented to the House an account of the prices of the several salts used in victualling his Majesty's navy, according to the present contracts.

On the 21st, a bill passed, to enable Thomas Peckam, Esq; and his issue, to take and use the surname of Foulle.

On the 22d, Mr. Charlton reported the resolution of the Committee of the whole House, in regard to the further consideration of the supply granted to his Majesty; and it was resolved,

That a sum not exceeding 667,771 l. 19 s. 7 d. be granted to his Majesty, for the charge of transport service for the year 1758, including the expence of victualling his Majesty's land forces, within the said year.

On the 23d, Mr. Earle presented to the House, pursuant to their address to his Majesty, an account of what has been done since the 23d of January, 1758, towards securing the harbour of Milford, and providing a temporary defence for the ships lying in the said harbour, in pursuance of any directions given by his Majesty, in consequence of the address of the House to his Majesty, in the year 1757.

The same day, a bill passed, for repairing

and widening the high road from the town of Mansfield, in the county of Nottingham, to the turnpike road leading from the town of Derby to the town of Chesterfield, in the county of Derby.

On the 26th, a bill passed, to enable the Duke of Bridgewater to make a navigable canal, from a certain place in the township of Salford, to or near Worsley Mill, or to and near Hollin Ferry, in the county palatine of Lancaster.

The same day, Mr. Charlton reported, from the Committee of the whole House, their resolution concerning the further consideration of the supply granted to his Majesty; and it was resolved,

That a sum not exceeding 9902 l. 5 s. be granted to his Majesty, upon account, for supporting and maintaining the settlement of his Majesty's colony of Nova Scotia, for the year 1759.

That a sum not exceeding 11,278 l. 18 s. 5 d. be granted to his Majesty, upon account, for defraying the charges incurred, by supporting and maintaining the settlement of Nova Scotia, in the year 1757, and not provided for by Parliament; and

That a sum not exceeding 4057 l. 19 s. be granted to his Majesty, upon account, for defraying the charges of the civil establishment of his Majesty's colony of Georgia, and other incidental expences attending the same, from the 24th of June 1758 to the 24th of June 1759.

On the 1st of March, Mr. Charlton reported



ported (from the Committee of the whole House) their resolutions concerning the ways and means for raising the supply granted to his Majesty; and it was resolved,

That the subscribers to the sum of 6,600,000 l. which was to be raised by annuities and a lottery, pursuant to the resolution of the House, of the 2d of February 1759, be allowed interest, after the rate of 3 l. per centum per annum, from the 5th day of January 1759 to the 5th day of July 1759, upon the said sum of 6,600,000 l. and also upon the additional capital of 5 l. per cent. amounting to 330,000 l. making in the whole 6,930,000 l. and that the payment of such interest shall be charged upon the same fund as the annuities mentioned in the said resolution of the 3d of February 1759, with the like collateral security.

On the 2d, Mr. Tomkyns (from the Commissioners of the Customs) presented to the House, pursuant to their orders,

An account of the number of hogheads, and quantity of pounds of tobacco imported into, and exported from, the port of London, from Christmas 1738 to Christmas 1758; distinguishing each year; and also

An account of the gross receipt, payments, and nett produce, of the duties on tobacco, from Christmas 1738 to Christmas 1758, distinguishing each year; together with the appropriations thereof; and also

An account of the annual amount of allowances made to the merchants trading in tobacco, from Christmas 1738 to Christmas 1758; distinguishing each year, and the allowances, under their respective heads; and also

An account of all monies that have risen by fines and forfeitures on tobacco, from Michaelmas 1738 to Michaelmas 1758, distinguishing each year; and also

An account of all monies paid, on account of the duties on tobacco, to his Majesty's civil list, from Christmas 1738 to Christmas 1758, distinguishing each year; and also

An account shewing the discounts granted to the merchants for prompt payment on the several subsidies, additional duties, and impost upon tobacco, from Christmas 1738 to Christmas 1758, distinguishing each year, and what are the nett duties payable on each pound of tobacco; and also

An account of the allowances granted at the scale on each hoghead of tobacco imported into the port of London, from Christmas 1738 to Christmas 1758, distinguishing each year; and also

An account of the number of hogheads of tobacco, and their weights, imported into Scotland, for five years, from the com-

mencement of an act of the 24th year of his present Majesty's reign, intitled 'An act for the more effectual settling the duties on tobacco;' and how much of the said tobacco hath been exported; distinguishing each year.

On the 6th, Mr. Juliott (from the Exchequer) presented to the House, pursuant to their order,

An account of all sums of money retained by the several offices, and paid into the receipt of his Majesty's Exchequer, by virtue of an act made, the last session of Parliament, for granting to his Majesty several rates and duties upon offices and pensions.

On the 7th, Mr. Barnes (from the Commissioners of the Customs) presented to the House, pursuant to their address to his Majesty,

An account of the several prices his Majesty's Muscovado sugars, from Barbadoes and the Leeward Islands, sold for at each sale on an average in every year, at the Custom-house, London, from Christmas 1727 to Christmas 1758.

The same day, Mr. Horne (from the Commissioners of Greenwich hospital) presented to the House, pursuant to the directions of an act of Parliament,

The report of the Commissioners of Greenwich hospital, of what money has been received from the Derwentwater estate, between the 1st of December 1757 and 30th of November 1758; and of their proceedings in carrying on the building.

The same day also, Mr. Rowe (from the Commissioners of the Customs in Scotland) presented to the House an account of the number of hogheads of tobacco, and their weights, imported into Scotland, for five years, from the commencement of an act of the 24th of his present Majesty.

On the 8th, Mr. Tomkyns (from the Commissioners of the Customs) presented to the House

An account of the quantity of sugar imported into England, from Christmas 1738 to Christmas 1758, and how much of the said sugars have been re-exported, distinguishing each year; and also

An account of the gross receipts, payments, and nett produce of the duties on sugar, from Christmas 1738 to Christmas 1758, distinguishing each year; and also

An account of the annual amount of the drawbacks upon raw sugars, and bounties upon refined sugars re-exported, from Christmas 1738 to Christmas 1758, distinguishing each year.

On the 10th, Mr. Charlton reported the resolutions of the Committee of the whole House, in regard to their further considerations

tions of the ways and means for raising the supply granted to his Majesty; and it was resolved,

That, towards raising the supply granted to his Majesty, a subsidy of poundage, of twelve pence in the pound, be laid upon all tobacco; foreign linens, sugar and other grocery, East-India goods, foreign brandy and spirits, and paper, imported into this kingdom, according to the value or rate respectively settled upon each commodity, by the several books of rates, or any act or acts of Parliament relating thereunto, over and above the present duties charged thereupon.

That, towards raising the supply granted to his Majesty, an additional inland duty be charged upon all coffee to be sold in Great Britain, by wholesale or retail; and upon all chocolate to be made or sold in Great Britain; to be paid by the respective sellers of such coffee, and by the respective makers or sellers of such chocolate.

That the said additional duty upon all coffee to be sold in Great Britain be after the rate of 1 s. per lb. avoirdupoise, and in that proportion for a greater or lesser quantity, over and above the present inland duty, and over and above all customs and duties payable upon the importation thereof.

That the said additional duty upon all chocolate, to be made or sold in Great Britain be after the rate of 9 d. per lb. avoirdupoise, and in that proportion for a greater or lesser quantity, over and above the present inland duty payable thereupon.

On the 13th, the Commons passed a bill, to permit the free importation of cattle from Ireland, for a limited time; and,

On the 14th, another bill, to discontinue, for a limited time, the duties payable upon tallow imported from Ireland.

On the 19th, Mr. Charlton reported, from the Committee of the whole House, their resolutions concerning a further consideration of the supply granted to his Majesty; which being agreed to, it was resolved by the House,

That a sum not exceeding 24,371 l. 6 s. 11 d. be granted to his Majesty, to replace to the Sinking Fund the like sum paid out of the same, to make good the deficiency, on the 5th day of July 1758, of the additional stamp-duty on licences for retailing wine, duty on coals exported, and surplus of the duty on licences for retailing spirituous liquors, made a fund, by an act of the 30th of Geo. II, for paying annuities at the Bank of England, after the rate of 3 l. per cent. on 3 millions; as also the life-annuities payable at the Exchequer, and other charges thereupon.

That a sum not exceeding 888 l. 11 s. 10 d. be granted to his Majesty, to replace to the Sinking Fund the like sum paid out of the same, to make good the deficiency, on the 5th day of July 1758, of the duties on glass and spirituous liquors, to answer annuities on single lives, payable at the Exchequer, granted by an act of the 19th of George II.

That a sum not exceeding 10,000 l. be granted to his Majesty, to be employed in maintaining and supporting the British fort and settlements upon the coast of Africa.

That a sum not exceeding 1280 l. be granted to his Majesty, to be paid to Roger Long, D. D. Lowndes's Astronomical and Geometrical Professor in the University of Cambridge, without account, to enable him to discharge, in pursuance of the will of Thomas Lowndes, Esq; the inventor of a method for meliorating the brine salt of this kingdom, a mortgage upon an estate devised for the endowment of the said professorship, by the said Thomas Lowndes; and to reimburse to the said Roger Long the interest monies he hath paid, and that an growing due, and the expences he hath incurred, in respect of the said mortgage; and that the same be paid without fee or reward.

On the 29th, the Commons passed a bill for granting to his Majesty a subsidy of poundage upon certain goods and merchandises to be imported into this kingdom, and an additional inland duty on coffee and chocolate; and for raising the sum of six millions six hundred thousand pounds, by way of annuities and a lottery, to be charged on the said subsidy and additional inland duty. As also

Another bill, for the more regular and easy collecting, accounting for, and paying of post fines which shall be due to the Crown or to grantees thereof under the Crown, and for the ease of Sheriffs, in respect to the same.

The same day, Mr. Charlton reported from the Committee of the whole House their resolutions, in regard to their further consideration of the supply granted to his Majesty; which being agreed to by the House, it was resolved,

That a sum not exceeding 90,000 l. be granted to his Majesty, upon account, towards defraying the charge of pay and cloathing for the militia, from the 31st day of December 1758 to the 25th day of March 1760; and for repaying to his Majesty the sum of 1332 l. 10 s. advanced by his Majesty for the service of the militia.

That a further sum of 30,000 l. be granted to his Majesty, towards enabling the Governor

Governors and Guardians of the Foundling Hospital to receive all such children under a certain age, to be by them limited, as shall be brought to the said hospital before the 1st of January 1760; and also towards maintaining them to maintain and educate such children as are now under their care; and to continue to carry into execution the good purposes for which they were incorporated; and that the said sum be issued and paid, for the use of the said hospital, without fee or reward, or any deduction whatsoever.

On the 30th, the Commons passed a bill, to continue so much of an act, made in the 19th year of the reign of his present Majesty, as relates to the further punishment of persons going armed or disguised, in defiance of the laws of Customs or Excise, and to the relief of the Officers of the Customs in informations upon seizures; and to appropriate certain penalties, mentioned in an act made in the last session of Parliament for the due making of bread, and to regulate the price and affize thereof, and to punish persons who shall adulterate meal, flour, or bread.

On the 2d of April, Mr. Charlton reported, from the Committee of the whole House, their resolutions in regard to a further consideration of the supply granted to his Majesty; which being agreed to by the House, it was resolved,

That a sum, not exceeding 466,785 l. 10 s. 6 d.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , be granted to his Majesty, for defraying the extraordinary expences of his Majesty's land forces, and other services incurred in the year 1758, and not provided for by Parliament. And,

On the 3d, it was resolved,

That such part of the sum of 100,000 l. granted to his Majesty, in the last session of Parliament, upon account, towards defraying the charge of pay and cloathing for the militia for the year 1758; and for defraying such expences as were actually incurred, upon account of the militia, in the year 1757, as shall remain in the receipt of the Exchequer, after satisfaction of the said charges and expences; be issued and applied towards raising the supply granted to his Majesty in this session of Parliament.

On the 10th, it was resolved, pursuant to the resolutions of the Committee of the whole House, reported, by Mr. Charlton,

That the sum of 708 l. 3 s. be granted to his Majesty, to enable the Commissioners, appointed by virtue of an act made in the last session of Parliament, intituled, 'An act for vesting certain messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, for the better securing his Majesty's docks, ships, and stores at Portsmouth, Chatham, and Plymouth, and

for the better fortifying the town of Portsmouth and citadel of Plymouth, in trustees, for certain uses, and for other purposes therein mentioned, to make compensation to the proprietors of such lands and hereditaments, at and near Chatham, as have been purchased for the purposes mentioned in the said act, and for damage done to the lands adjacent.

That the sum of 6937 l. 13 s. 7 d.  $\frac{1}{4}$  be granted to his Majesty, to enable the Commissioners appointed, by virtue of an act made in the last session of Parliament, intituled, 'An act for vesting certain messuages, &c.' (as just mentioned) to make compensation to the proprietors of such lands and hereditaments, at and near Portsmouth, as have been purchased for the purposes mentioned in the said act.

That the sum of 25,159 l. 17 s. 6 d.  $\frac{1}{4}$  be granted to his Majesty, to enable the Commissioners appointed by virtue of the aforesaid act, to make compensation to the proprietors of such lands, &c. at and near Plymouth, as have been purchased for the purposes mentioned in the said act. And that a sum not exceeding 10,000 l. be granted to his Majesty, towards carrying on the works for fortifying and securing the harbour of Milford.

On the 12th, the resolutions of the Committee of the whole House, concerning the further consideration of the supply granted to his Majesty, were agreed to, and it was resolved,

That a sum, not exceeding 69,910 l. 15 s. 9 d.  $\frac{1}{4}$  be granted to his Majesty, upon account, for paying and discharging the debts, with the necessary expences attending the payment of the same, claimed and sustained upon the lands and estate which became forfeited to the Crown, by the attainder of John Drumond, taking upon himself the stile or title of Lord John Drumond, brother to James Drumond, taking upon himself the title of Duke of Perth, or so much of the said debts as shall be remaining unsatisfied, according to the several decrees in that behalf respectively made by the Lords of Session in Scotland, and pursuant to an act of the 25th year of his present Majesty, intituled, 'An act for annexing certain forfeited estates, in Scotland, to the Crown, unalienably, and for making satisfaction to the lawful creditors thereupon, and to establish a method of managing the same, and applying the rents and profits thereof, for the better civilising and improving the highlands of Scotland, and preventing disorders there for the future.

The same day, Mr. Charlton reported (from the Committee of the whole House) their

their further resolutions on the ways and means for raising the supply granted to his Majesty; which being agreed to by the House, it was resolved,

That, from and after the 5th day of July 1759, all persons may trade in, sell, or vend, any goods or wares, in which the quantity of gold, in any one separate and distinct piece of goods or ware, shall not exceed two penny-weights, or the quantity of silver, in any one separate or distinct piece of goods or ware, shall not exceed five penny-weights, without being liable to take out a licence for that purpose:

That, from and after the 5th day of July, 1759, every person who shall trade in, sell, or vend, gold or silver plate, or any goods or wares in which any silver or gold shall be manufactured, and the quantity of gold in any one such piece of plate, or goods, or ware, shall be of the weight of two ounces, or upwards, or the quantity of silver, in any one such piece of plate or goods, or ware, shall be of the weight of 30 ounces or upwards, shall pay 5*l.* for each annual licence, instead of the 40*s.* now payable:

That, from and after the 5th day of July, 1759, all pawnbrokers trading in, vending, or selling gold or silver plate, and all refiners of gold and silver, shall be obliged to take out annual licences, for each of which they shall pay a duty of 5*l.* instead of the 40*s.* now payable:

That the sums to be paid for the said licences shall be applicable to the same uses and purposes, as the sums charged on licences, by an act passed the last session of Parliament, intitled, 'An act for repealing the duty granted by an act made in the 6th year of the reign of his late Majesty, on silver plate, made, wrought, touched, assayed, or marked, in Great Britain, and for granting a duty on licences, to be taken out by all persons dealing in gold or silver plate, and for discontinuing all drawbacks upon silver plate exported, and for more effectually preventing frauds and abuses in the marking or stamping of gold or silver plate,' were applicable:

That a clause in an act, made in the 9th and 10th years of the reign of his late Majesty King William the Third, intitled, 'An act to settle the trade to Africa,' for allowing, during a limited time, a drawback of the duties upon the exportation of copper bars imported, and which clause was to continue in force for the term of 13 years, and from thence to the end of the then next session of Parliament, and which clause, after the expiration thereof, was, by an act made in the 12th year of the reign of her late Majesty Queen Anne, revived and continued;

and also a proviso in the last mentioned act contained, that no drawback should be allowed on the exportation of any copper, but such as had been, or should be, imported from the East-Indies and the coast of Barbary only, and which said clause and proviso, by several subsequent acts, of the 13th year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the First, and of the 15th and 26th years of the reign of his present Majesty, were continued until the 20th day of June 1758, and from thence to the end of the then next session of Parliament, are near expiring and fit to be continued:

That so much of an act made in the 8th year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the First, for the encouragement of the silk manufactures of this kingdom, and for taking off several duties on merchandises exported, and for reducing the duties upon beaver skins, pepper, mace, cloves, and nutmegs imported, and for importation of all fur of the product of the British Plantations into this kingdom only; and that the two Corporations of Assurance, on any suits brought on their policies, shall be liable only to single damages and costs of suit; as relates to the encouragement of the silk manufactures of this kingdom, and to the taking off several duties on merchandises exported, which was to continue in force for three years, from the 25th day of March, and from thence to the end of the then next session of Parliament, and which, by several subsequent acts, made in the 11th year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the First, and in the 2d, 8th, 15th, 20th, and 26th of his present Majesty, hath been continued until the 24th day of March 1758, and from thence to the end of the then next session of Parliament, is near expiring, and fit to be continued:

That so much of an act, made in the second year of the reign of his present Majesty, for the better preservation of his Majesty's woods in America, and for the encouragement of the importation of naval stores from thence, and to encourage the importation of masts, yards, and bowsprits from that part of Great Britain called Scotland, as relates to the premiums upon masts, yards, and bowsprits, tar, pitch, and turpentine, which was to continue in force from the 29th day of September 1729, for the term of 13 years, and to the end of the then next session of Parliament; and which, by several subsequent acts, made in the 13th and 24th years of his said Majesty's reign, was further continued until the 25th of December 1751, and from thence to the end of the then next session of Parliament; and which, by another act of the 25th of his said Majesty, was amended, and further continued until the 25th of March 1758;

758; and from thence to the end of the then next session of Parliament, is near expiring, and is to be continued:

That an act made in the 5th year of the reign of his present Majesty, for encouraging the growth of coffee in his Majesty's plantations in America, which was to continue in force from the 24th of March 1735, until the 24th of March 1749, and from thence to the end of the then next session of Parliament; and which, by several subsequent acts, made in the 11th, 19th, and 25th years of his said Majesty's reign, was further continued until the 24th day of March 1758, and from thence to the end of the then next session of Parliament; is near expiring, and is to be continued:

That an act made in the 19th year of the reign of his present Majesty, for the more

effectual securing the duties now payable on foreign-made sail-cloth imported into this kingdom, and for charging all foreign-made sails with a duty, and for explaining a doubt, concerning ships being obliged, at their first setting out to sea, to be furnished with one complete set of sails, made of British sail-cloth, which was to continue in force from the 24th day of June 1746, for the term of seven years, and from thence to the end of the then next session of Parliament; and which, by another act made in the 26th year of the reign of his present Majesty, was further continued until the 24th day of June 1758, and from thence to the end of the then next session of Parliament; is near expiring and fit to be continued.

[To be continued.]

*In the HAPPINESS of a Life led according to Nature, with a Disquisition upon other Notions of Happiness.*

*From the History of Rasselas, Prince of Abissinia.*

RASSELLAS went often to an assembly of learned men, who met at stated times to unbend their minds and compare their opinions. Their manners were somewhat coarse, but their conversation was instructive, and their disputations acute, though sometimes too violent, and often continued till neither controvertist remembered upon what question they began. Some faults were almost general among them: Every one was desirous to dictate to the rest, and every one was pleased to hear the genius or knowledge of another depreciated.

In this assembly Rasselas was relating his interview with the hermit, and the wonder with which he heard him censure a course of life which he had so deliberately chosen, and so audaciously followed. The sentiments of the hearers were various: Some were of opinion, that the folly of his choice had been justly punished by condemnation to perpetual perseverance. One of the youngest among them, with great vehemence, pronounced him an hypocrite. Some talked of the right of society to the labour of individuals, and considered retirement as a desertion of duty. Others readily allowed, that there was a time when the claims of the public were satisfied, and when a man might properly sequester himself to review his life and purify his heart.

One, who appeared more affected with the narrative than the rest, thought it likely, that the hermit would, in a few years, go back to his retreat; and, perhaps, if shame did not restrain, or death intercept him, return once more from his retreat into the world: 'For the hope of happiness, says he,

is so strongly impressed, that the longest experience is not able to efface it.' Of the present state, whatever it be, we feel, and are forced to confess the misery; yet, when the same state is again at a distance, imagination paints it as desirable: But the time will surely come, when desire will be no longer our torment, and no man shall be wretched but by his own fault.

'This, said a philosopher, who had heard him with tokens of great impatience, is the present condition of a wise man. The time is already come, when none are wretched but by their own fault. Nothing is more idle than to enquire after happiness, which nature has kindly placed within our reach. The way to be happy is to live according to nature, in obedience to that universal and unalterable law with which every heart is originally impressed; which is not written on it by precept, but engraven by destiny; not instilled by education, but infused at our nativity. He that lives according to nature will suffer nothing from the delusions of hope, or importunities of desire; he will receive and reject with equability of temper; and act or suffer as the reason of things shall alternately prescribe. Other men may amuse themselves with subtle definitions, or intricate ratiocination: Let them learn to be wise by easier means; let them observe the kind of the forest and the linnet of the grove; let them consider the life of animals, whose motions are regulated by instinct; they obey their guide, and are happy. Let us therefore, at length, cease to dispute, and learn to live; throw away the incumbent of precepts, which they who utter them with so



much pride and pomp, do not understand, and carry with us this simple and intelligible maxim, "That deviation from nature is deviation from happiness."

When he had spoken, he looked round him with a placid air, and enjoyed the consciousness of his own beneficence. 'Sir, said the Prince, with great modesty, as I, like all the rest of mankind, am desirous of felicity, my closest attention has been fixed upon your discourse: I doubt not the truth of a position which a man so learned has so confidently advanced. Let me only know what it is to live according to nature.'

'When I find young men so humble and so docile, said the philosopher, I can deny them no information which my studies have enabled me to afford. To live according to nature, is to act always with due regard to the fitness arising from the relations and qualities of causes and effects; to concur with the great and unchangeable scheme of universal felicity; to co-operate with the general disposition and tendency of the present system of things.'

The Prince soon found that this was one of the Sages whom he should understand less as he heard him longer; he therefore bowed and was silent; and the philosopher, supposing him satisfied, and the rest vanquished, rose up and departed with the air of a man that had co-operated with the present system.

Rasselas returned home full of reflections, doubtful how to direct his future steps. Of the way to happiness he found the learned and simple equally ignorant; but, as he was yet young, he flattered himself that he had time remaining for more experiments and further inquiries. He communicated to Imlac his observations and his doubts; but was answered by him with new doubts, and remarks that gave him no comfort: He therefore discoursed more frequently and freely with his sister, who had yet the same hope with himself, and always assisted him to give some reason why, though he had been hitherto frustrated, he might succeed at last.

'We have hitherto, said she, known but little of the world; we have never yet been either great or mean. In our own country, though we had royalty, we had no power; and in this we have not yet seen the private recesses of domestic peace. Imlac favours not our search, lest we should in time find him mistaken. We will divide the task between us: You shall try what is to be found in the splendor of Courts, and I will range the shades of humbler life. Perhaps command and authority may be the supreme blessings, as they afford most opportunities of doing good; or, perhaps, what this world can give may be found in the modest habitations of

middle fortune; too low for great delights, and too high for penury or distress.

Rasselas applauded the design, and appeared next day with a splendid retinue at the Court of the Bassa. He was soon distinguished for his magnificence, and admitted as a Prince whose curiosity had brought him from distant countries, to an intimacy with the great Officers, and frequent conversation with the Bassa himself.

He was at first inclined to believe, that the man must be pleased with his own condition, whom all approached with reverence, and heard with obedience, and who had the power to extend his edicts to a whole kingdom. 'There can be no pleasure, said he, equal to that of feeling at once the joy of thousands, all made happy by wise administration: Yet, since, by the law of subordination, this sublime delight can be in our nation but the lot of one, it is surely reasonable to think there is some satisfaction more popular and accessible, and that millions can hardly be subjected to the will of a single man, only to fill his particular breast with incommunicable content.'

These thoughts were often in his mind, and he found no solution of the difficulty. But, as presents and civilities gained him more familiarity, he found that almost every man that stood high in employment hated all the rest, and was hated by them; and that their lives were a continual succession of plots and detections, stratagems and escapes, faction and treachery. Many of those who surrounded the Bassa were sent only to watch and report his conduct; every tongue was muttering censure, and every eye was searching for a fault.

At last the letters of revocation arrived, the Bassa was carried in chains to Constantinople, and his name was mentioned no more.

'What are we now to think of the prerogatives of power, said Rasselas to his sister, is it without any efficacy to good? Or is the subordinate degree only dangerous, and the supreme safe and glorious? Is the Sultan the only happy man in his dominions? Or is the Sultan himself subject to the torments of suspicion, and the dread of enemies?'

In a short time the second Bassa was deposed; the Sultan that had advanced him was murdered by the janisaries; and his successor had other views and different favourites.

The Princess, in the mean time, insinuated herself into many families; for there are few doors through which liberality, joined with good humour, cannot find its way. The daughters of many houses were airy and cheerful; but Nekayah had been too long accustomed to the conversation of



and her brother to be much pleased with childish levity and prattle, which had no meaning. She found their thoughts narrow, their wishes low, and their merriment often artificial. Their pleasures, poor as they were, could not be preserved pure, but were imbibed by petty competitions and worthless emulation: They were always jealous of the beauty of each other; of a quality to which solicitude can add nothing, and from which detraction can take nothing away. Many were in love with traders like themselves, and many fancied that they were in love, when in truth they were only idle. Their affection was seldom fixed on sense or virtue, and therefore seldom ended but in vexation. Their grief, however, like their joy, was transient; every thing floated in their minds unconnected with the past or future; so that one desire easily gave way to another, as a second stone cast into the water effaces and confounds the circles of the first.

With these girls she played, as with inoffensive animals, and found them proud of her countenance, and weary of her company.

But her purpose was to examine more deeply; and her affability easily persuaded the hearts that were swelling with sorrow to discharge their secrets in her ear: And those whom hope flattered, or prosperity delighted, often courted her to partake of their pleasures.

The Princess and her brother commonly met in the evening, in a private summer-house on the bank of the Nile, and related to each other the occurrences of the day. As they were sitting together, the Princess cast her eyes upon the river that flowed be-

fore her: 'Answer, said she, great father of waters, thou that rollest thy floods through eighty nations, to the invocations of the daughter of thy native King: I tell me if thou waterest, through all thy court, a single habitation from which thou dost not hear the murmurs of complaint?

'You are then, said Raffles, not more successful in private houses than I have been in Courts.' 'I have, since the last partition of our provinces, said the Princess, enabled myself to enter familiarly into many families, where there was the fairest shew of prosperity and peace, and know not one house that is not haunted by some fiend that destroys its quiet.

'I did not seek ease among the poor, because I concluded that there it could not be found; but I saw many poor whom I had supposed to live in affluence. Poverty has, in large cities, very different appearances: It is often concealed in splendour, and often in extravagance. It is the care of a very great part of mankind to conceal their indigence from the rest: They support themselves by temporary expedients, and every day is left in contriving for the morrow.

This, however, was an evil, which, though frequent, I saw with less pain, because I could relieve it: Yet some have refused my bounties; more offended with my quickness to detect their wants, than pleased with my readiness to succour them; and others, whose exigencies compelled them to admit my kindness, have never been able to forgive their benefactors. Many, however, have been sincerely grateful, without the ostentation of gratitude or the hope of future favours.'

*Extracts from the Life of EDWARD Earl of CLARENDON, Lord High Chancellor of England; continued from Page 80, Vol. XXV.*

THE King was much troubled at the division between the Princes Rupert and Maurice, and the Marquis of Hertford, after the taking of Bristol; which, as he was sensible it must exceedingly disorder and divide that army, he was resolved to go himself to Bristol, to compose the difference. The settlement also of that port was of infinite importance to the King, in point of trade and his customs, and with reference to Ireland; and the applying the army to some new enterprise, without loss of time, could not be done without his Majesty's presence.

The march of the Earl of Essex from London to Gloucester, when the King had an army of above 8000 horse, reputed victorious, without being put to strike one stroke; the circumstances of that siege, and the raising it; the Earl's march, after performing

that great work, and when the King's army watched only to engage him in a battle; and passing over a large and open campaign three days before the King had notice that he was come out of Gloucester; the overtaking the army, and the battle by Newbury, and his retreat afterwards to London; were all so many particular actions of courage and conduct.

It was in this battle of Newbury that the Chancellor of the Exchequer lost the joy and comfort of his life, by the death of his dear friend the Lord Falkland: Being naturally inquisitive after danger, he put himself at the head of Sir John Byron's regiment, which he believed was like to be in the hottest service; and, in a charge made by that regiment against a body of foot, was shot dead by a musquet-ball. This excellent per-

son may be said to have died as much of the time as of the bullet; having, from the very beginning of the war, contracted to deep a melancholy, that his life was not pleasant to him. He was little more than thirty years of age when he was killed; at which time he was remarkable for his wisdom and virtue, being also accomplished in all those parts of learning and knowledge which most men have not attained till far advanced in years; and, without doubt, his death happened in a conjuncture of time, when the death of every honest and discreet person was a very sensible and terrible loss, in the judgment of all good men.

The King much desired that the Chancellor of the Exchequer should be Secretary of State in Lord Falkland's place; which the Queen did not oppose, though she rather wished the Lord Digby might have it, who had so much kindness and friendship for the Chancellor, that he professed he would not have it, if the other would receive it; but the Chancellor gratified his civility, and refused this office the second time; which, now, was not without reason, a very specious embassy being arrived from France, in the person of the Count of Harcourt, for which the Chancellor knew his want of ability to act the part the office of Secretary would have obliged him to; but for which, as far as the perfection of the French tongue could qualify him, the Lord Digby was very proper: He was therefore sworn Secretary of State and Privy-counsellor, and consequently made one of the junto the King at that time created, consisting of the Duke of Richmond, the Lord Cottington, the two Secretaries of State, Sir John Colepepper, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer. This Committee was appointed to treat with the Count of Harcourt; but he quickly saved them any further labour, by declaring that he would treat with none but the King himself: However, it soon after appeared, that he was not sent with any purpose to do the King service; but that Cardinal Mazarin (who was newly entered upon the Ministry, after the death of Cardinal Richelieu) might the better judge, from the situation of affairs in England, what he was to do; that an accommodation there might not break his measures, in regard to other designs, which the Ambassador was easily satisfied it was not like to do. After three or four months spent between Oxford and London, he returned to France; leaving the King's affairs much worse than he found them, by having communicated some instructions, given him at Oxford, with over much confidence, which less disposed some persons to peace than they had been at London.

The King called the Chancellor one to him, and said, "That he thought it was too much honour done to those R at Westminster, in all his declarations mentioning them as a part of the Parliament which, as long as they should be thought be, they would have more authority continuing their sitting in the place where they were first called, than all the Members, though much more number would have, when they should be convened any-where else (there being a thought convening them to Oxford) therefore knew no reason why he should not posit declare them to be dissolved, and so fit them to sit, or meet, any more there." also said, that he knew learned men of opinion, that the act for the continuing the Parliament was void from the beginning and that it is not in the power of the King bar himself from the power of dissolving which is to be deprived of an essential of his sovereignty: But, if the act were and valid in law, they had dissolved themselves, by their force, in driving so many Members, and even his Majesty himself who was their head, from the Parliament and had forfeited their right of sitting and all that the act had given them, by treason and rebellion; which the very body of a Parliament could not support: And therefore wished, that a proclamation might be prepared, to declare them actually dissolved; and expressly forbid them to meet or any body to own them, or submit to it as a Parliament."

The Chancellor told him, that "He received, by his Majesty's discourse, that he had very much considered the argument, was well prepared in it; which, for his part, he was not: But he besought him to let it worth a very strict reflection; and to the opinion of learned men, before he resolved upon it: That it was of a very nice delicate nature, at which not only the people in general, but those of his own party and even of his Council, would take umbrage, than upon any one particular had happened since the beginning of war: That he could not imagine his bidding them to meet any more at Westminster would make one man the less to be there; but he might forbid them upon grounds and reasons as might bring more them: And that they who had severed themselves from them, upon the guilt of their tions, might return, and be reconciled them, upon their unity of opinion: That had been the first powerful reproach they corrupted the people with, towards his Majesty, that he intended to dissolve this Parliament, notwithstanding the act for con-

nuance thereof; and, if he had power to do that, he might likewise, by the same power, repeal all the other acts made in this Parliament; whereof some were very precious to the people: And, as his Majesty had always disclaimed any such thought, so such a proclamation as he now mentioned would confirm all the fears and jealousies, which had been infused into them; and would trouble many of his own true subjects.

That, for the invalidity of the act from the beginning, he was, in his own opinion, inclined to hope, that it might be originally void, for the reasons and grounds his Majesty had mentioned; and that the Parliament itself, if this rebellion was suppressed, might be of the same judgment, and declare it accordingly, which would enable him quickly to dissolve it: But, till then, he thought all the Judges together, even those who were in his own quarters, and of unquestionable affection to his Majesty, would not declare any such invalidity; and, much less, that any private man, how learned soever, would avow that judgment; in which his Majesty might easily satisfy himself, having so many Judges, and many other excellent men of the robe then at Oxford. As to their having dissolved themselves, or forfeited their right of sitting there, by their treason and rebellion, he said he could less understand it than the other argument of invalidity; for that the treason and rebellion could only concern, and be penal to, the persons who committed them; it was possible many might sit there, he was sure many had a right to sit there, who had always opposed every illegal, and every rebellious act; and therefore the faults of the others could never forfeit any right of theirs, who had committed no fault: And, upon the whole matter, concluded as he had begun, that his Majesty would very thoroughly consult it, before he did so much as incline in his own wishes.

His Majesty said, he had spoken more reason against it, than he thought could have been offered: However, he bade him confer with his Attorney-general, who, he believed, was of another opinion. Hereupon the Chancellor went immediately to the Attorney's lodging; but, after a long conference together, and many circumlocutions, (which was his natural way of discourse) and asking questions, Why not this? and why not that? without expressing his own opinion, nothing was concluded upon. In the end, when the Chancellor had wearied himself with the debate, which lasted some days, he besought his Majesty, who wondered at the delay, that he would oblige the Attorney (since he could not) to put his own concep-

tions in writing; and then, having also the proclamation the Chancellor had prepared in his hands, he would easily conclude which should stand, otherwise there would never be any conclusion. About two days after, the Chancellor coming into the garden where the King was walking, his Majesty told him, in some disorder, that he had at last, not without a very positive command, obliged the Attorney to bring him such a draught in writing as was agreeable to his own sense; but that it was expressed in such manner, that he no more understood what the meaning of it was, than if it were in Welch, which was the language of the Attorney's country: And, indeed, it deserved wonder, being so rough, perplexed, and insignificant, that no man could judge by, or out of it, what the writer proposed to himself; and it also made so great an impression upon the King, that he never after had any esteem of him. In short, the affair at last was determined by the Council's agreeing to that draught of the proclamation the Chancellor had provided; and the Attorney seemed to be satisfied, and was content to have it believed that it had been consulted with him, though he never forgave the Chancellor for exposing him in that manner; by which he found he had lost much ground.

After the treaty of Uxbridge, most of the Commissioners had given so good a testimony of the Chancellor's diligence and industry, that the King, shortly after his return, very graciously took notice of it to him, and particularly of his affection to the church, for which he deemed him as one of the few, who in that point were to be relied upon. At that time, having resolved to separate the Prince, his son, from himself, by sending him into the west, the Chancellor had a great desire to excuse himself from attending upon the Prince in that journey, and represented to the King, that his office made it more proper for him to be near his Majesty's person; but the King told him positively, and with some warmth, that, if he would not go, he would not send his son; whereupon he submitted to whatever his Majesty should judge proper for his service.

The Chancellor, speaking one day with the Duke of Richmond, who was exceedingly kind to him, of the ill state of the King's affairs, and of the Prince's journey into the west, the Duke asked him, whether he was well resolved to carry the Prince into France, when he should be required. He answered, that no such thing had been mentioned to him, nor could he ever be made instrumental in it, but in the case of preventing his falling into the hands of the Parliament, and even, in such case, he should prefer many places be-

fore France. The Duke wished he might stay till then, implying, that he doubted there was a design at that time formed to such purpose; though the Lord Digby, who had all familiarity and confidence with the Chancellor, shortly after gave him occasion to apprehend, that there might even then be some such intention. However, the King himself never gave him the least intimation of it, though he had many private conferences with him, upon all that occurred to him, in regard to what the Prince should do in the west, and all the melancholy contingencies which might fall out in his own fortune; and this made the Chancellor afterwards believe, that Lord Digby's discourse proceeded rather from some communication of counsels with the Queen, than any directions from the King; who, in effect, had no thoughts of the Prince's leaving the kingdom, till after the battle of Naseby, and when Fairfax had marched with his army into the west: Then it was that he began to despair of being able to raise another army; and even then, when he signified his pleasure for the Prince's removal, he left the time, and manner, and place, to them who were especially trusted by him about the Prince; by the whole management of which affair, and the happy and secure transportation of the Prince, in the just and proper season, his Majesty received infinite satisfaction, and all the kingdom was right glad that it was done.

The last conference his Majesty had with the Chancellor, was the very day the Prince began his journey towards the west, after he had received his blessing; and this was the last time the Chancellor ever saw that gracious and excellent King, who, at parting, embraced him, and gave him his hand to kiss. Some time after the Prince had been in the west, it was found necessary to remove him to the island of Scilly; and he had not been there six weeks, when the report of a fleet, designed from the Parliament for Scilly, and the island thereupon not thought to be tenable, caused him to be transported to the island of Jersey, where his Highness arrived about the beginning of April 1645. Being here in a place of unquestionable safety, none of the Council were inclined that he should depart from it, till the condition his Majesty was in, and his pleasure might be known. It was then understood that his Majesty had left Oxford, and was with the Scottish army before Newark, which he had caused to be surrendered, that the army might retire; which it presently did, and the King with it, to Newcastle. The Prince was yet in his father's dominions; some places in England still holding out, as Oxford, Worcester, Pendennis, and other places; so that there

could be no inconvenience in expecting the King's pleasure, whereas the mischief might be very great, if he were removed further without the King's direction; whether his Majesty should be well or ill treated by the Scots; as the Parliament might make it a new matter of reproach against the King, that he had sent the heir apparent of the Crown out of the kingdom; which could be no otherwise excused, at least by those who attended him, than by evident and apparent necessity. These reasons appeared of so much weight to the Prince himself (who had not a natural inclination to go into France) and to all the Council, that the Lords Capel and Colepepper were desired to go to Paris, to satisfy the Queen, why the Prince had deferred yielding a present obedience to her command. But, on their return, the Lord Digby, who came with them from Paris, so warmly solicited the Prince's going to France, that the Prince, in effect, took a resolution to set out presently for Paris, contrary to the opinion of the Lords Capel and Hopton, and the Chancellor, who, excusing themselves from accompanying him, had his Highness's permission to remain in Jersey, from whence they would attend his commands, when he had any service for them.

The Prince having left Jersey, about July, in 1646, the Chancellor of the Exchequer remained there about two years after; where he presently betook himself to the continuance of the history he had begun at Scilly; and, spending most of his time at that exercise, enjoyed the greatest tranquillity of mind imaginable. Whilst the Lords Capel and Hopton staid there, they lived and kept house together in St. Hilary's the chief town of the island; from whence they wrote a joint letter to the King, professing their duty to his Majesty, with their reasons for not attending the Prince into France, it being evident enough to them, that their advice would be no longer hearkened unto, after his Highness should arrive with the Queen.

In England, men's hopes and fears were raised according to their tempers; for there was reason for both in the occurrences of every day; it being no easy matter to form a judgment which party would prevail, nor what they would do, if they did. It was not long before the Chancellor lost the company and conversation of his dear friends, the Lords Capel and Hopton; the former being importuned, by his friends, to repair to Middleburg in Zealand, till his liberty was procured for him; and the latter, upon the death of his wife, having removed to Rouen, to confer with his uncle, Sir Arthur Hopton, who had been Ambassador from the

King



King in Spain, for the good and benefit of both their fortunes. This loss of the Chancellor was in some measure compensated by a kind invitation to him, from Sir George Carteret, the Governor of the island, to live with him in the Castle Elizabeth; of which having cheerfully accepted, he built a lodging in the castle of two or three convenient rooms, and over the door set up his arms, with this inscription, 'Bene vixit, qui bene lauit.' Here he seldom spent less than ten hours in the day, between his books and papers; and it can hardly be believed how much he read and wrote there, inasmuch that he usually did compute, that, during his whole stay in Jersey, which was some months above two years, he wrote daily little less than one sheet of large paper, with his own hand.

From Hampton-court, his Majesty wrote to the Chancellor of the Exchequer with his own hand, and took notice that he was writing the 'History of the late Troubles,' for which he thanked him, saying, 'He knew no man could do it so well, and that he would not do it the worse, by the helps he would very speedily send him,' (as his Majesty shortly after did, in two manuscripts very fairly written; containing all matters of importance that had passed, from the time that the Prince of Wales went from his Majesty into the west, to the very time that his Majesty himself went from Oxford to the Scottish army; which were all the passages in the years 1645 and 1646.) He used many gracious expressions in that letter to him, chiefly on account of his fidelity, though he said he did not hold him to be infallible, as he might discern by a letter he had commanded Dr. Sheldon, then Clerk of his Closet, to write to him; in which it was expressed, that the King was very sorry he did not attend the Prince into France, as thereby he would have been able to prevent the vexation his Majesty had endured at Newcastle, by messages from Paris. The Doctor likewise sent him word, that great pains, but to no effect, had been taken at Paris to incense the King against him.

The Chancellor made haste to answer his Majesty's letter; and gave him so much satisfaction, that his Majesty said, 'He was too hard for him.' About the same time the Lord Capel came to England; and, though under security to the Parliament for his peaceable behaviour, was not restrained from seeing the King, to whom he gave a very particular account of all that had passed at Jersey, and many other things his Majesty had never been informed of before; which put it out of any person's power to make ill impressions on him towards the Chancellor.

Upon the King's refusing to give his assent to the four acts sent him from the Parliament, when he was in the Isle of Wight, they voted, 'That no more addresses should be made to the King;' and published a declaration to that effect, which contained severe charges against his Majesty. The Chancellor no sooner received a copy of it, in Jersey, than he prepared a very large and full answer to it; in which were made to appear the malice and treason of that libellous declaration, and his Majesty's innocence in all the particulars charged upon him, with such pathetic applications and insinuations as were most like to work upon the affections of the people. This answer was transmitted by Mr. Secretary Nicholas, who resided at Caen in Normandy, to a trusty hand in London, who caused it to be well printed and published, and found means to send it to the King; who sent the Chancellor thanks for it, and expressed, upon all occasions, that he was much pleased with that vindication.

The King had wrote to the Queen, that, when it should be necessary for the Prince to remove from France, the Chancellor should have notice of it, and be required to attend him. Accordingly, about the middle of May, 1648, the Queen sent to him to Jersey, commanding that he would wait upon the Prince, at Paris. Upon receiving the summons, he immediately transported himself into Normandy, and hastened to Rouen, where he found the Lord Cottington, the Earl of Bristol, and Secretary Nicholas, who had received the same commands. They were informed, that the Prince, passing by towards Calais, had put himself on board a ship bound for Holland, where they were to hear from him, and where the fleet that had declared for the King, then was. The Earl of Bristol, not chusing to venture himself in a vessel that was to sail, within two or three days, from Dieppe to Flushing, returned to his old habitation at Caen, expecting another occasion; but Lord Cottington and the Chancellor, holding themselves obliged to make what haste they could to the Prince, embarked for, and landed at Dunkirk, which they took to be the safer passage. Here they were informed, by a servant to the Prince, that his Highness was entered the river Thames with the fleet, and that he was sent by him to Marshal Rantzau, then Governor of Dunkirk, for a frigate he had offered to lend the Prince. This seemed an extraordinary good fortune to them, that they might now embark directly for the fleet, without going into Holland, which they were willing to avoid.

The Marshal received them with great civility: He was a man of a most extraordinary

nary presence and aspect, and might well be reckoned very handsome, though he had but one leg, one hand, one eye, and one ear, the other being cut off, with that side of his face; besides many cuts on the other cheek, and upon his head, with many wounds in his body: Notwithstanding all this, he stood very upright, and had a very graceful motion, a clear voice, and a charming delivery; and if he had not, according to the custom of his nation, (for he was a German) too much indulged the excess of wine, he had been one of the most excellent Captains of that age. He professed great affection to the Prince, and much commended the frigate he intended to send him, which, for its swiftness, was called the *Hare*, and outtailed, as he said, all the vessels of that coast.

The Prince being master at sea, they had no manner of apprehension from an enemy, not considering they were very near Ostend, and, in respect to the vessel they were in, liable to be made a prize by those men of war, as it fell out; being pursued and taken by six or seven frigates of that port. The Lord Cottington lost, in money and jewels, above 1000*l.* the Chancellor in money about 200*l.* and all his cloaths and linen; and Sir George Ratcliffe and Mr. Wansford, who were in the company, above 500*l.* in money and jewels. Being pillaged in this manner, they were all carried, with the frigate they had been in, prisoners to Ostend. The Magistrates, who were called the Lords of the Admiralty, came presently to them; and, being fully informed of the whole matter, and having seen the Archduke's pals, seemed very much troubled; and, setting them at liberty, promised ample satisfaction; but the captives quickly found, that the reason of all this civility, and the many questions asked concerning the particulars of their loss, were only to be the better informed, in order to demand their share from the seamen; and that these same Lords of the Admiralty were the owners of the several vessels, or had shares in them, and so were to divide the spoil, which they pretended should be restored.

After they had remained four or five days at Ostend, in fruitless expectations of being refunded what they lost, they were contented to receive 100 pistoles for discharging the debts they had contracted in the town; and this was all the recompence they ever received for that affront and the damage they had sustained, though the King's Resident De-Vic, at Brussels, prosecuted the affair with the Archduke, as long as there was any hope. The Chancellor, on this occasion, was often used to relate an observation, generally made and discoursed of at Ostend, at that time: That none of the ad-

venturers in fitting out these frigates of rapine died rich, or possessed of any valuable estate; for, as he walked one morning upon the key, with an English Officer, who was a Lieutenant in that garrison, he was desired by him to take notice of a poor old man that walked by, and was told, that he was the richest man in the town, having been the owner of above ten ships of war at one time, without any partner or sharer with him; that he had goods and merchandize in his warehouses to the amount of 100,000*l.* but, after the loss of two or three frigates, had decayed so fast, that, having begun to build another, which then lay not half-finished, he was not able to go through with it; and that he was at that time so poor, that he received the charity of those who had known him in his prosperity. This relation made so deep an impression upon the Chancellor, that afterwards, in the war between England, Holland, and France, when many thought it good husbandry to fit out such ships of war, he always dissuaded his friends from that traffic, by relating to them this story, as in truth he did believe, that all engagements of that kind were contrary to the rules of justice and a good conscience.

The Hind frigate was dispatched by the Prince to bring them from Middleburg to the fleet in the Thames; but, being driven back, when they put to sea, four different times, by violent storms, they again repaired to Middleburg, where they received order from the Prince to proceed to Holland, his Highness having resolved to carry the fleet thither. Hereupon, they made all the haste they could to the Hague, it being then about the end of August, and arrived there the day after the Prince. The next morning, the Prince appointed his Council to deliberate upon a message the Lord Lauderdale had brought from the Parliament of Scotland, earnestly pressing him to repair to their army, which had already entered England, under the command of the Duke of Hamilton.

Whilst the Prince was at the Hague, he received the shocking account of the murder of the King, his father; and, soon after the Queen wrote to him, from Paris, advising him to repair into France, as soon as possible, and desiring he would not swear any persons of his Council, till he could speak with him; but, before he received her letter, he had already sworn those of his father's Council, adding only Mr. Long, his Secretary. He was not inclined to go for France; neither was he able to reside at the Hague, an Agent from the Parliament being there at that time; so that it was necessary to think of some other retreat. Ireland was then thought most advisable, some favourable





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**WILLIAM RUSSEL Earl of BEDFORD**

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favourable accounts having been from thence received, of the transactions of the Marquis of Ormond and Lord Inchiquin, and of the arrival of Prince Rupert, at Kinsale, with the fleet.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was sent to confer with the Marquis of Montrose, in a village near the Hague, upon the state of affairs in Scotland. He was now come to Holland, to offer his service to his Majesty; and expected he would presently send him to Scotland, with some forces, to prepare the way for his Majesty to follow after.

The King having declared his resolution of going to Ireland, preparations were made accordingly; but some intervening accidents obstructed the success of the design. The Lord Cottington, wishing to avoid the fatigue of such expeditions, took that occasion to confer with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, upon the expediency of the King's sending an embassy into Spain; and proposed that himself and the Chancellor should be appointed Ambassadors to that Court, to which

he consented; and, upon his Lordship's representing the matter to the King, his Majesty soon after publicly declared his resolution of sending them Ambassadors Extraordinary into Spain.

This was no sooner known, but all, who agreed in nothing else, murmured against it. The Scots only (Montrose excepted) were glad of it, believing that, when the Chancellor was gone, their beloved Covenant would not be so irreverently mentioned, and that the King would be prevailed upon to withdraw all countenance and favour from the Marquis of Montrose; and the Marquis himself looked upon it as a deserting him, and complying with the other party. However, the Chancellor himself was exceedingly pleased with the commission, and sent for his wife and children to reside at Antwerp, whilst he continued in Spain, being there like to find some civilities, in respect to his employment.

[To be continued.]

*The HISTORY of ENGLAND (Vol. XXV, Page 88.) continued.*

*With a Head of William Russel, Earl of Bedford, finely engraved.*

After these resolves, each of which discovered their extreme distrust of the Court, they thought fit to consider the King's speech. Many severe reflections were made upon the French Ambassador, the French women, the Duke and his creatures, and, indirectly, even upon the King himself. At last, they resolved upon an address to the King, by way of answer to his speech; in which they represented:

'That this Protestant kingdom can never be safe, while there is any hopes or expectation of a Popish successor; and they beseech his Majesty, in his great wisdom, to consider whether, in case the imperial crown of this Protestant kingdom should descend to the Duke of York, the opposition, which may possibly be made to his possessing it, may not only endanger the further descent in the royal line, but even monarchy itself? They therefore became humble petitioners to his sacred Majesty, that, in tender commiseration of his poor Protestant people, his Majesty would be graciously pleased to depart from the reservation in the said speech; and when a bill shall be tendered to his Majesty, in a parliamentary way, 'To disable the Duke of York from inheriting the crown,' his Majesty will give his assent thereunto; as also to another act, whereby his Protestant subjects may be enabled 'to associate themselves for the defence of his Majesty's person, the Protestant religion, and the security of his kingdom.'—And,

as some farther means for the preservation both of their religion and property, they are humble suitors to his Majesty, that, from henceforth, such persons only may be Judges, as are men of ability, integrity, and known affection to the Protestant religion; and that they may hold both their offices and salaries, 'Quam diu se bene gesserint:' That no one may bear the office of a Lord-lieutenant, but who is a person of integrity and known affection to the Protestant religion: That Deputy-lieutenants, and Justices of the peace, may be also so qualified, and men of ability, or estates and interest in their country: That none may be employed as military Officers, but men of known experience, courage, and affection to the Protestant religion. And, these their humble requests being obtained, they shall, on their part, be ready to assist his Majesty for the preservation of Tangier, and for putting his Majesty's fleet into such a condition, as it may preserve his Majesty's sovereignty of the seas, and be for the defence of the nation.' The King gave no answer to this address till about a fortnight after.

While the King and the Parliament were united, it was the interest of the Papists to promote a toleration of the Nonconformists, that they themselves might enjoy the benefit under that general denomination. But, since the King and Parliament were at variance, the persecution fell upon the Papists alone, who were accused of intending to introduce

their religion by force; wherefore it was their interest to incense the Church of England against the Presbyterians, and thereby cause a division. It cannot be denied, that many of the Bishops and clergy fell into this snare, and were pleased to see the Court, which always favoured the Papists, inclined to persecute the Presbyterians. Encouraged by the Court, the most zealous of the Episcopal way failed not to discover their hatred of the Presbyterians; so that, at the very time the Papists were accused by the Parliament, as the authors of all the mischiefs of the kingdom, the Presbyterians were attacked, as if it was intended to throw the blame upon them. By this the clergy of the Church of England were censured for appearing to favour the designs of the Papists. Besides, it is certain that, during the contests between the King and the Parliament, the clergy in general were attached to the Court, and the interests of the Duke of York. This was sufficient to revive the complaints of the Presbyterians against the Church of England, and to charge her with being Popishly inclined. Moreover, in the disposition of the Court in favour of the Papists, ever since the beginning of this reign, or at least since the Earl of Clarendon's disgrace, it may easily be imagined, that care had been taken to introduce among the clergy men of a doubtful religion, and from whom the Court had nothing to fear.

Upon all these accounts, the Commons thought it highly seasonable, at this juncture, to screen the Presbyterians from persecution. They found themselves moreover concerned in that, for the reason before intimated; there were many Presbyterians in the House, who, to qualify themselves for their election, had taken the oaths, and received the Sacrament in the Church of England, but who were not for that the less Presbyterians. So, the 21st of December, a bill was read the first time, 'for uniting the King's Protestant subjects. Whilst the rigid Episcopalians prevailed in the second Parliament of this reign, they had carefully avoided to distinguish the Protestant Nonconformists from the others, because it was advantageous to them to make them but one body under the same name; but this Parliament, which had other views, neglected not to make so natural a distinction. This bill, which perhaps was too indulgent to the Presbyterians, meeting with strong opposition in the House, was relinquished for one less advantageous, which exempted the Protestant Dissenters from the penalty imposed on the Papists by the act of the 35th of Elizabeth. This bill passed both Houses; but

was secretly conveyed away, when it was to be offered to the King for his assent.

The Commons concluded the year with this vote: 'That no Member of the House should accept of any office, or place of profit from the Crown, without leave of the House; nor any promise of any such office or place of profit, during such time as he should continue a Member of the House.'

The King found himself very much at a loss what answer to return to the Commons address. His Council was divided: Some advised him to return no answer, and to use this pretence, that, as he had addressed his speech to both Houses, he could not consider the particular address of one House as an answer to his speech. Others were of opinion, that the King should return a positive answer, because they little cared to keep any measures with the Parliament; but, on the contrary (knowing their management of the King's affairs would never be forgiven by the Commons) they were indirectly doing all they could to engage him to dissolve the Parliament, and call no more for the future. Of this opinion were the four principal directors of the King's affairs, namely, Sunderland, Halifax, Mr. Hyde, and Mr. Godolphin. When it is considered, that, from the beginning of this reign, or at least from the Earl of Clarendon's disgrace, there were not only men of these principles always in the Council, but that also they were generally the chief Ministers, it can hardly be doubted, that the King himself was likewise of the same principles, though there should be no other proof; it is therefore certain, that the fears of the Commons were not groundless. It must be farther remarked, that, though the Council was divided concerning the manner of answering the Commons address, they were agreed as to the thing itself; not one Privy-counsellor being of opinion, that the King should not consent to the exclusion of the Duke of York.

Though the King, at first, seemed to approve of the former of these two opinions, he suffered himself to be influenced by the latter, namely, to return a positive answer to the Commons; which he did in the following manner:

'His Majesty received the address of this House, with all the disposition they could wish to comply with their reasonable desires; but, upon perusing it, he is sorry to see their thoughts so wholly fixed upon the bill of exclusion, as to determine, that all other remedies for the suppressing of Popery will be ineffectual: His Majesty is confirmed in his opinion against that bill, by the judgment of the House of Lords, who rejected it; he therefore



therefore thinks there remains nothing more for him to say, in answer to the address of this House, but to recommend to them the consideration of all other means for the preservation of the Protestant religion; in which they have no reason to doubt of his concurrence, whenever they shall be presented to him in a parliamentary way: And that they would consider the present state of the kingdom, as well as the condition of Christendom, in such a manner as may enable him to preserve Tangier, and secure his alliances abroad, and the peace and settlement at home.

This answer was not read in the House till three days after, because the Commons were employed in drawing up an impeachment against Chief Justice Scroggs, who was accused of endeavouring to stifle the belief of the plot, discouraging the King's evidences, dismissing the Grand Jury that should have presented the Duke of York, and of unjustly prosecuting several writers and publishers of pamphlets. In this interval, the Lords sent to the Commons the following vote; 'That they declared, and were fully satisfied, that there now was, and for divers years past had been, a horrid and treasonable plot, continued and carried on by the Irish Papists, for massacring the English, and subverting the Protestant religion, and the ancient established government of that kingdom.' The Commons readily concurred to this vote, and added, 'That the Duke of York's being a Papist, and the expectation of his coming to the crown, had given the greatest countenance and encouragement thereto, as well as to the horrid Popish plot in the kingdom of England.'

When the King's answer was read in the House of Commons, it raised great heats and complaints against the Lords, for throwing out the bill of exclusion, in complaint to the King, or because they were awed by his presence. At last, after great debates, they came to these three resolutions:

1. That it is the opinion of this House, that there is no security nor safety for the Protestant religion, the King's life, or government of this nation, without passing a bill for disabling James Duke of York to inherit the imperial crown of this realm, and the dominions and territories thereunto belonging: And to rely upon any other means and remedies, without such a bill, is not only insufficient, but dangerous.

2. That, his Majesty, in his last message, having assured this House of his readiness to concur in all other means for the preservation of the Protestant religion, this House doth declare, that, until a bill be

likewise passed for excluding the Duke of York, this House cannot give any supply to his Majesty, without danger to his Majesty's person, extreme hazard of the Protestant religion, and unfaithfulness to those by whom the House is intrusted.

3. That all persons who advised his Majesty, in his last message to this House, to insist upon an opinion against the bill for excluding the Duke of York, have given pernicious counsel to his Majesty, and are promoters of Popery, and enemies to the King and kingdom.

In pursuance of this last vote, the House came to a resolution of presenting to the King an address, to remove from his person and Councils George Earl of Halifax; Laurence Hyde, Esq; Henry Somerset, Marquis of Worcester; Henry Hyde, Earl of Clarendon; and Lewis Duras, Earl of Feverham. Moreover, they voted, That whosoever should hereafter lend, or cause to be lent, by way of advance, any money upon the branches of the King's revenue arising by custom, excise, or hearth-money, should be judged a hinderer of the sitting of Parliaments, and be responsible for the same in Parliament.—And that whosoever should accept or buy any tally, or anticipation, upon any part of the King's revenue, should be adjudged as before.

The House of Commons could hardly carry things any further, and seemed to intend to engage the King in some violent action, which might give an advantage against him. Thus had the Parliament of 1640 behaved to Charles I. But Charles II. had one advantage wanted by his father, which was, that he had not, like him, deprived himself of the power to prorogue or dissolve the Parliament; and so could, whenever he pleased, put an end to the mortifications which were given him. It is true, in such a case, he must have contented himself with his ordinary revenue, which, to a Prince so prodigal as he, was not easy. It was this which made his enemies hope he would come at last to their terms, and consent to the exclusion-bill. Indeed, if father Orleans may be credited, the Duchess of Portsmouth threw herself at his feet, and prayed him not to ruin himself for the sake of his brother. Fagel, Pensionary of Holland, sent Mr. Sidney, the King's Envoy at the Hague, a memorial, representing, that the King could not support the Duke of York, without relinquishing the interests of all Europe.

But this argument made no great impression on the King's mind; on the contrary, these difficulties served only to provoke him the more, so that he resolved to prorogue the Parliament.

Parliament. The Commons, having private notice of this, assembled more early than usual, and, before the King came to the House of Lords, the 30th of January, had time to pass the following votes:

1. That whosoever advised his Majesty to prorogue the Parliament, to any other purpose, than in order to passing a bill for the exclusion of James Duke of York, is a betrayer of the King, the Protestant religion, and of the kingdom of England; a promoter of the French interest, and a pensioner of France.

2. That it is the opinion of this House, That the acts of Parliament, made in the reigns of Queen Elizabeth and King James against Popish Recusants, ought not to be extended against Protestant Dissenters.

3. That it is the opinion of this House, That the prosecution of Protestant Dissenters, upon the penal laws, is at this time grievous to the subject, a weakening to the Protestant interest, an encouragement to Popery, and dangerous to the peace of the kingdom.

These votes were scarce passed, when the King came to the House of Peers, and, sending for the Commons, gave the royal assent to two or three acts of little importance; and then the Chancellor, by his order, prorogued the Parliament to the 20th of January.

Three days after, the Lord-mayor and Common-council of London presented to the King an address, for the sitting of the Parliament on the day appointed, that they might effect the great affairs before them. This address served only to exasperate the King further; wherefore, by a proclamation, the 18th of January, he dissolved the Parliament. At the same time, he summoned another to meet at Oxford the 21st of March, being offended with the city of London.

During these contests, the Ministers and Privy-counsellors were not a little embarrassed. They saw the House of Commons so attached to the exclusion-bill, that nothing else could satisfy them: On the other hand, they knew by experience, that, on other important occasions, the King had not shewn that firmness which his Ministers could have wished; but had abandoned them, and come into the measures of the Parliament. This made them fear the same thing might happen on the present occasion; and therefore Robert Spencer, Earl of Sunderland, Secretary of State, went off the first, and, contrary to the King's express order, voted for the exclusion-bill in the House of Lords. The Earls of Essex and Salisbury, Privy-counsellors, did the same;

and Sir William Temple sufficiently testifies his fear of being exposed to the House of Commons. This conduct of some of the Privy-counsellors gave the Country party hopes, that the King would at last comply, if he was warmly pressed.

But that party was disappointed in their expectations; for, though the King had discovered no great firmness in all his difficulties, yet in the affair of his brother he was ever immovable. Immediately after the dissolution of the Parliament, he removed the Earl of Sunderland from being Secretary, and gave the place to the Earl of Conway. He likewise struck out of the Council-book the names of the Earls of Essex, Salisbury, Sunderland, and Sir William Temple; and, in their room, put men whose principles were more agreeable to his own. He likewise made some alteration among the Judges. In a word, by the men whom he advanced, he sufficiently discovered his intention to support the Duke of York, his brother, let what would be the consequence.

On the other hand, the contrary party to the Court were not idle. The Magistracy and Common-council of London, being of that party, hastened the elections of Members to serve in the ensuing Parliament, and, on the 4th of February, rechose their old Members. The election was no sooner over, than the new Representatives were presented with a paper, in the name of the Citizens of London, then assembled in Common-hall, containing 'a return of their most hearty thanks for their faithful and unwearied endeavours, in the two last Parliaments, to search into and discover the depth of the Popish plot; to preserve his Majesty's Royal person, the Protestant religion, and the well-established government of this realm; to secure the meeting and sitting of frequent Parliaments; to assert their undoubted rights of petitioning, and to punish such as have betrayed those rights; to promote the long wished-for union of his Majesty's Protestant subjects; to repeal the thirty-fifth of Elizabeth, and the corporation-act; and more especially for their assiduous endeavours in promoting the bill of exclusion of James Duke of York.' In fine, they concluded, 'That, being confidently assured, that they, the said Members for the city, will never consent to the granting any money supply, till they have effectually secured them against Popery and arbitrary power, they resolved, by God's assistance, to stand by their said Members with their lives and fortunes.' The example of London was followed by most places in the kingdom; and not only the old Members were re-elected,



re-elected, but papers of addresses, like that of London, were presented to them: So, when the elections were over, the King, with grief, saw he was going to meet the same Parliament he had dissolved.

Mean while, the King's precaution to call his new Parliament, at Oxford gave great uneasiness to the Country party. They were desirous that the Parliament should sit at Westminster, where they were sure of the assistance of the Londoners, in case of need. And who knows, whether some did not pro-

pose to use, for passing the exclusion-bill in the House of Lords, the same means formerly used to extort from the Peers their consent to the bill of attainder against the Earl of Strafford? Be this as it will, they resolved to use their utmost endeavours to have the place altered, and the Parliament removed to Westminster. For this purpose, the Earl of Essex, attended by fifteen Lords, delivered a petition to the King, introducing it with the following speech:

[To be continued.]

*The BRITISH Muse, containing original POEMS, SONGS, &c.*

**THE FRENCH INVADERS, A New Song.**

Tis ru—mour'd the French will soon vi—sit our coast, And

pour on this isle an in—vin—ci—ble host; We're pre—par'd

and will sing, how'er proud—ly they boast, O! the bold blades of old

Eng—land, And O! old Eng—land's bold blades.

Where wisdom, and valour, and honesty join,  
And no knavish arts their exertions confine;  
When we'd up to action, how greatly they  
O! the bold blades, &c.

When just George bid Amherst and Boscawen arm,  
To Louisbourg fly, and with cannon alarm,  
Down, down fell it's walls by their loud music's  
charm.

O! the bold blades, &c.

When Keppel, Marth, Sayer, flap'd to Afric their way,  
Senegal and Goree yielded soon to our sway:  
And hence the French slave-trade is made British prey.

O! the bold blades, &c.

'Mid the rich sugar islands what spirit we've shown;  
There, Barrington, Moore, are our thunders well known;

By your valiant swords Guardaloupe is our own.

O! the bold blades, &c.

Behold Wolfe and Townshend, in glory's bright way,  
Towards Quebec marching in dreadful array;

Ye fates, victory give, as on Blenheim's great day.  
O! the bold blades, &c.

Among our naval sons, who to honours aspire;  
See Saunders, and Holmes, and Durell dart their fire.  
Full oft have their broadsides bid Frenchmen retire.

O! the bold blades, &c.

St. Malo, and Cherbourg, and Havre proclaim,  
The ardours heroic which Britons inflame;  
The marks, left behind them, eternise their name  
O! the bold blades, &c.

Reflect (my good Britons) on Dettingen's field,  
When George, with dire slaughter, made French  
squadrons yield;  
In return (ye militia) our brave Monarch shield.  
O! the bold blades, &c.

Call up Third Edward's shade, bid Fifth Henry  
appear;  
Survey but their looks, you'll be strangers to fear.  
Those Kings conquer'd France: Shall the French  
triumph here?  
No, no, my bold blades, &c.

Rise gallant Prince Edward! the God of the main  
Invites thee to share in his war'ry reign;  
Then grasp Britain's flag, and its honour maintain.  
O! the bold blades, &c.

### A New COUNTRY DANCE. ALL HANDS HIGH.



Whole figure down and up again  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; foot across without turning  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; cast off and turn  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

N. B. Beat three times at the middle and end of each strain.

#### Tristesse de l'Automne.

**T**OUS ces lieux pour six mois seront mélancoliques

De n'avoir du soleil que des regards obliques.  
Adieu, beaux promenoirs; je ne puis plus sortir.  
Dans l'enclos des murailles il faut se divertir.  
Aussi bien de ses fleurs la terre est dépouillée,  
Quel plaisir de fouler l'herbe toujours mouillée?  
Je ne voy qu'à regret les arbres moins feuillus.  
Les vents leur font la guerre, & ne les flattent plus.

Je ne voy qu'à regret ces couleurs différentes  
Dont l'automne sans art peint les feuilles mourantes.

Leur beau verd si riant tout à coup s'est changé  
En jaune, en amarante, en rouge, en orangé.  
Déjà de leurs rameaux la plupart fenduës  
Souffrent un triste sort sur la terre étenduës,  
Où viles, sans repos, elles seivent d'ebas  
Aux cruels aquilons qui les mirent à bas.

ODE, occasioned by the late glorious Success  
of his Majesty's Arms against the French.

**W**HILST tuneful bards prepare to sing  
The warlike acts of Prussia's King  
In lofty sounding lays;  
My muse proclaims the Lord of Hosts,  
The mighty God of battles boasts,  
And glories in his praise.

'Tis he, Jehovah is his name,  
(Let all the earth adore the same)  
Who makes fell discord cease;  
When Princes about empire jar,  
And thin the globe with wasting war,  
He awes them into peace.

High-thron'd in peerless Majesty,  
Above the convex of the sky,  
He rules o'er heav'n and earth:

His

His sov'reign power extends through all,  
He bids old states or kingdoms fall,  
And gives to new ones birth:

He, when the dreadful thunder rolls,  
And brandish'd lightnings split the poles,  
Restrains their power to kill:  
He bids the warring winds arise,  
And toss the billows to the skies,  
Again he bids—Be still.

Since he first, at creation's birth,  
Gave man dominion o'er the earth  
By his Almighty word,  
The savage tyrants homage yield,  
Throughout the forest and the field,  
To man confess'd their Lord.

He gives to laws their binding force,  
Preserving justice in its course;  
Order requires it so—:  
He, for the welfare of mankind,  
Both seats dominion in the mind,  
And seats subjection too.

When Gallia's haughty Monarch late,  
Pining at Britain's happy state,  
Ufurp'd great George's right,  
Harass'd his subjects with alarms;  
Ev'n bid defiance to his arms,  
And urg'd him to the fight;

Among the Sovereign, yet serene,  
With fervent heart, and suppliant mien,  
Appeal'd to Heav'n in prayer;  
Heav'n heard the Sov'reign with applause,  
Approv'd the justice of his cause,  
And bid for war prepare.

Instant his fleets and armies move,  
(Each gen'rous Briton fir'd with love  
Of justice, and of fame).  
His banners wave, his thunders roar,  
And propagate from shore to shore  
The terror of his name.

The claims of each contending side,  
In streams of blood, severely try'd  
By the decisive sword;  
Th' indignant Monarch quits the field,  
Maugre his pride, compell'd to yield  
To George, superior Lord!

Britons, to virtue's cause attend,  
And, like your Prince, make Heav'n your friend,  
Then fear no foul defeat:  
In God alone repose your trust,  
Learn to be valiant, wise, and just,  
You will, and must be great:

And Thou, who mak'st the just thy care,  
Regard thy meanest servant's prayer:  
O'er-shadow with thy wing,  
And save, oh! save from direful harms,  
From civil broils, and hostile arms,  
My Country, and my King.

J. T.

## ON INNOCENCE.

THE man, whose life is innocent and plain,  
Free from all vice, and free from every stain;  
Of just report, untouch'd by dread or shame;  
Fears not, tho' men his noble acts defame:  
He's like a rock, which in itself confides,  
And stands 'gainst all the rage of storms and tides:  
Strong in his virtue, fears no mortal arm;  
For gracious Heav'n protects the good from harm.

No dire ambition broods within his heart,  
No envy stings him with its deadly smart;  
No av'rice, no desire of curied ore,  
Torments his soul, or makes him wish for more;  
No sense of wilful crimes distracts his breast,  
No stings of conscience tear away his rest.  
Faithful and true, unalterably just,  
True to his King, his Country, and his Trust,  
No might can shake, no proffer'd gold controul  
The noble purpose of his manlike soul:  
His faith's untainted, and unbroke his trust;  
His morals free from vice, his dealings just.  
Let perjurd traitors, for their country sold,  
Pile up their wretched heaps of burnish'd gold;  
Wretched indeed; for conscience always finds  
New torments and fresh stings for guilty minds:  
But Virtue lays the troubled soul to rest,  
And, with fair Peace attended, makes us blest.

Patonius.

## AN EPIGRAM: On a Great General.

NAY—blame not the Gen'ral—'twill give  
much offence;  
Believe me, he'll make a most charming defence.  
Pshaw!—A good defence is not the thing that  
we lack;  
He had better have made an indiff'rent attack.

Oxford, Sept. 15.

## AN EPIGRAM, Greek and English.

ΜΥΝ Ασκληπιάδης ὁ Φιλαργυρος εὐδὲν ἐν οἴκῳ  
καὶ τὶς ποιεῖ, φασὶν, φιλάδελφον παρ' ἐμοῖ;  
Ἦδὺ δ' ὁ μὲν γίλασας, μετὰ φίλῃ, φασὶ, φοβηθῆς;  
Οὐχὶ τροφῆς παρὰ σοὶ χερῆζομαι, ἀλλὰ μοῖτης.

A miser 'spy'd a mouse about his house;  
What do you here, says he, my pretty mouse?  
Smiling, replies the mouse, 'You need not sweat,  
'I come for lodging, friend, and not for meat.'

## A NEW SONG,

Occasioned by the late Victory obtained over the  
French Army, by the brave and intrepid Prince  
Ferdinand of Brunswick.

COME fill ev'ry glass,  
A health round shall pass,  
(A brimmer each Briton shall have:—  
Come, let us be jolly,  
Drive hence melancholy)  
Long life to the Great and the Brave.

2. Let

2.  
Let the shrill trumpet sound,  
Let the toast still go round,  
To mirth and delight give the day;  
Let the heart-stirring drum  
With true subjects come,  
And music for Ferdinand play.

3.  
Tho' opposed by numbers  
They still acted wonders,  
And fill'd the French army with fear;  
Let Fame spread her wing,  
And each Briton sing  
The downfall of meagre Monsieur.

4.  
When the armies both met,  
Contending to beat,  
They their showers of bullets let fly;  
Thus the onset begun,  
While each pants in his turn  
To conquer, to vanquish, or die.

5.  
The sword from the side  
With crimson is dy'd,  
And havoc is follow'd by death!  
The war-loving steed  
With the hero does bleed,  
And, foaming, surrenders his breath.

6.  
Lo! the foot and the horse  
Of the French ranks dispersed!—  
Around 'em a multitude slain;  
Confusion appears—  
With wonder and fears  
They surrender themselves on the plain.

#### CHORUS.

Come fill ev'ry glass,  
A health round shall pass,  
(A brimmer each Briton shall have:—  
Come, let us be jolly,  
Drive hence melancholy)  
Long life to the Great and the Brave.

W. G.

#### An ÆNIGMA.

O'ER the wide world extends my boundless  
sway,  
Kings, peasants, all at my command obey;

#### REFERENCES to the annexed PLATE.

- A, Petershagen, where Prince Ferdinand was incamped.  
B, Stonehausen, a farm, where General Wangenheim was left with 20,000 men to intrench himself.  
C, Hustemberge, a village.  
D, March of Prince Ferdinand's army to  
E, Hille.  
F, The camp before the battle.  
G, Hemmern, a village.  
H, A morass.  
I, The marching up into the field of battle in eight columns. On the right,

More vict'ries than great Fred'ric I obtain,  
And yet, with conqu'ring arms, the field maintain  
Some court me, and for help on me rely,  
While others, trembling, strive from me to fly  
On both alike I in their turn attend,  
Shunn'd as a foe, or courted as a friend.

Petronius.

#### Dialogue entre Louis Quinze et l'Echo.

Par un des 243 Officiers, prisonniers a la bataille de Tonhausen le 1me d'Août.

REPOND moi, cher Echo, c'est Louis qui te parle ?

Dis-moi dans quel état est reduite ma finance ?

Quel Demon aujourd'hui me declare la guerre ?

Où sont donc mes flottes a la vaincre destinées ?

Quel est le sort de mes vastes colonies ?

Quel sera leur dernier échec ?

Où sont tous nos vaisseaux qui couvroient l'Océan ?

Qu'a-t-on fait de tant de brave Mariniers ;

Quels sont les exploits du Maréchal de Contades ?

Mon armée sous lui, qu'est-elle devenuë ?

Qui a pu frapper ce coup étonnant ?

Ne dois-je pas tenter l'effet d'une descente ?

Quel sera le succès de cette belle équipée ?

Que deviendrai-je dans ce tems critique ?

Où est donc mon Conseil, jadis si avisé ?

Que fait mon Parlement, dans ces tristes circonstances ?

Où dois-je l'envoyer, s'il me cherche noise ?

Comment, calmer, enfin, l'ennui qui me possède ?

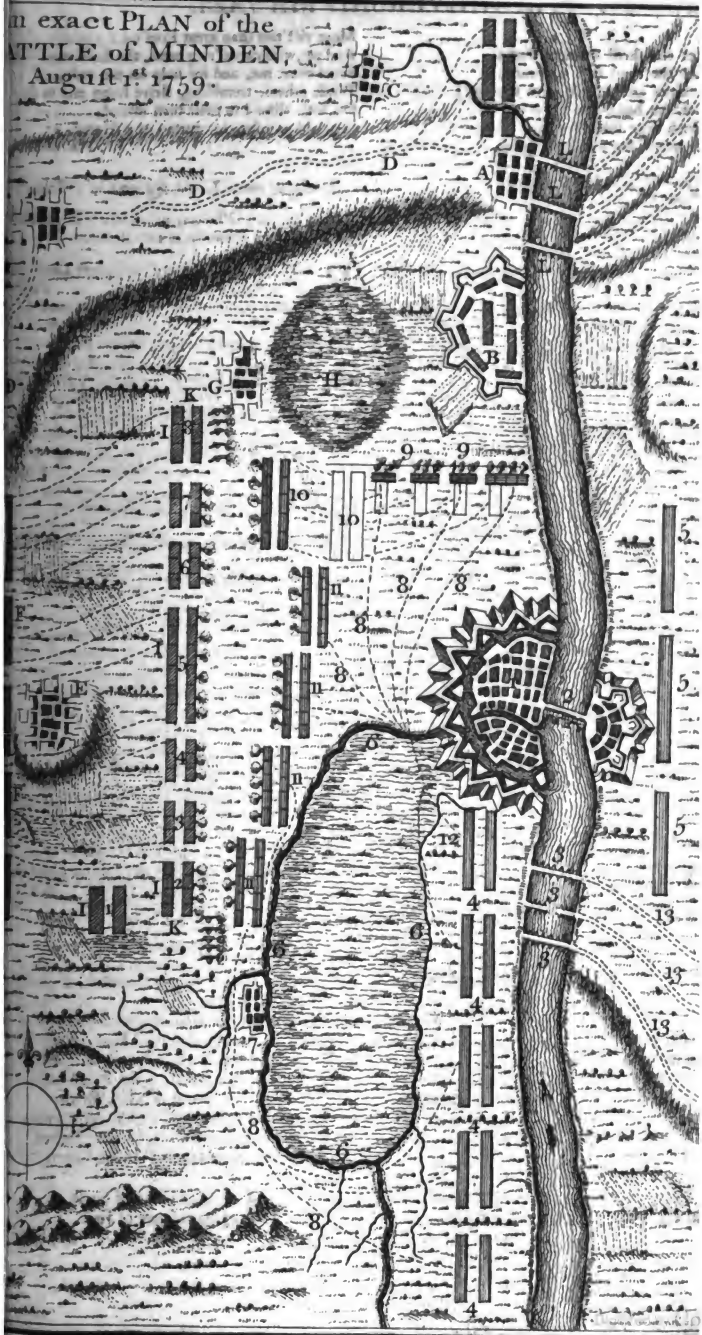
1. Cavalry under the command of Lord George Sackville.
2. One brigade of artillery, of 80 pieces of cannon, commanded by Major Haafte.
3. Under the Gen. in chief, Baron de Spoerke.
4. Under the command of the P. of Hesse.
5. Under the command of Col. Braun.
6. Under the command of Gen. Wutgenau.
7. Under the command of Gen. d'Imhoff.
8. Under the command of Duke George of Holstein.

Total { 43 squadrons of horse.  
27 battalions of foot.

K, First



an exact PLAN of the  
BATTLE of MINDEN,  
August 1<sup>st</sup> 1759.







K, First and second line of battle.

L, Bridges of the allied army over the river Wefer.

1. The city of Minden.

2. The bridge of stone.

3. Three bridges of boats of the French army, one broke down, in which they lost a great many men, &c.

4. Marshal Contades's camp.

5. The Duke De Broglio's camp.

6. The rivulet Werra, with its forming a morafs.

7. The village Hale, where they had a

battery of 12 pieces of battering cannon.

8. The marching up into the field of battle in nine columns.

9. The right wing, under the command of the Duke De Broglio, attacking General Wangenheim's fortified camp in vain, for three hours,

10. Was obliged to turn and face the allied left wing.

11. The first and second line of battle of the French army.

12. Their retreat into their old camp.

13. Their flight in the night.

*An ACCOUNT, from the London Gazette, of the Defeat of the French near NIAGARA, and the Reduction of that Fort, TICONDERAGO, and CROWN-POINT.*

Copy of a letter from James De Lancey, Esq; Lieutenant-governor of New York, to Mr. Secretary Pitt.

SIR, New York, Aug. 5, 1759.

AS I would not slip an opportunity of conveying agreeable news, I take this by a merchant-ship, ready to sail for Bristol, with pleasure to congratulate you on the success of his Majesty's arms, in defeating the French army, coming to the relief of Niagara, which brought on the early surrender of the fort, whereby the most important pass in all the Indian countries is brought under his Majesty's subjection.

The army defeated was made up by troops drawn from Venango, Beeve-river, and Presq' Isle, so that those parts must in a manner lie open to Brigadier-General Stanwix; and therefore I cannot doubt of his success.

I received the account yesterday afternoon by express; for the particulars I refer to the inclosed relation sent me by Lieutenant Coventry, Assistant Deputy Quarter-master General at Albany, which contains the substance of the intelligence I have received.

Copy of Lieutenant Coventry's Letter to Lieutenant-governor De Lancey.

SIR. Albany, Aug. 2, 1759.

I have this moment received the agreeable news of Niagara's surrendering to our army on the 25th ult. Six hundred and seven prisoners are on their way from Niagara for this place. Lieutenant Moncrieff brought the dispatches, and sets out to-morrow morning for Ticonderago. If Colonel Amherst be not failed, let him have the inclosed.

Copy of the Account of the Defeat of the French near Niagara, and Reduction of the Fort, inclosed in Lieutenant Coventry's Letter.

This day Lieutenant Moncrieff, Aid de Camp to the late General Prideaux, arrived here from Niagara, which he left the 26th

instant in his way to General Amherst. From the said gentleman we have the following particulars; viz. That after the melancholy accident on the 20th [Brigadier-general Prideaux being killed by the bursting of a colhorn] the command of the army devolving on Sir William Johnson, he continued to pursue the late General's vigorous measures, and erected his third battery within 100 yards of the flag bastion. Having intelligence from his Indians of a large party on their march from the falls, to relieve the fort, Sir William made a disposition to prevent them. The 23d, in the evening, he ordered the light infantry, and picquets of the line, to lie near the road on our left, leading from the falls to the fort. These he reinforced, in the morning of the 24th, with the grenadiers, and part of the 46th regiment, all under the command of Lieutenant-colonel Massey. Lieutenant-colonel Farquhar, with the 44th battalion, was ordered to the tail of the trenches, to support the guard of the trenches commanded by Major Beckwith. About 8 in the morning, our Indians, advanced to speak to the French Indians; which the enemy declined. The action began soon after, with the scream, as usual, from the enemy; but our troops were so well disposed to receive them in front, and our Indians on their flanks, that, in less than an hour's time, the whole army was ruined. The number of the slain was not ascertained, as the pursuits continued for 5 miles. 17 Officers were made prisoners, among whom are M. D'Aubry chief in command, wounded; M. De Lignery, second in command, and wounded; also M. Marin, leader of the Indians; M. de Villie, Repentini, Martini, Basone, all Captains; and several others. After this defeat, which was in sight of the garrison, Sir William sent Major Harvey into the fort, with a list of the Officers taken, recommending it to the commanding Officer to surrender, before more blood was shed, and while he had it in his

his power to restrain the Indians. The commanding Officer, to be certain of such a defeat, sent an Officer of his to see the prisoners; they were shewn to him; and, in short, the capitulation was finished about 10 at night of the 24th, by which the garrison surrendered with the honours of war; which Lieut. Moncrieff saw embarked the morning he came away, to the number of 607 private men, exclusive of the Officers and their Ladies, and those taken in the action. We expect them here to-morrow on their way to New York.

Niagara, July 25, 1759.

List of Ordnance and Stores at Niagara at the Time of its Surrendering to the English, viz.

Iron Ordnance, —	{	14 Pounds, —	2
		12 ———	19
		11 ———	1
		8 ———	7
		6 ———	7
		4 ———	2
Travelling Carriages,	{	2 ———	5
		14 Pounds, —	2
		12 ———	12
		8 ———	8
Garrison Carriages,	{	6 ———	5
		12 Pounds, —	2
		8 ———	4
		6 ———	3
Ladders with Staves,	{	4 ———	2
		14 Pounds, —	3
		12 ———	12
		8 ———	9
Spunges with rammer Heads,	{	6 ———	7
		4 ———	2
		12 Pounds, —	16
		8 ———	9
Wadhooks with Staves,	{	6 ———	10
		4 ———	4
		12 Pounds, —	12
		8 ———	6
Grudox Defuse,	{	6 ———	7
		4 ———	3
		12 Pounds, —	150
		8 ———	200
Round Shot loose,	{	6 ———	2600
		4 ———	100
Cohorn Mortars on beds,	{	— ———	2
		Hand Granadoes,	500
Intrenching Tools,	{	Axes large —	100
		Handbills, —	300
		Hand-hatchets	500
		Shovels, Iron,	300
		Mattocks, —	250
		Pick-axes, —	400
		Spades, —	50
		Whipsaws, —	12

Corned Powder, — lb. 15,000  
Small Lead-shot and Balls, — lb. 40,000  
Match, — Cwt. 2

[Signed] Geo. Wray, Clerk of Stores.  
Provisions of all kinds enough.

Whitehall, September 8. This morning Lieutenant-colonel Amherst arrived here with letters from Major-general Amherst to the Right Honourable Mr. Secretary Pitt, dated at the camp at Ticonderago the 27th of July, giving an account of his having taken possession of the lines of that place on the 24th, the garrison having abandoned and set fire to the fort. The preceding night, at 10 o'clock, some volunteers got into the fort, and brought the colours away with them. The troops extinguished the fire as soon as possible, and saved all they could. The letters add, that the Honourable Colonel Townshend, Deputy Adjutant General, was killed on the 25th of July, but on what occasion is not mentioned.

Whitehall, September 10.

On Saturday the 8th instant, at 2 of the clock in the afternoon, Captain Prescott arrived with the following letter from Major-general Amherst to Mr. Secretary Pitt, dated Crown-Point, August 5, 1759.

SIR,

I did myself the honour of writing to you a very short letter on the 27th of July, as I would not retard Lieutenant-colonel Amherst from setting out, that he might acquaint you of his Majesty's troops being in possession of the fort and lines of Ticonderago; and I now send Captain Prescott with this, to inform you of the great event of the reduction of Niagara; and at the same time to give you an account of my arrival here with a part of the army under my immediate command.

'The 27th of July, I incamped within the lines, and began to level the trenches and batteries, filled up the road I had made from Lake Champlain to the Saw-mill River for the carrying on the siege, incamped four battalions of provincials near the fort for repairing the works, sent 500 men to Fort George for provisions, &c. ordered all the French boats to be fished up, and the brig and boats I had ordered to be built for carrying guns, to be finished in all haste, that I may be superior to the enemy's sloops on the Lake.'

'28th. The fire was not totally extinguished. I forwarded every thing as fast as possible, that I might get possession of Crown-Point without loss of time. In the afternoon I received an account of a most unlucky accident

dent, the death of Brigadier-general Prideaux, who was walking in the trenches on the evening of the 19th; the gunner carelessly fired a cannon and shot him, when the approaches were within 140 yards of the covered way. I immediately ordered Brigadier-general Gage to set out for Oswego, to take on him the command of that army.

29th. 'Five companies of provincials arrived this day from the provinces. Intelligence that the enemy's troops, which were incamped on the eastern side of the lake, were now moved to Crown-Point: I kept small parties constantly looking from the mountains into Crown-Point, their two floops, and a schooner there; they depend on my not getting boats over, and that I shall be obliged to build some of force.'

30th. 'It rained hard last night, and this day, which put a great stop to getting the batteaus over the carrying-place.'

31st. 'I ordered the fort by the water-side to be put in thorough good order, and to be completed, as the enemy had not quite finished it; ordered the fort of Ticonderago to be repaired upon the same plan as the enemy had built it, which will save great time and expences, as it is but a small part of the whole that is ruined; the costs the enemy has been at in building the fort and houses are very great. The glacis and covered way quite good; the counterescarp of the glacis, masonry; the counterescarp of the ditch, masonry. Two ravelins of masonry that cover the only front to which approaches can be carried on. The fort, a square with four bastions, built with logs on the rocks, which are covered with some masonry to level the foundation. The wood part of it is the worst finished. One bastion, and a part of two courtins, demolished, but not in the front that can be easiest attacked. The casemats are good; the walls of the burnt barracks are not damaged. Eleven good ovens have helped us greatly. As the situation of the fort is very advantageous for the protection of his Majesty's dominions, and the approaches may be rendered as difficult to the enemy, as they have been to the King's troops, and that there is no fault in it but its being small, I have thought proper to have it repaired, which I hope will meet with your approbation.'

1st of August. 'At noon a scouting party came in, said the enemy had abandoned Crown-Point; this makes no alteration in my motions, as I am already trying all I can to get forward; but on this I sent away Major Graham with all expedition to command the 2d battalion of the Royal Highland regiment, and to march them to Oswego, that, in case, from the unfortunate death of Bri-

gadier-general Prideaux, the reduction should not have taken place, Brigadier-general Gage may return to the attack, with the utmost vigour and dispatch, and to pursue the ulterior operations of the campaign.'

2d. 'Very rainy weather put a stop intirely to getting boats over the carrying-place this day.'

3d. 'A party I had sent to Crown-Point, brought in a deserter from late Forbes's in a French coat, one that I had pardoned for desertion when I was at Fort George. I thought it so necessary to make an immediate example, that I had him hanged directly. Sent 200 rangers through the woods to Crown-Point.'

4th. 'The Generale at two in the morning, Assemblée half an hour after, and the rangers, light infantry, grenadiers, and two brigades of regulars, were soon embarked, except the Royal Highland regiment that waited for boats, which detained me some time. I however arrived at Crown-Point before the evening, landed and posted all the corps, some incamped and some lay on their arms. At night, Lieutenant Moncrieff, whom I had sent with Brigadier-general Prideaux, arrived with a letter from Sir William Johnson, inclosing the capitulation of Niagara, both which I have the satisfaction to send to you.'

5th. 'I ordered Lieutenant-colonel Eyre to trace out the ground for a fort, which I will set about with all possible expedition. This post secures intirely all his Majesty's dominions that are behind it, from the inroads of the enemy, and the scalping parties that have infested the whole country; and it will give great peace and quiet to the King's subjects, who will now settle in their habitations from this to New-York. I shall take fast hold of it, and not neglect, at the same time, to forward every measure I can, to enable me to pass Lake Champlain; and you may be assured, Sir, I shall, to the best of my capacity, try to pursue every thing for the success and honour of his Majesty's arms.'

I am, &c.

JEFF. AMHERST.

Return of Ordnance and Stores taken at Ticonderago and Crown-Point.

Species.	Nature	Number.
Iron Ordnance	18 Pounds	2
	16 ———	1
	12 ———	7
	9 ———	4
	6 ———	4
	4 ———	2
	Swivels	7
T 2		Iron

Iron Mortars	—	{ 13 Inch	2
		{ 6½ ditto	1
Ditto Howitzer	—	8 ditto	1
Ditto Patteraroes			
mounted on Swivels	{	—	8
without Chambers			
		24 Pounders	35
		18	327
		12	196
		9	140
		6	425
		4	463
		1½	12
		18	4
		9	8
		6	2
		4	5
		18	2
		12	2
		6	1
		4	2
		18	9
		12	2
		6	2
		4	2
		18	1
		12	1
		6	1
		4	1
		13 Inch.	27
		10	3
		8	6
		4½	1
		Granadoes	6
			56
		Barrels	50
			30
		18 Pounders	1
		Axes	110
		Felling	8
		Pick	232
		Hoes	2
		Sledges	

THOMAS ORD,  
Major R. R. Artillery.

Copy of a letter from Sir William Johnson, Bart. to Major-general Amherst, dated Niagara, the 25th of July, 1759.  
SIR,

I have the honour to acquaint you by Lieutenant Moncrieff, Niagara surrendered to his Majesty's arms the 25th instant. A detachment of 1200 men, with a number of Indians, under the command of Messrs. Aubry and De Lignery, collected from Detroit, Venango, and Presq' Isle, made an attempt to reinforce the garrison the 24th in the morning; but, as I had intelligence of them, I made a disposition to intercept them. The evening before, I ordered the light infantry and picquets to take post on the road upon

our left, leading from Niagara falls to the fort; in the morning I reinforced these with two companies of grenadiers, and part of the 46th regiment. The action began about half an hour after 9; but they were so well received by the troops in front, and the Indians on their flank, that, in an hour's time the whole was completely ruined, and all their Officers made prisoners, among whom are Monsieur Aubry, De Lignery, Marin Repentini, to the number of 17. I cannot ascertain the number of the killed, they are so dispersed among the woods, but their loss is great.

As this happened under the eyes of the garrison, I thought proper to send my lieutenant Moncrieff to the commanding Officer for his summons to the commanding Officer for his surrendering, which he listened to. I inclose you the capitulation: Mr. Moncrieff will inform you of the state of our ammunition and provisions, I hope care will be taken to forward an immediate supply of both to Oswego. As the troops that were defeated yesterday were drawn from those posts which lie in General Stanwix's route, I am in hopes it will be of the utmost consequence to the success of his expedition. The public stores of the garrison, that can be saved from the Indians, I shall order the Assistant Quarter-master General and the clerk of the stores to take an account of, as soon as possible.

As all my attention at present is taken up with the Indians, that, the capitulation I have agreed to may be observed, your Excellency will excuse my not being more particular.

Permit me to assure you, in the whole progress of the siege, which was severe and painful, the Officers and men behaved with the utmost cheerfulness and bravery. I have only to regret the loss of General Prideaux and Colonel Johnson. I endeavoured to pursue the late General's vigorous measures, the good effects of which he deserved to enjoy.

With earnest good wishes for your success, I have the honour to be, &c.

WM. JOHNSON.

Articles of Capitulation granted to the Garrison of Niagara, inclosed in Sir William Johnson's letter to Major-general Amherst of the 25th of July, 1759.

1. The garrison shall march out with their arms and baggage, drum beating, and match lighted at both ends, and a small piece of cannon, to embark upon such vessels, as the Commander of his Britannic Majesty's forces shall furnish to convey them to New York, by the shortest road, and in the shortest manner. Granted.

3. The

2. The garrison shall lay down their arms, when they embark, but shall keep their baggage. Granted.

3. The Officers shall keep both their arms and their baggage. Granted.

4. The French Ladies with their children, and other women, as well as the chaplain, shall be sent to Montreal, and the Commander of his Britannic Majesty's troops shall furnish them with vessels and subsistence necessary for their voyage to the first French port, and this is to be executed as soon as possible. Those women who chuse to follow their husbands are at liberty to do it.

Granted, except with regard to those women who are his Britannick Majesty's subjects.

5. The sick and wounded, who are obliged to remain in the fort, shall have liberty to depart with every thing that belongs to them, and shall be conducted in safety, as soon as they are able to support the fatigues of a voyage, to a place destined for the rest of the garrison; in the mean time they are to be allowed a guard for their security. Granted.

6. The commanding Officer, all the other Officers and private men, who are in the service of his Most Christian Majesty, shall quit the fort without being subject to any act of reprisals whatsoever. Granted.

7. An inventory shall be made of all the military stores in the magazine, which, with the artillery, shall be delivered up, bona fide, as well as all other effects, which are the property of his Most Christian Majesty, and

which are found in the magazine, at the time of the capitulation.

The vessels and boats are included in this article.

8. The soldiers shall not be plundered nor separated from their Officers. Granted.

9. The garrison shall be conducted under a proper escort to the place destined for their reception: The General shall expressly recommend to this escort to hinder the savages [Indians] from approaching and insulting any persons belonging to the garrison, and shall prevent their being pillaged by them, when they quit their arms for embarkation; and the same care is to be taken on every part of the route, where savages may be met with. Granted.

10. An exact list shall be made of the names and surnames of the different troops, as well regulars as militia, and of all others, who are employed in his Most Christian Majesty's service; and all those who are so employed, shall be treated in the same manner as the rest of the garrison.

Granted in the first article.

11. All the savages, of whatsoever nation they be, who are found in the garrison, shall be protected from insult, and be allowed to go where they please.

Granted, but it will be advisable for them to depart as privately as possible.

These articles being accepted, the General of his Britannic Majesty's forces shall be put in possession of a gate of the fort; but this cannot be done until to-morrow.

To-morrow at 7 o'clock in the morning.

*A just Estimate of the Importance of having reduced CROWN-POINT and NIAGARA.—From a Tract, intitled, 'The Contest in America, &c.'*  
Printed in 1757.

CROWN-POINT, the first of the French incroachments, stands in the very middle between New England and New York, and most convenient to distress either. It was erected since the year 1730, on lands too that belonged to us, on purpose to annoy and attack us, whenever it should be found proper, as any one might have perceived at first sight, and as the consequences have but too fully proved. It is here that the French muster up their whole force in Canada, to invade our colonies. From hence they marched out, in the beginning of the last war; sacked and burnt the fort of Saratoga, in New York; and laid waste the whole frontier of that province, which seemed first to have made us think it of any consequence.

The great and only security of this, and other forts in the woods of America, is the difficulty of getting at them, and of trans-

porting artillery to attack them; for which and other reasons, the situation of those places is of more consequence to consider, than their strength.

Crown-Point stands on the head of Lake Champlain, a large lake fourscore miles long, by which there is a navigation to it from all parts of Canada. A small point of land, surrounded by this lake on all sides, and secured by a moat on the side of the land, makes what is called by us Crown-Point, and by the French Fort Frederic. This fort lies midway between Albany and Montreal, the two chief places on our frontiers and those of the French. It effectually covers all Canada, by blocking up our passage into that country, while it leads the French directly into New England and New York. At the same time, this place secures the whole country about Lake Champlain, the original inheritance of the Five Nations of

of Indians, which they have made over to the English long ago. This is the most fruitful country in all those parts of America, and, in that respect, worth all Canada perhaps besides. The lands here are covered with sugar trees and ginseng, tokens of the richest lands in America.

This place then is both a nursery and battery of the French against us, and, at the same time, a safeguard to them. If it had not been for this place alone, and the security it gives the French in Canada, it is plain they durst not have attacked us any-where in America, nor have brought the nation into the charge and expence it has incurred on that account. Of what consequence then are those places to the woods and deserts of America, as some call them, when they fall into the hands of the French! Surely we ought to neglect none of them after this, which was not thought worth notice, a few years ago.

We come next to consider the passes to the Great Lakes, and the territories of the Six Nations, which are of such consequence and importance in all our concerns in North America; while we have little or no access to them, especially since the destruction of Oswego. We have many populous colonies indeed hereabouts; and the chief force of the nation in America, in New England, New York, and Pennsylvania, is, by its natural situation, convenient to these territories and inland seas; on which the security of all the continent of North America depends, except the small and narrow part that we are possessed of on the sea-coast; while, in our present situation, we have hardly any way to come at them. This we are precluded from, by the French being in possession of Lake Champlain and Crown-Point on one hand, with many large and almost impassable ridges of mountains on the other hand. These mountains arise on the banks of Hudson's river in New York, beginning at the Kat-skill mountains, about a hundred miles from the sea, and spread over all the northern parts of Pennsylvania; by which that province and New Jersey, which lie opposite to these lakes and territories of the Six Nations on the sea-coast, are deprived of a ready passage to them; as New England is by Lake Champlain to the northward.

By this means, we have no good passage to the lakes and Six Nations, from the sea, but through the province of New York, between Crown-Point and the abovementioned endless mountains, as they are called. It is by this means, that the protection and security of those important territories, and spacious lakes, comes to have devolved almost entirely upon that small province of New York.

But here the passage to them is as convenient, as it is difficult in other places. By the easy navigation of Hudson's river, and branch of it, called the Mohawk's river, that is navigable within four or five miles of the rivers that fall into Lake Ontario, at Oswego, we have a ready passage from the town of New York to the lakes by water except about twenty miles of an easy land carriage, in that whole distance, which is commonly reckoned 370 miles in all; but others call it 466.

This our most ready and convenient passage to any of the interior parts of North America is commanded by the town of Albany at one end of it, and by Oswego at the other; by which we may see the importance of these two places, and the use of securing and fortifying them. Albany, again, not only defends this pass, but at the same time it is a place of arms, and the magazine of all our stores, as well as the chief place upon our frontiers there, that are daily exposed to the incursions of an enemy; upon all which accounts, it deserves and requires to be made a place of strength, before any one place we have, perhaps, in all the inland parts of North America.

After Albany we should not forget Oswego, which seems to be the next most important place of any we are possessed of, in those inland parts of America. It not only commands this passage to the great lakes, and all the inland navigation of North America, above described; but it is the only place we have, that gives us any access to that continent beyond the precincts of the sea-coast that we are settled upon. Add to this, that it is the chief frontier place, both of New York and Pennsylvania; and leads both the French and the Indians into these colonies, if it remains in their hands. It stands in the country of the Six Nations, adjoining to, and in the midst of their principal settlements; so that whoever are possessed of this place must have the chief influence, if not the sole command, over those people; whose power and interest is very considerable, and extends many hundred miles all around them, to most of the natives of North America that are within reach either of them or us. Here all those Indians from the remotest parts of North America, even from Hudson's-bay and Lake Superior, have been wont to come to the English markets for almost all their necessities, and carried on a considerable trade with us. Oswego also leads to Niagara, Fort Frontenac, and all the other encroachments of the French; and is the only place, almost, that allows us any access to them.

But the principal and most important place, perhaps



haps, of any, in all the inland parts of North America, is Niagara, which stands in the middle of the country of the Six Nations, between their chief settlements, and their dependants and confederates, and in manner intirely commands them all. It stands between the mountains on one side, and the great lakes on the other, surrounded by one or other of these two, with the whole continent open to it on the west, four colonies on the east; so that none can be that way, or have any access to the interior parts of North America, without crossing endless mountains on one hand, or broad rivers on the other, but by the narrow pass of Niagara, or an unknown and unfrequented pass by the heads of the river Ohio. Here the waters of those great lakes, that spread over the continent far and nigh, are so narrow and shallow, that they are even fordable for passengers on foot; whilst, on all other rivers, they form seas near 100 miles broad, and 1200 miles long. By this means Niagara is the chief, and almost only pass into the interior parts of North America, both from north to south and from east to west, whether from the French settlements or ours. At the same time this pass is so secured by the mountains and lakes, that it is almost inaccessible but by water; which was the reason of the vigilance of the French, in destroying our naval equipments at Oswego, lest they should thereby be enabled to get to a small river they have at this important place. It is by this pass, and this alone, that the French go to the river Ohio, Fort du Quesne, Detroit, the Mississippi, and all their other incroachments on us, except Crown-Point. They maintain and support themselves in those incroachments without almost any expense or charge whatever, only by means of the Indians, whom they have access to, and clear us from intirely, by means of this important pass. It is by this place alone that they are, and ever will be able to over-run and annoy our colonies in the manner they do, so long as they hold Niagara; but, if we were possessed of this one place, we might be free from them, and all their incroachments, incursions, devastations, &c.\*

Niagara commands, in a manner, all the interior parts of North America, and is a key, as it were, to that whole continent—it opens or obstructs a communication with all the natives of North America, the Six Nations, Ohioes, Shawanoes, Miamis, Twightwees, Illinois, Poutewatomis, Nadouessians, Hurons, Utawas, Messelagues, and many others—awes and commands all those peo-

ple—lies in the midst of the extensive territories of the Six Nations, and commands their beaver-country intirely—secures their fur-trade, and all the other inland trade of North America—commands all the great lakes, and secures the navigation of them, that extends 12 or 1300 miles—prevents or secures the junction of the two French colonies in Canada and Louisiana—cuts off or maintains their passage to the river Ohio, Mississippi, Lake Erie, le Detroit, Sandoski, Miamis, Fort St. Joseph, Illinois, Kaskaskis, &c.—stops the farther progress of the English or of the French (whichever are possessed of it) in North America—lays our colonies open to the inroads and incursions both of the French and Indians—whilst it would secure them from both in our hands—and unite the frontiers of our northern and southern colonies together, for their mutual defence and security, which might all be secured by this one place, while they could not by many hundreds without it!

All this will plainly appear from looking to the situation of this place in the maps our readers are referred to at the close of this article.

It was for this important place of Niagara, and Nova Scotia, that this nation engaged in this present war, if they know their true interest. The great claim, that Britain has in the inland parts of North America, is over the territories of the Five Nations, which this place lies in the midst of, and in a manner intirely commands. We talk much of the river Ohio, which is likewise a place of great consequence, it is true; but it seems to be of less consequence than Niagara, which in a manner commands it. If we were possessed of Niagara, the French in Canada would be cut off from any access to the river Ohio, and almost all their other incroachments on us: But, if we let them remain in possession of this place, all our colonies will be open to them, and we need never expect to be free from incroachments, broils, and dissensions with them. Unless we recover Niagara, then, that so justly belongs to us, we engaged in this war to no manner of purpose; but must have frequent and daily occasions for many more such wars, with little prospect of any better success from them, than we have hitherto [in 1757] met with in this.

We had surely nothing else to do then, either to have prevented the present war in America, or to have done what we pleased in it, but to have vindicated our just and indisputable right to Niagara, and to have

\* The great lakes are further secured by means of Le Detroit, or the streights of Lake Erie; the streights of Missilimakinac, and the Falls of St. Mary, between the Lake Huron and Lake Superior; all which we have no access to but by Niagara, or a very round-about way, by Fort du Quesne.

secured that single place at first. None could have hindered us to have done this, as the trifling fort the French have there, erected since the year 1751, stands intirely by itself, at a great distance from their other settlements, and in the midst of the country of the Six Nations, our friends and allies. By this means we might have put an end to our disturbances, in all appearance, long before war was declared. If the French had offered to stir, how easy might it have been for us, by means of Niagara, Oswego, the Six Nations, &c. to have demolished Fort Frontenac, another incroachment upon our territories, while the numbers of people we had in New England stood upon their guard against Crown-Point! By this means, likewise, we might have carried the war into our enemies country, instead of bringing it into our own, as we did by going to Fort Du Quesne.

As for the importance of the great lakes, that are thus commanded by Niagara, we need not insist upon it; that will abundantly appear from their vast extent and situation in the midst of all the most important places in North America, and most of the natives in it. These lakes are five in number, which form so many seas, that all communicate with one another, and afford an inland navigation, that extends over the whole continent almost of North America, as appears from the account of it above given. Whoever then are masters of these lakes must command that continent, sooner or later, since they have such an easy access to it, and ready passage over it all, by means of this navigation; whilst those who are only settled on the sea-coast are precluded from a passage to the inland parts of the continent, by many ridges of mountains that surround them in all parts, and hem them in on every side; by which they are likewise deprived of any communication with the natives, who chiefly reside on and about those great lakes, for the sake of the fruitful lands, and mild climate, with the great plenty of furs that they afford.

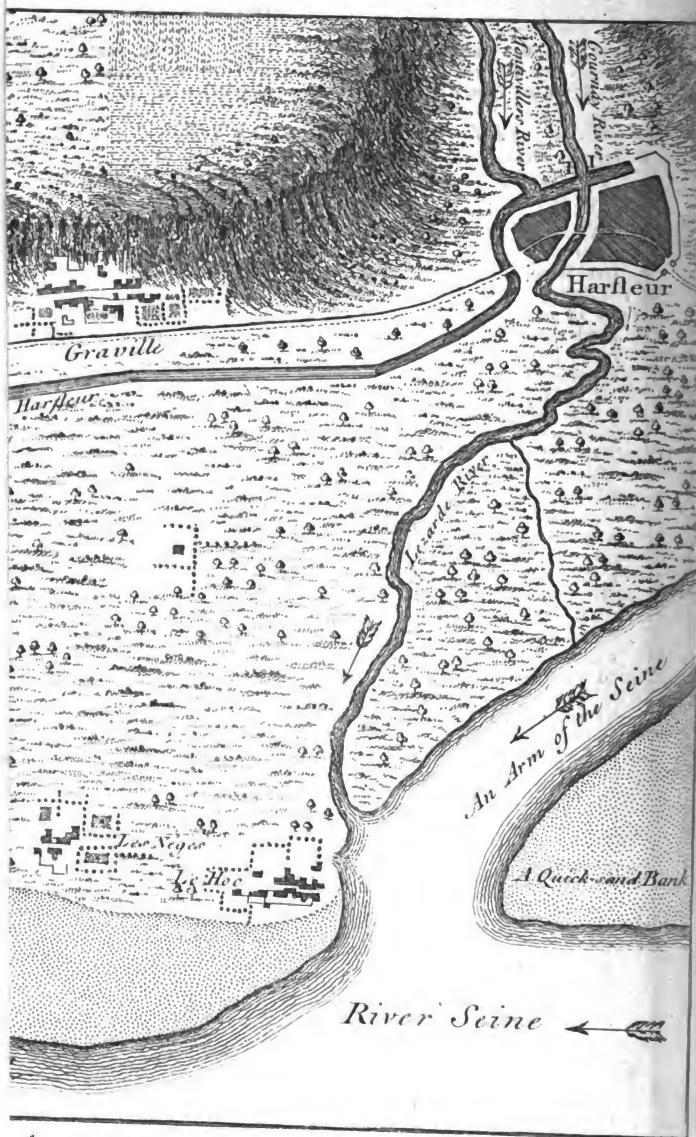
These lakes, especially the two lower ones, Lake Ontario and Erie, with great part of the two next adjoining to them, Lake Huron and Michigan, are the property of the Five Nations of Indians, and have belonged to them, by conquest and actual possession, upwards of a hundred years; which they have made over to the Crown of Great Britain, by many solemn and formal acts and deeds; and the same was acknowledged by France itself at the treaty of Utrecht. The only claim the French have to them is the liberty they had,

by the treaty of Utrecht, to free countries of the Indians, for trade: From which they would tend a right to them, we suppose have been allowed to make some in them, for the convenience of their traders in passing and forwards, as they pretended made them.

The chief settlements they have at Niagara and Le Detroit, or the Lakes, between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario. At the first they have only a small built chiefly of wood, and since 1751; where they keep about 100 men, for no other purpose but to defend this important pass. They have likewise lately built a magazine on the river's side, immediately above the fall, in order to lodge their goods, that they are obliged to transport from their fort below the fall, to the house; the distance between which is about twenty miles. These are the settlements they have at Niagara. The country is mountainous and barren for culture for the most part; but from it the country is more fruitful. The sides of the Lakes Ontario and Erie are here about 36 miles apart, 8 miles from Lake Ontario to the place in the river of Niagara far from thence to the great fall, which it is reckoned 20 or 22 miles from Lake Erie, and the river is navigable all the way, with only a small rippling entrance of the lake. These are the settlements they have from some of our people who have all over those parts.

But at Le Detroit the French have a considerable settlement, ever since the Indians in 1700. Some of our people who were there in 1750 and 51, report that the French had there about thirty plantations, or farms, in a fine country, with about 5 or 600 people. There are three villages of Indians; one of them called by our people Wiendoes; another Poutewatanis, called Pous; and a third Outawas, or Thawas. The number of Indians in those villages was uncertain; they are so constantly out on hunting parties; they judged them about 300 fighting men. As for their fortification, they were no way considerable, being at a distance from any danger of an attack but from the Indians; although they have since strengthened this place, not as it is the great support of their interest among the natives of all those western





the adjacent Country.

of the continent, and the center of their several straggling settlements among them.

• See, in our Magazine for May 1757, a Map of the present Seat of War in North America: For October 1755, a Map of the British and French Settlements in

North America, with a Plan of Fort Frederic at Crown-Point: And, for December 1754, a Map of the English Colonies in North America, bordering on the River Ohio.—These Maps are finely coloured, and illustrated with proper descriptions.

*An accurate Plan and Description of HAVRE DE GRACE and its Environs, according to a Draught of M. Belidor, Colonel of Infantry, Knight of the Military Order of St. Lewis, &c. With a Method for clearing Sea-ports of the Rubbish that chokes them up.*

**H**AVRE de Grace is situated on the point of a large valley, at the mouth of the river Seine, between Rouen and Dieppe; from each of which places it is distant about 18 leagues. The ground on which it stands abounds with morasses, and is crossed by a great number of creeks and ditches full of water, having been gradually formed by large quantities of gravel, sand, and mud, which the tide threw up by insensible degrees, and at length left dry.

Havre was, at first, only a village, inhabited by fishermen. The first stone of the town was laid by M. de Chillon, Vice-admiral of France, by order of Francis I, who, in 1509, began to fortify it. Its works were alternately interrupted and continued under the following reigns, till that of Lewis XIII; when, in 1628, the citadel was built by Cardinal Richelieu's order, and was fortified by four bastions and three half-moons, with a ditch and advanced ditch quite round it. Lewis XIV. had a bastion constructed in it for his marine, with all necessary works for the support of the harbour; and it is now fortified by four bastions and five half-moons; being commanded towards the east by the citadel, and, on the west, bounded by keys built along the harbour. It has two gates, one towards the town, called Royal gate; the other towards the country, called Dauphin-gate. The front of the Royal gate is a fine piece of architecture, adorned with four pillars, and over it are the arms of France, and those of Cardinal Richelieu. The parade, or place of arms, is a spacious square, planted with two rows of elms; on the right is the Governor's house, a prison for State criminals, and a chapel; and, on the left, the magazine of arms and ammunition. On the other two sides are double rows of regular barracks, sufficient to lodge two battalions. At the two extremities of the citadel are two beautiful fountains, each of which throws a single stream of water into a basin of cut stone, finely sculptured. In the subterranean works under this square, there is a spacious cistern fed by springs, to supply the

garrison with water, when the fountains do not run. The ramparts are of a considerable height, and over them are two rows of elms, which cover the barracks, and render the place very pleasant. The ditches of the citadel, as well as the town, are filled with water from the sea by sluices.

The town is divided into two parts by the King's dock, part of the harbour, and the arsenal for the marine. The western part, which is the largest, is called the division of Notre Dame, from the church of that name: The eastern division is called St. Francis, from the church dedicated to him. Both divisions communicate by the drawing-bridge, which appears at the entrance of the dock from the harbour. The town has two gates, both in the quarter of Notre Dame; the largest is on the north-west side, and is called Ingouville-gate; it has a fine front towards the country, and is flanked by two large high towers, built of brick and stone, with Doric ornaments, and slated on the top. From this gate, near which is the King's forge, a beautiful and straight street is continued through the middle of the town to the harbour, passing by the market-place, where there is a fine fountain. The other, called Perry-gate, is on the south-west side; and near it is a tower, called the Great Tower, with a platform and two powder magazines that are bomb-proof. Not far from this tower is the parade, where is a fountain, with a statue of Lewis XIV, and a beautiful walk, planted with three rows of trees, called the Courfe Major. Near the parade is the town-house; and in the Great Tower is kept the chain, or boom, which is thrown across the harbour every night; and hence runs out the mole, or north-west jetty. At the north-east extremity of St. Francis's division is a monastery of Capuchin friars; and, on the north-west side, a nunnery of Ursulines. The number of inhabitants is supposed to be about 30,000.

Havre, by reason of its situation at the mouth of the Seine, is become the staple of the commerce of France with its colonies, and other foreign parts, whereof the commodities

modities are sent up the river to Paris at a small expence; and this advantage has made it to be considered hitherto as one of the most important places in the kingdom: Its harbour has also a particular advantage, not only over the other sea-ports of Normandy, but of the whole kingdom; for the water does not begin to ebb till three hours after the full tide; so that fleets of 120 sail have often sailed out of it in one tide, even with the wind against them. The cause of this phenomenon is supposed to be the current of the Seine, which, crossing the mouth of the harbour with great force, as soon as the sea begins to retire, confines the water in the harbour, till it has spent its strength.

It will appear, upon the slightest inspection of the plan, that the channel of the harbour naturally points to the south-west, and that it is by accident it is turned towards the west, by means of a bank of pebble-stones and rubbish, thrown up by the sea, which has made the entrance into it narrow and dangerous, vessels being in danger of driving upon the back of the jetty A, every strong westerly wind. As the tide flows in, it carries along with it the pebbles and rubbish, and lodges them at the entrance of the jetties, and in the mouth of the Seine; and this always happens, when they meet currents driving them the opposite way. It is scarce credible to how great a degree the ports in Normandy are incommoded thereby, the quantities that gather together being so great, that, were it not for the sluices which keep them off, the ports would soon be choked up by them.

This port having been always subject to the same inconveniency, sluices were formerly constructed in it, and as advantageously situated as possible, for destroying the heaps of stones and gravel as soon as formed. The nearest channel is placed in D, at the bottom of the jetty A, near the tower of Francis I, at the entrance of the ditch of the place. It is composed of three passages, each of 7 feet, separated by piles whose direction is oblique, to make the current of that sluice correspond as much as possible with that of the canal; but, as the ditch, which serves it as a reservoir, is not of a proper depth, it never had any good effect. Farther off is another, E, of 40 feet in breadth, at the entrance of the basin for the King's ships, with the flood-gates for cleaning the port; to which purpose may serve a third sluice, F, of 15 feet in breadth, situate at the bottom of the basin for letting into it the water of the ditches. There is also a fourth, G, of 18 feet, with three flood-gates, on the causeway that facilitates the communication of the town with

the citadel: This sluice, called the Bar, is that which is now made most use of for cleaning the port and channel; yet cannot destroy the bank of stones and rubbish at its entrance, by reason of its great distance, and the small quantity of water it can keep, when the tide flows in. Lastly, there is a fifth, H, before the ditch of the citadel, serving it as a reservoir for the same end; at least, it was calculated for this purpose, but did not answer the effect expected, being now only opened once a year for taking out the fish the King's Lieutenant keeps in the ditch.

Nothing could be better projected than the distribution of these sluices, especially of the three G, H, D, which succeed each other in drawing towards the channel, on which they played wonderfully well about the end of the last century, having then but 70 toises in length from the tower of Francis I, whereas now there are upwards of 200. This distribution was at that time in a much better state; because every one of the sluices played frequently, sometimes together and sometimes separately, according to the necessity required for the greater effect. However, as even then they were not productive of all that was expected, for want of a sufficient supply of water, to act during five or six hours together, Marshal Vauban, always fertile in resources, had a canal made from Harfleur, a village within a league and a half of Havre, where the river Montiviller passes, for conveying its waters into the ditches of the place.

This canal, of 3400 toises in length, 10 in breadth, between 6 and 7 feet in depth at its beginning, and whose extremity terminates by a declivity in that of the ditch, was finished some time before the death of M. Colbert, who was sensible of its necessity. This Minister went designedly to the spot, with M. Vauban, to see the effect, which answered perfectly his expectations; yet, some time after, without knowing why, the use of this canal was suddenly discontinued; and this could not be attributed to the mills I, at the entrance of Harfleur, because these mills, more ancient than the canal, were no obstacle to its execution. The advantage of it, notwithstanding, would have been very considerable, especially if the ditches of the place were made to contain 15 feet of water, which is the height at the abovementioned sluices, the tides rising usually to 16 feet in the port.

M. Belidor, in his Hydraulic Architecture, proposes a method for cutting through and destroying the banks of pebbles, gravel, and rubbish that stop up the entrance of a sea-port; and, as this method may be of use to us, to remedy the like inconveniency in any



of the ports of Great Britain and Ireland, it will not be amiss here to give our readers some idea of it.

To clear a port, such as that of Havre, says he, it will be necessary, at the time of low water, to make a double fence, with hurdles and turfs, in order that the one may reinforce the other, from the head of the jetty A, as far as the outer part of the bank, following the line K L, the most convenient for the entrance of shipping. The summit of this fence should not exceed, by more than 8 inches, the surface of the bank, except in the breadth M K of the passage, where one may be directed, according to its depth, to have a kind of partition-wall, to stop short the rubbish brought in by the flowing tide. In this manner a dam will be formed within a few days, and will hinder the current of the sluices to escape on that side; and this is what must be particularly attended to, otherwise the business will prove unsuccessful. To make the work more substantial, a file of small piles may be planted close in the place. A second like fence of hurdles and turfs, as C N, must be made on the east side; but it is not necessary to proceed from the extremity of the jetty B, upon account of the vast heap of rubbish collected in the space C B, which may be left, by reason of the prolongation A K of the other A.

The breadth L N should be afterwards divided into four equal parts, marked by three stakes, of which each of the extremes will fix the middle of a canal, of between 12 and 15 feet in breadth, in a parallel direction to the nearer fence. This work requires to be executed with all possible activity, in the time the sluice of the bar G is made to act, that its current may drive out far to sea the rubbish that has been cleared off by the pioneers. This work must be continued several days together, or till the same current can be brought to follow the two preceding canals. Thus, supposing 40 toises in breadth in the new open, the middle of each of the canals being 10 toises distant from its fence, the current will not beat it down, and there will remain, in the interval of the two middles, a breadth of 20 toises.

When the canals are sufficiently formed to subject the current to divide itself into two arms, the rapidity may be augmented, by making all the sluices play together at every tide; then it will eat into, as it were, the bottom and edges of the two canals, whereof the breadth and depth will receive a continual increase, till formed into one only, of which the banks will get insensibly to the fences; but, as the current will retain fresh strength, as the canal becomes larger, it will be necessary to give it a direction sometimes

on one side and sometimes on the other, by the help of some machine, which may be easily constructed for serving that purpose.

However, it does not seem that the channel of Havre can be properly rectified, but by making much deeper the ditches of the place, and by making also use of the canal of Harfleur. Its road may in several respects be deemed bad, especially as the anchors of shipping cannot withstand in it the rapidity of the currents, and the impetuous gusts of wind, which happen usually in the new and full moons; and it is therefore that ships at these times are in danger of perishing at the mouth of the Seine, or against the coast, without being able to enter the port.

The great road is two leagues from the harbour, and lies W. S. W. of Cape la Heve. It extends a whole league from north to south, and is 12 fathoms deep at high water, and between 8 and 9 at low water. The bottom, for the better part, is hard ground, and free from rocks. The little road is but half a league from the harbour, and lies S. S. E. of Cape la Heve. It is of a square form, and extends about a quarter of a league every way; the bottom is good ground, covered with flints and oysters; the water is  $8\frac{1}{2}$  fathoms at full sea, and 4 at low water. The basin, or dock, is reserved for the King's men of war, of which it can receive 30 with ease, and has depth of water for 60 gun ships. The docks for building the King's ships, and other vessels for the service of the State, are at the bottom of the arsenal, or marine storehouse.

As Havre is one of the six general arsenals for the whole marine of France, there is every thing in it that might be expected at such a place. There are two rope-walks; one in the Notre Dame division, which is 205 English fathoms long, and 6 broad; and another in St. Francis's division, 165 fathoms long, and 5 broad. The magazines for provisions are near this rope-walk; and there are several other rope-walks, near Perrygate, that belong to private persons. The copperage of the marine, and the store of masts, stand in two bastions. The King's masts lie in a basin behind the great tower and south jetty head. The wood park lies without Ingouville-gate, in a little marsh, where several creeks are cut to receive it. The powder magazine for the marine is without the town, in the way to the citadel, and on the side of the Seine; just by it is a guard-house; and a centinel is placed at the door of the magazine: It is bomb-proof, and can contain 200,000 weight of powder.

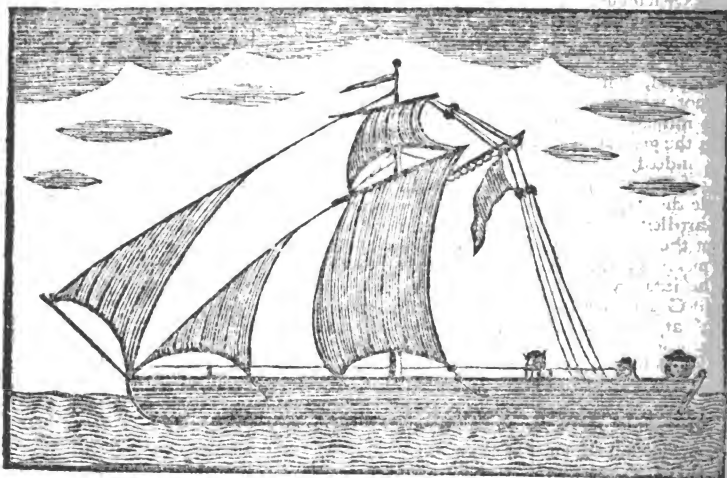
Note, This plan and description of Havre de Grace, and its environs, is intended

ded for giving our readers an idea of the situation of that port, which is chiefly used by the French for forwarding their warlike preparations, whenever they meditate a descent upon England; and it was therefore that a fleet was sent out under Admiral Rodney, to destroy, if possible, their flat-bottomed boats, magazines, &c. collected there.—See an account of his bombarding Havre de Grace in the Supplement to Vol. XXIV, page 377.

The French flat-bottomed boats are said to be constructed in this manner: A twelve-

pounder bow-chace; an eighteen ditto, stern-chace; 90 to 100 feet keel; 12 to 24 ditto beam; one mast; a large square main-sail; a jibb-sail: They are rowed by 18. or 20 oars, and are each to carry 400 men. The gun takes up one bow, and a bridge the other, over which the troops are to march. Those that carry horses have the fore-parts of the boats made to open, when they are to mount, and ride over a bridge.

The following is a draught of a French flat-bottomed boat, about 200 tons, 90 feet long, 24 feet broad, 7 feet under deck; draws 2 feet water when light, and 4 feet when the men are on board. Sleepers 18 inches, waist 18 inches.



Lord G—— S——'s CASE, properly stated.

**T**HERE was lately published a state of Lord G. S.'s affair, which carries great marks of authenticity on the face of it. According to this account, when Col. Fitzroy (Aid de Camp to Prince Ferdinand) brought Lord G. orders to advance with the British cavalry, his L——p was very near the village of Halen: He was there advanced by M. Malhorte's order, and no further, when Fitzroy came to him. Capt. Ligonier followed Fitzroy almost instantly; and said the whole cavalry was to advance. Lord G. was puzzled what to do, and begged the favour of Fitzroy to carry him to the Duke, that he might ask an explanation of his orders; but, that no time might be lost, Lord G. sent Capt. Smith (his Aid de Camp) with orders to bring on the British cavalry, as they had a wood, before they

could advance as Fitzroy directed; and Lord G. reckoned, by the time he had seen his Serene Highness, he should find them forming beyond the wood. This proceeding of Lord G.'s might possibly be wrong; but he is confident the service could not suffer, as no delay was occasioned by it. The Duke then ordered Lord G. to leave some squadrons upon the right, which he did, and to advance the rest to support the infantry. This he has declared he did, as fast as he imagined it was right in cavalry to march in line. He once halted by Lord Granby, to complete his forming the whole. On Granby's advancing the left before the right, Lord G. again sent to him to stop. Granby said, as the Prince had ordered them to advance, he thought they should move forward. Lord G. then let him proceed at the rate he liked, and kept his

his right up with him as regularly as he could, till they got to the rear of the infantry and their batteries. They both halted together, and afterwards received no order, till that which was brought by Colonel Web and the Duke of Richmond, to extend in one line towards the morafs. It was accordingly executed; and then, instead of finding the enemy's cavalry to charge, as Lord G. expected, the battle was declared to be gained, and they were told to dismount their men.

This (we are informed Lord G. says) is all he knows of the matter; and that he never was so surprised, as when he heard the Prince was dissatisfied that the cavalry did not move sooner up to the infantry. It is not his business to ask what the disposition originally was, or to find fault with any thing. All he insists on (as we are told) is, that he obeyed the orders he received, as punctually as he was able; and, if it was to do over again, he doth not think he would have executed them ten minutes sooner than he did, now he knows the ground, and what was expected; but, indeed, they were above an hour too late, if it was the Duke's intention to have made the cavalry pass before the infantry and artillery, and charge the enemy's line. But there is reason to think that was not his meaning, as all the orders ran, to sustain the infantry: And it appears, that both Lord Granby and Lord G. understood they were at their posts, by their halting when they got to the rear of their foot.

Capt. Smith has declared, with regard to the orders Col. Fitzroy brought Lord G. and their not being put in execution, that he heard Lord G. say, on his receiving them, they differed from those he had just before received by Captain Ligonier, he would speak to the Prince himself; and accordingly put his horse in a gallop to go to him. S. immediately went up to Colonel Fitzroy, and made him repeat the orders to him (S.) twice. S. thought it so clear and positive for the British cavalry only to advance, where Fitzroy should lead, that he took the liberty to say to his L——p, he did think they were so; and offered to go to fetch the cavalry, while he went to the Prince, that no time might be lost. Lord G.'s answer was, 'He had also an order from the Prince, by Mr. Ligonier, for the whole wing to come away; and he thought it impossible the Prince could mean that.' S. replied, that, if he would allow him to fetch the British, they were but a part, and; if it was wrong, they could soon remedy the fault. Lord G. said, 'Then do as fast as you can.—Accordingly Smith went, as fast as his horse could go, to General Moflyn, who knows the rest. This is all that pass, as near as S. can recollect:

It was spoke as they galloped, and could not be long about, as S. had been on the ground since, and doth not believe, when his L——p sent him back, he had above six hundred yards to go to General Moflyn.

On the other hand, Colonel Fitzroy has (we are told) related, that Prince Ferdinand, upon some report, made to him by the Duke of Richmond, of the situation of the enemy, sent Captain Ligonier and him (Fitzroy) with orders for the British cavalry to advance. His Serene Highness was, at this instant, one or two brigades beyond the English infantry, towards the left. On Fitzroy's arrival on the right of the cavalry, he found Captain Ligonier with Lord G. Nevertheless, he declared his Serene Highness's orders to him: On which his L——p desired he would not be in a hurry. Fitzroy made answer, that galloping had put him out of breath, which made him speak very quick; and then repeated the orders, 'For the British cavalry to advance towards the left;' and, at the same time, mentioning the circumstance that occasioned the orders, added, 'That it was a glorious opportunity for the English to distinguish themselves, and that his L——p, by leading them on, would gain immortal honour.'

Lord G. yet expressed his surprise at the order, saying, it was impossible the Duke could mean to break the line. Fitzroy's answer was, that he delivered his Serene Highness's orders, word for word, as he gave them. Upon which Lord G. asked, which way the cavalry was to march, and who was to be their guide. Fitzroy undertook to lead them towards the left, round the little wood on their left, as they were then drawn up, where they might be little exposed to the enemy's cannonade.

His L——p continued to think Fitzroy's orders neither clear nor exactly delivered; and, expressing his desire to see Prince Ferdinand, ordered Fitzroy to lead him to him; which order Fitzroy was obeying when they met his Serene Highness. During this time, Fitzroy did not see the cavalry advance. Captain Smith, one of Lord G.'s Aids de Camp, once or twice made Fitzroy repeat the orders he had before delivered to his L——p, which Fitzroy still insists, were clear and exact. Smith went up to Lord G. whilst he and Fitzroy were going to find the Duke, as Fitzroy imagined, being sensible of the clearness of his orders, and the necessity of their being immediately obeyed. Fitzroy heard his L——p give him some orders; what they were he cannot say; but Smith immediately rode back towards the cavalry.

Upon Fitzroy's joining the Duke, he repeated to him the orders he had delivered to

Lord

Lord G. and, appealing to his Serene Highness, to know whether they were the same he had honoured him with, he had the satisfaction to hear him declare, they were very exact. His Serene Highness immediately asked, where the cavalry was? And, upon Fitzroy's making answer, that Lord G. did not understand the order, but was coming to speak to his Serene Highness, he expressed his surprise strongly.

The whole drift of Lord George Sackville's 'Address to the Public' is to request a suspension of the judgment of the Public: He says, That he is debarred from stating his case, as he should have done, had he not received assurances of obtaining a Court-martial for his trial: That, the implied censure in the orders of Prince Ferdinand being explained to him by Colonel Fitzroy, he immediately applied for leave to return to England, to answer any accusation; for, as he was Commander in Chief of the British forces in Germany, no person there could order a Court-martial for his trial. On his arrival in London, on the 7th instant, he wrote to Lord Holderness, requesting that a Court-martial might be appointed. On Monday

he was assured, by his Lordship, that a Court-martial would be granted, as soon as the Officers could leave their posts to give evidence: But, before he received this answer, he was dismissed from all his military employments; notwithstanding which, he is informed, he may still have a legal trial.—'In the mean time, says he, the only indulgence I have to ask is, that the public will suspend its judgment till such facts can be produced, from which alone the truth can appear; but, if plans of a battle are to be referred to, which can give no just idea of it; if dispositions of the cavalry and the infantry are supposed, which never existed; if orders for attacks and pursuits are quoted, which never were delivered; and if disobedience to those imaginary orders are asserted as a crime, what can an injured Officer, under such circumstances, have recourse to, but claiming that justice which is due to every Englishman, of being heard before he is condemned? The sooner that happens the happier I shall be, as I am conscious my innocence must appear, when real facts are truly stated and fully proved.'

*On discovering a Mistake in the Order of Thanks published by Prince Ferdinand, on the 2d of August, to the Officers of the British Artillery, by which Capt. Macbean was omitted to be mentioned; his Serene Highness was pleased to write a Letter with his own Hand to Capt. Macbean, which was delivered by his Excellency Count La Lippe Buckeburg, Grand Master of the Artillery in the Allied Army; of which the following is a Translation:*

SIR,

IT is from a sense of your merit, and a regard to justice, that I do in this manner declare I have reason to be infinitely satisfied with your behaviour, activity, and zeal, which in so conspicuous a manner you made appear at the battle of Thornhausen, on the first of August. The talents you possess, in your profession, did not a little contribute to render our fire superior to that of the enemy; and it is to you, and your brigade, that I am indebted for having silenced the fire of a battery of the enemy, which extremely galled

the troops, and particularly the British infantry.

Accept then, Sir, from me, the just tribute of my most perfect acknowledgments, accompanied with my most sincere thanks. I shall be happy in every opportunity of obliging you, desiring only occasions of proving it; being, with the most distinguished esteem,

Your devoted and  
intirely affectionate Servant,  
FERDINAND,

Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg.

HIBERNICUS *Autori UNIVERSALIS GAZÆ salutem dicit; hocque sequens mittit:*

SE, collum, rarò, mortem, luctamen, equosque, Affert, exornat, superat, dat, nescit, et optat;  
Miles, virgo, lupus, devictus, fibula, Phœbus; Arma, viri, pecudi, victorem, virginis, orbi.  
*Responde et eris mihi magnus Apollo.*

### *The Political State of EUROPE, &c.*

*Journal of the War in Germany. From the GAZETTE.*

THE following is the preliminary account of the battle on the 12th ult. which was published at Berlin on the 20th by authority.

The king marched, on the 5th, from Muhlrose with his army, and encamped at Vulkow on the Oder between Francfort and Lebus. While the

the army remained there, the time was employed in building bridges on the river. The enemy's army, which was posted between Francfort and the village of Cunnerdorff, remained quiet in their camp, contenting themselves with fortifying it. Before the action on the 23d ult. they consisted of 89,200 foot, and 9000 horse. After that affair they were still 70,000 strong, and had just been reinforced by 12,000 Austrians under General Laudohn, whose junction could not be prevented. Tho' the King's army scarce amounted to half this united force, and the enemy had full time to fortify their advantageous camp with many batteries, circumstances obliged the King to attack them without delay.

His army passed the Oder the 11th, a mile on this side Cußtrin; and the next day, at 11 in the morning, the attack was made. At first it was attended with such success, that our troops made themselves masters of three batteries, on which were placed above 80 pieces of cannon. The greatest part of the Russian army was routed, and for upwards of six hours the advantage was so manifestly on our side, that the Russians themselves began to think they had lost the day. But, as a part of their troops still stood their ground near a large battery erected on the Jews burying-ground near Francfort, the Austrian cavalry, which had not yet engaged, attacked ours, and repulsed them with the less difficulty, that Lieutenant-general Seidlitz, being wounded, could not give his orders. This cavalry fell back upon the foot, and put them in disorder.

The King did his utmost to retrieve the affair: thrice he led on his troops himself, and exposed his person to the greatest danger, having two horses killed under him, and several balls in his cloaths: but perceiving that the strength of his men was exhausted, as well by the fatigue of fighting, as by the weather, which was excessively hot that day, he judged them unable to do any thing more against an enemy so much superior in number: and therefore determined to draw them off, and give up the advantage he had gained at first.

Accordingly the army returned to the place where it had begun the attack, and the next day marched to Reitwin, where it had passed the Oder. It is still there, and occupies the heights adjoining to the river.

The enemy remained quiet in their camp, without attempting any further enterprise. Our loss is not inconsiderable, but is not near that of the Russians. For six hours our cavalry made such horrible slaughter among them, that near 10,000 men must have been killed on the spot. Many of our Generals and other Officers are wounded, but so slightly that they will soon be well. Our greatest loss is that of our cannon. For, as that which we took from the Russians in the beginning of the action could be of no use to us on account of the difference in the bore, we were obliged to bring up our own; and, when the fortune of the day changed, we left many pieces behind. During the action, Major-general Wunsch, with his battalion of volunteers, took possession of Francfort, and made there 300 Rus-

sians prisoners. Circumstances afterwards changing, he withdrew with his prisoners, all of whom he brought to the camp.

Such are the circumstances of this affair; which we are not ashamed to publish, agreeably to the strictest truth; in hopes that Divine Providence will be pleased to bless the King's arms, on some other occasion, and not suffer his Majesty, whose cause is so just, to sink under the great superiority of his enemies.

### The Austrian Account of the same Battle.

#### From the Brussels Gazette.

His Prussian Majesty having joined the remains of Wedel's army with the troops he had brought from Silesia and Saxony, made up an army of 60,000 men, at the head of which he passed the Oder, in the night of the 11th, between Lebus and Cußtrin. The Prussian army drew up on the other side of the river, under Resêke and Fravendorff.

At three in the morning of the 12th the King advanced to the right of the Russians, and displayed his whole army along their line, insensibly withdrew his left, and advancing his right, the first line of which masked a battery. Till about half an hour after ten in the morning, the two armies seemed only to watch one another's motions. At eleven, this large battery was ready to play: accordingly it was unmasked, and fired upon the center, and the right point of the Russian left wing, whilst two battalions drawn up in a long column fell upon the left point and the flank of this wing.

The King had imagined that he should destroy one half of it by the fire of the artillery, and that he should carry off, or put the other to the rout.

The center and the right of the Russians were kept in awe by troops who seemed ready to fall on every instant, and who being posted on a declivity could avoid engaging if they pleased. Count Soltikow, by a most just and quick glance of his eye, discovered the manœuvre and the hopes of his Prussian Majesty. The Russians left wing, being staggered by the impetuosity of the shock given them, had already lost ground. He therefore in an instant broke the second line of the whole army, the first line appearing to be sufficient to make head against the enemy's center and left, who contented themselves with keeping in readiness to engage. This second line he divided into small bodies, or large battalions, formed in long squares or columns; and carried them to support the flank of his left, against which he observed his Prussian Majesty directed his main force. The good order in which these movements were made shewed that the troops were full of confidence and intrepidity.

The King of Prussia had no notion that such a deliberate step could be taken amidst so hot a fire. He ascribed the resistance he met with on this flank to the obstinacy peculiar to Russians in an engagement ever since the Czar Peter taught them the art of war; and he redoubled his efforts to overcome it. He took from his center to reinforce his right, and filled up his center

from

from his left. He changed his position; and Count Soltikow, who regulated his motions by those of his enemy, carried his principal force to his left, the flank of which presented an impenetrable mass of men and bayonets. The Prussian battalions being fatigued and thinned, he made brisk sallies on them; which were conducted, and sustained, with so much order and firmness, that the cannon of both sides approached within forty paces of each other, firing with grape-shot. By five in the evening seven attacks had been made, and seven times had the troops rallied. At last, the Prussians, being weakened and discouraged, could not sustain the eighth shock. At first they gave way without confusion; and, agreeable to the habit they had acquired in their evolutions, abandoned one post, as it were, that they might the better defend another. But they were followed and close pushed; the Russians, seconded by the Austrians, gave them no time to form; they were driven from post to post, still keeping a running fire, till seven at night. A rumour was then spread among them that they were taken in flank and rear, and that some of their leaders had reserved themselves for another opportunity by retreating. The men, now disheartened, fought for safety by flight. The cavalry made a stand for some time longer; but, General Laudon falling on them with the Russian cavalry, which had joined the Austrian cavalry, the rout became general. After such a long and such an obstinate engagement, the pursuit could not but be attended with great slaughter. The loss of the enemy surpasses all belief; nevertheless quarter was given to some whole battalions: Count Bethlem received one battalion as prisoners, who had laid down their arms. The conquerors had 12,000 killed or wounded; the loss of the Prussians is treble that number.

The accounts, subsequent to this battle, are from the London Gazette, which mentions, that the situation of the King of Prussia appears by no means so bad as had at first been represented; the Russians not having since ventured to make any fresh attempt, whereby his Prussian Majesty had time to take all possible measures to maintain his ground, and was getting together a fresh supply of artillery, in which great part of his loss had consisted.

The 18th, his Prussian Majesty made some alteration in his position, by bringing his right down to Furstenwalde upon the Sprehe, over which river he had thrown three bridges. The corps under General Laudon, reinforced by General Haddick, was incamped at Muhlrofe, and the Russians still kept about Francfort upon the Oder. Marshal Daun was in motion, and seemed to be approaching towards Berlin. Prince Henry of Prussia keeps close to him, and, it is said, took a large magazine of the Austrians at Górlitz, with the military chest.

The Russians marched from their camp near Francfort upon the Oder, and left that town on the 29th past, seeming to direct their course towards Lusatia; whereupon the King of Prussia marched from Furstenwalde, crossed the river

Sprehe, and advanced to Beeskow on the 30th and from thence to Lubben on the 31st; General Finck having been left behind, with a small body of men, in the camp of Furstenwalde. A corps of Austrians joined the army of the empire; but that junction has not prevented the Prussian under General Wunsch from retaking Wittenberg, and marching towards Torgau.

The King of Prussia marched the second instant to Waldo between Lubben and Muhlrofe, a which last place the Russians had a considerable detachment, which was dissolved, and several hundreds taken prisoners. Prince Henry was at Spremberg; and Marshal Daun's army at Forst and Erforden. It was thought there would be another battle: The Prussians seem full of hopes; and their two armies are abundantly supplied with provisions.

The affairs of Saxony are in a fluctuating condition, sometimes favourable, and sometimes threatening the reverse to his Prussian Majesty's designs and operations.

On the 3d instant, the corps under General Wunsch, passed the Elbe at Torgau, on their march to Cosford; and on the 4th they reached Großen-Hahn, where they made 60 hussar prisoners. That very evening they pushed forward towards Dresden, and, at the distance of a mile from thence, met with a considerable body of hussars, Croats, and Hungarian infantry, that were posted near Drachenberg, and immediately attacked them. The enemy was drove from one height and one thicket to another, till the Prussians came within sight of Dresden. The cannonade, and the fire of the small arms, continued the whole day, without it being possible for them to discover if that city was still in the possession of their troops or not. They were however, of opinion that it had capitulated; and, for that reason, they retreated that night to Großen-Hahn, and the next day, the 7th, to Cosdorf. Whilst they were in their way, advice was received, that the army of the empire was again before this place, and had summoned the Commandant. Three of their battalions therefore, and the whole cavalry, marched with all expedition to its relief. The night passed quietly; but, on the 8th, after reconnoitring the enemy, the attack was resolved on. The infantry, which had been left behind, arrived by degrees, and filed off, as they came up, by the town into the gardens in the neighbourhood, where they had an hour's rest. The enemy cannonaded them for three hours without any effect, so that they did not answer it till their heavy artillery, and some battalions and squadrons, were posted on both their flanks. At one o'clock in the afternoon they entered the plain. Their lines were formed, and they began the attack with such success upon the enemy's left, which was posted in the vineyards, that they broke it intirely, after they had rallied four times. The enemies whole camp, with their tents, camp-equipage, and seven pieces of cannon, fell into their hands. The pursuit lasted above an hour; the enemy retreating towards Eulenburg. The number of prisoners made upon this occasion exceeds 400, including 11 Officers. The loss of the Prussians,



sians, in killed, does not go beyond 20, among whom is Major Kirchberg of the regiment of Hoffman. All their men, both infantry and cavalry, did their duty.

The enemy consisted of 6800 foot, 2600 horse and 3400 Croats, in all 12,800.

Lieutenant-general Finck has been detached with a body of 8 or 10,000 men to join them, in consequence of advices received that General Haddick was upon his march to reinforce the Prince of Deux Ponts.

Translation of a Letter from an Officer of Rank in the Army of the Empire, dated from the Camp at Crimma, September 10, 1759.

We marched, on the 7th instant, with a body of about 12,000 men, to Torgau, under the command of General St. André. The Commandant of that place, who was immediately summoned, refused to surrender. The garrison consisted of near 500 men. In the night between the 7th and 8th, a corps of 8000 Prussians, consisting of infantry and cavalry, advanced without our notice, on the other side of the Elbe, with a train of 60 pieces of cannon, and entered the town of Torgau during the night. The next day we found them drawn up in order of battle, over-against us. They began to cannonade us very briskly; we advanced however towards them, in order to come to an action. Upon which they turned their whole force on our left wing, where the regiments of horse of Bareith and Anspach were posted, which, without waiting for the enemy, immediately fled; and by that means gave the Prussian cavalry an opportunity of taking us in flank and rear; and we were forced to retire into a wood, from whence we went in the night to Eulenberg. The regiment of Treves was on the left wing, and formed the rear-guard, until the whole entered into the wood. This unfortunate action lasted from nine in the morning until three in the afternoon, and our army has suffered greatly by it.

Our whole corps have lost all their camp-equipage, tents, kettles, knap-sacks, &c. and, in short, all that belonged to the private men is fallen into the hands of the enemy. The regiment of Treves has likewise lost one cannon, that of Mayence four, and several ammunition-waggons. A particular and exact list of our loss cannot yet be given, because the forced marches, which we are still continually making, increase the loss of our stragglers and marauders. I believe the regiment of Treves has lost 200, in killed and wounded, on the spot. Captain Calcum and Lieutenant Brahm are prisoners. The troops of Treves behaved very well, and General St. André declared publicly, that it was owing to the rear-guard, composed of them, that so good a retreat was made. All the regiments, without exception, are unfit for service, through the loss of their camp-equipages. The poor soldiers are, at present, obliged to live like beasts; for they have nothing left but the cloaths they have upon their backs, without any vessels for water, or for dressing their provisions. If some method be not found to supply these wants as soon as possible,

and to provide them with a place of shelter, till they shall be refitted, they will be forced, either to desert, or to perish with misery.

The report prevails, and is likely to be soon confirmed, that the Prussians had retaken Leipzig the 13th instant, and made there three battalions prisoners of war; and were marched towards Dresden, where, it was expected, the Generals Finck and Wunsch, with the respective corps under their command, would join.

Every thing seems to second the success of the Allies since the memorable victory obtained by them over the French on the first of August. Their army entered the country of Waldeck on the 13th, and directed its march so as to gain the flank of the enemy, who was then posted in the neighbourhood of Cassel, which however M. de Contades thought proper to abandon on the 18th, and seemed to be retiring towards Marburg. On the 19th, Major Frdricks, of the Hanoverian Chasseurs, summoned that city, which surrendered, after some cannon shot, with a garrison of 400 men prisoners of war, together with 1500 wounded, which the enemy had been obliged to leave behind them. A very considerable magazine likewise fell into their hands there.

Luckner's hussars, on the 15th, routed a considerable detachment of the enemy at Volckmitten.

On the 17th, the Hereditary Prince dislodged from Wosshagen a part of M. d'Armentieres's corps; and, on the same day, the Duke of Holstein took, sword in hand, a whole battalion of the grenadiers Royaux at Naumberg, in fight of the enemy's army.

General Imhoff was at the same time in full march towards Munster, in order to carry on the siege of that place. The army came to Francenberg on the 22d instant, and halted there that day. The Hereditary Prince, with his body of troops, was then at Haina, and was joined there by the Prince of Holstein, and Lieutenant-general Wangenheim, with their respective corps. Lieutenant-colonel Freitag having, on the 23d, attacked Ziegenhayn, the commanding Officer at that place capitulated after an hour's defence; and the garrison, consisting of three or 400 men, were made prisoners of war. On the 24th, Prince Ferdinand with the army arrived at Monighausen. The same day, the Hereditary Prince, and the Prince of Holstein, arrived at Wobra, and marched, the next day, to Schonstedt.

On the 27th at night, the Hereditary Prince, with a detachment under his command, marched towards this place, where Fischer's corps was then posted. On the 28th, in the morning, they were attacked, and dislodged from their post, with the loss of several men killed, and 400 made prisoners of war. The Hereditary Prince, who is always close upon the French, and continually beating up their quarters, crossed the Lahn, and incamped on the 2d instant near Linhausen, and on the same day pushed forward, with a part of his corps, to Nieder Weimar, where he surprised the enemy, took two pieces of cannon, and several prisoners, without any loss on his side.

On the 4th, Prince Ferdinand of Brunwic obliged the French to abandon their strong camp in the neighbourhood of Marpurg, and they seemed to take the route of Gressen. On the 5th the troops of the Allied army took possession of the town, a French garrison still remaining in the castle, which has not yet surrendered. The Prince of Eevern however, who is posted on some heights which command the castle, was preparing to raise some batteries, in order to force them to a surrender.

It appears that General Imhoff having opened the trenches before Munster on the 29th inst, his batteries were all ready on the second instant, when he began to cannonade and bombard the town on the third, by day-break; but, the next day having received certain intelligence that M. d'Armentieres was advancing with ten battalions, detached from before Lipstadt, and also with some regiments of militia drawn from the garrisons of Cologne, Dusseldorp, and Wesel, General Imhoff did not think it advisable, with the small force he had, to continue the siege. It was accordingly raised on the 6th instant, in the morning, and General Imhoff retired, with his corps, between Nobisbruck and Tellight.

No direct news has been received from Prince Ferdinand's army since the 5th instant; but private accounts say, that his Serene Highness was

marched with his army towards Giesfen, and that it was not expected the French would make a stand at that place.

Accounts from Brunwic of the 7th instant say, that a detachment of 216 Hanoverian chaf-seurs had drove part of the army of the Empire from Rossa near Sonderhausen, as far as Langensaleza, and taken many Officers prisoners.

On the 10th, the Allied army marched from Wetter to Nied Weimar; and the 11th the castle of Marpurg surrendered by capitulation. The garrison, which consisted of about 800 men, was made prisoners of war.

There were taken in the castle 818 non-commissioned Officers and soldiers, and 39 Officers. In all 857, besides a great quantity of provisions and ammunition.

Lieutenant-general Imhoff is retired from before Munster, and is incamped behind the Weser near Tellight: and M. d'Armentieres is returned to Wesel to wait for his reinforcements, which come up one after another.

The enemy's principal army was, on the 11th, incamped about five English miles wide of Giesfen; and the head-quarters of M. de Contades, as is reported, are at Annot; and the corps of M. Broglie in the neighbourhood of Dudenhofen, between Giesfen and Wetzlar.

## NEWS Foreign and Domestic.

September 5.

**O**N Sunday her Highness the Princess Elisabeth-Caroline was taken ill at Kew, with an inflammation in her bowels, and on Tuesday, at four o'clock in the afternoon, died there. Her Highness was second daughter to the late Prince of Wales, and was born the 30th of December 1740.

September 7.

Orders were issued from the Lord Chamberlain's office for the Court's going into mourning on Sunday the 9th instant, for her late Highness Princess Elisabeth-Caroline, second daughter to his late Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, viz.

The Ladies to wear black bombazines, plain muslin or long-lawn, crape hoods, shamoy shoes and gloves, and crape fans.

Undress, dark Norwich crapes.

The men to wear black, without buttons at the sleeves and pockets, plain muslin or long-lawn cravats and weepers, shamoy shoes and gloves, crape hatbands, and black swords and buckles.

Undress, dark-grey frocks.

September 8.

The London Gazette Extraordinary.

Admiralty-Office, September 7, 1739.

Extract of a Letter from Admiral Boscawen to Mr. Cleveland, Secretary of the Admiralty, dated Namur, off Cape St. Vincent, August 20, 1759, and brought last Night by Capt. Buckle, of the said Ship.

I acquainted you in my last of my return to Gibraltar to assist. As soon as the ships were near ready, I ordered the Lyme and Gibraltar (the on-

ly frigates ready) the first to cruise off Malaga, and the last from Estepona, to Ceuta Point, to look out and give me timely notice of the enemy's approach.

On the 17th, at eight in the evening, the Gibraltar made the signal of their appearance, 14 sail on the Barbary shore to the eastward of Ceuta. I got under sail as fast as possible, and was out of the bay before ten, with 14 sail of the line, the Shannon, and *Ætna* fireship. At daylight I saw the Gibraltar, and soon after seven sail of large ships lying to; but, on our not answering their signal, they made sail from us. We had a fresh gale, and came up with them fast, till about noon, when it fell little wind. About half an hour past two, some of the headmost ships began to engage; but I could not get up to the Ocean till near four. In about half an hour, the Namur's mizen-mast and both top-sail-yards were shot away. The enemy then made all the sail they could. I shifted my flag to the Newark, and soon after the Centaur of 74 guns struck. I pursued all night, and in the morning of the 19th saw only four sail standing in for the land (two of the best sailers having altered their course in the night.) We were not above three miles from them, and not above five leagues from the shore, but very little wind. About nine, the Ocean ran amongst the breakers, and the three others anchored. I sent the Intrepid and America to destroy the Ocean. Capt. Pratten having anchored could not get in; but Capt. Kirke performed that service alone. On his first firing at the Ocean, she struck. Capt. Kirke sent his Officers on board: M. de la Clue, having one leg broken

and the other wounded, had been landed about half an hour; but they found the Captain, M. Le Comte de Carne, and several Officers and men on board. Capt. Kirke, after taking them out, finding it impossible to bring the ship off, set her on fire. Capt. Bentley, of the Warpight, was ordered against the Temeraire of 74 guns, and brought her off with little damage, the Officers and men all on board. At the same time Vice-Admiral Broderick with his division burnt the Redoubtable, her Officers and men having quitted her, being bulged; and brought the Modeste, of 64 guns, off very little damaged.

I have the pleasure to acquaint their Lordships, that most of his Majesty's ships under my command sailed better than those of the enemy.

Inclosed I send you a list of the French Squadron now on board the Modeste.

Herewith you will also receive the number of the killed and wounded on board his Majesty's ships, referring their Lordships for further particulars to Capt. Buckle.

List of the French Squadron under the Command of M. de la Clue.

Guns	Commanded by
Ocean 80 } burnt	M. de la Clue
Redoubtable 74 } taken	De St. Agnan
Centaure 74 } escaped	Sabran Grammont
Souverain 74 } escaped	Panet
Guerrier 74 } taken	Rochemore
Temeraire 74 } lost company	Castillon l'Ainé
Fantafque 64 } taken	Castillon Cadet
Modeste 64 } taken	Du lac Monvert
Lion 64 } lost company	Colbert Turgis
Triton 64 } coming thro'	Venel
Fier 50 } the Streights	Marquisan
Oriflamme 50 } lost company	Dabon
Chimere 26 } coming thro'	Sonchet
Minerve 24 } the Streights	le Chev. d'Opede
Gracieuse 24 } the Streights	le Chev. de Fabry

An Abstract of the Number of Men killed and wounded on board his Majesty's following Ships under my Command, the 17th of August, 1759.

Ships	Killed	Wounded
Namur	13	44
Prince	none	none
Culloden	4	15
Warpight	11	40
Swiftsure	5	32
Newark	0	5
Intrepid	6	10
Conqueror	2	6
St. Alban's	6	2
America	3	16
Edgar, in charge of the prize ship Centaur	lost company	
Jersey	none	none
Portland	6	12
Guernsey	0	14
Total	56	196

ED. BOSCAWEN.

September 9.

Limeric, August 30. Letters from Rofs say, the St. Nicholas brig, Captain Middleton, of and for Liverpool, with 90 head of live cattle, had dropt down to Passage; and that a mob of upwards of 300 armed men from Waterford had gone on board of her, killed about 60 of the cattle, sawed her boom near through, cut her masts, and mangled her rigging to pieces, swearing, that she should not carry cattle from that river to England.

It is now fixed for both Houses of Parliament to meet the 15th of November for the dispatch of business.

We hear the sum of 290,000 l. will soon be issued from the Exchequer, to pay the navy and victualling bills dated in the month of March last.

By letters from Farnham in Surry, we have advice, that the plantations of hops are fuller this year than has been known in the memory of the oldest inhabitant living in this country.

Friday and Saturday last were imported, and entered at the Custom-house from Jamaica 6000 hundred weight of sugar, 25,000 lb. of pimento; 650 bags of cotton, 100,000 lb. of indigo, and 23,000 lb. of prize indigo.

September 10.

The favourite toast now in the West Indies is, General Barrington, and no More.

Extract of a Letter from an Officer on board the Grantham East-Indiaman, dated April the 11th, 1759.

We were dispatched from Bengal the 9th of January, and left there the Worcester, Capt. Tiddeman; the Warren, Capt. Glover; the Bombay-castle, Capt. Dowton; and London, Capt. Allwright; the last was bound to Madras and Bencoolen; the Worcester and Warren for England. The Hardwick, Capt. John Samson, we left as a guardship at Vizacapatam, and landed all our forces well in the month of October.

On the 20th of February, in the latitude of 20. 6. S. five degrees westward of Point Palmyras, met with a violent gale of wind. On the 21st, at five A. M. broach to, after scudding under our forefail for 24 hours. At a quarter past five, cut away our fore-mast, the ship being quite water logged, and the sea making a free passage over us; the fore-mast carried away the main-top-mast, and broke the shear-mast on the booms. At half past five the main-mast blown over the side, and carried away our mizen-mast. All our live stock from the poop, &c. and every thing else fore and aft, went overboard. The ship being then in the greatest distress, and almost under water, having nine feet water in her hold, and two feet between decks, both chain-pumps stopp'd, we could not clear her: The water rather gaining on us, hove all our water, fore-castle guns, and five quarter-deckers, all the chests in the steerage, and every thing else that could be got at, overboard. On the 22d we freed her, and, to our great joy, the wind and sea abated; but the ship still laboured in a most terrible manner. On the 23d we began to get up jury-masts, and made the

the best way to the Cape, as we thought that the most proper place to refit. On the 10th of April we arrived at the Cape, where we heard the unwelcome news of Capt. Oliver's being taken by six sail of French men of war who were cruising off the Cape. The Captain and Mr. Haddock, the chief Mate, and several others, were carried to Mauritius. We thought ourselves very happy to escape, for we could neither run away, or make any defence, in the condition we then were. We expect to sail again about the middle of May. We suppose you have heard of the death of our worthy Captain in India. He is succeeded by Mr. Ward, our chief Mate, who is a complete seaman. He has had a fatiguing birth during our misfortunes.

September 11.

Extract of a Letter from Boston, dated August 6.

Saturday last arrived here Captain Jones in 9 days from Halifax, by whom we have the following account, viz. that Captain Donald was arrived there from the Isle of Orleans, which place he left July 12, and informs, that General Wolfe has landed all his army on a point of land projecting into the river St. Lawrence, and fronting the upper end of Quebec, on a rising ground; at the extremity of this point he has erected two batteries, one of twenty 24 pounders, and the other of 18 mortars. These batteries overlook the lower, and are upon the level with the upper city, distant from the former three-quarters of a mile. The camp is pitched in a vale at the inner part of this point, and a full mile from the batteries; notwithstanding which, the cannon from the ramparts of the upper city throw their shot a full half mile beyond their tents. The 14th of July the batteries were to be played off, and three 60 gun ships were appointed to attack a small incampment and some batteries and outworks at the lower end of the city, whilst the center of the place is entertained with 3 three-deckers, and two bomb-ketches. When he came away we had not lost a man. The French have 3 men of war, and 15 sail of other ships, all hauled as far up the river as possible, and out of our reach at present. Their army is commanded by Mons. Vandreuil, and incamped behind the city.

September 15.

Last night her late Royal Highness Princess Elisabeth-Caroline was privately interred in the royal vault in King Henry the Seventh's Chapel at Westminster, the body having been privately conveyed to the Prince's Chamber the night before. About nine o'clock the procession began, passing through the Old Palace-yard to the south-east door of the Abbey, upon a floor railed in and lined with black cloth, guarded by a party of foot guards, in the following order:—Knight Marshal's men.—Servants to her Royal Highness in livery.—Other servants and Officers of the Prince of Wales and her Royal Highness.—Two Pages of Honour.—A Gentleman Usher.—Two Equerries.—Clerk of the Household to her Royal Highness the Princess Dowager of Wales.—Secretary and Treasurer to her Royal Highness the Princess Dowager of Wales.—Pursuivants and Herald's at Arms.—Master of the Horse and

Chamberlain to her Royal Highness the Princess Dowager of Wales.—Norroy King of Arms, bearing the coronet upon a cushion, between two Gentlemen Ushers.—The body under a canopy borne by eight Gentlemen Ushers.—Garter principal King of Arms, with his rod of office, between two Gentlemen Ushers.—The Countess of Tankerville as chief mourner.—Four Maids of Honour to the Princess Dowager of Wales, viz. Mrs. Dives, Miss Chudleigh, Mrs. Mostyn, Mrs. Egerton.—Two Bed-Chamber Women, Mrs. Dechair, Mrs. Goodrick.—Yeomen of the Guard. Within the door of the Abbey, the Dean, Prebends, and Choir fell into the procession next before Norroy King of Arms, singing an anthem to King Henry the Seventh's Chapel, where the body was deposited upon tressels, while the part of the funeral service before the interment was read by the Dean. The coffin was then let down into the vault; and, the Dean having finished the burial-service, Garter King of Arms proclaimed her Royal Highness's style as follows: "Thus it hath pleased Almighty God to take out of this transitory life, unto his divine mercy, the late most Illustrious Princess Elisabeth-Caroline, second daughter of the most High, most Mighty, and most Illustrious Prince Frederick late Prince of Wales."

September 19.

We hear there have been insurrections in several parts of France, by the common people, who are drove to the greatest extremities; and that, to appease them, the people in power give out, that they will, at all events, invade Great Britain in a very short time, and raise up the present drooping glory of the Grand Monarque.

Tunis, Aug. 10. The 15th past 4000 Turkish foot, with 9000 Arabs on horseback, set out, with 12 pieces of cannon and two mortars, to besiege a fortress named Gimel, in which the Pretender to this crown had taken shelter: It was taken by assault, the 25th, after an obstinate defence; but most of the besieged found an opportunity, through the negligence of the enemy, to make their escape, with their wives and children: All that were left were massacred, without distinction. A vast quantity of provisions and effects was found in the place, which the Bey gave to the Turks in his service, for their encouragement. The unfortunate Pretender retired, with some horse, to the mountains of Solette, and was received with open arms by the inhabitants of about 160 villages, surrounded by those mountains, whose prodigious height renders them almost inaccessible. Tho' those people seem willing to take up arms in his favour, against the Bey, their Sovereign, it is thought the latter will be able to reduce them, as he has gained the good-will of the Turkish soldiery by his largesses, and his generous disposition, so opposite to the avaricious temper of his predecessors.

Rouen, Sept. 12. The English returned, the 9th instant, to the road of Havre, ever since which time they have been preparing to make a bombardment: The wind is in their favour; but our bomb-ketches keep them at a distance. We dare to promise ourselves that our flat-bottomed boats will have pretty near the same effect at sea, and that

the two guns planted at their head and stern, able to pierce through their largest ships. English probably do not know that the greatest of our boats are finished, and gone up the river. There are but 29 now upon the stocks, and lying in the harbour and basin; which last wait for a dark night to be got into shelter; 30 more are upon the stocks, about two miles from Rouen. The misfortune which befell de la Clue, it is said, will delay the expedition till the month of December. This department will furnish 205 boats, which will mount guns, 36 and 24 pounders, and carry upwards 300 men. The Prince de Scoubie is expected and at Havre.

From the Brussels Gazette.

We have received some interesting particulars of the unfortunate sea-fight of the 17th of last month. Dead or alive, M. de la Clue is blamed for engaging the English with his whole squadron. Their force was equal in point of the number of ships, but in all other respects the French was superior. Admiral Boscawen said seven, afterwards only five, French ships made head till his 14 ships. If the Centaure had not dismasted in the beginning of the engagement, English would probably have left off the fight. I ought to make it known, that M. de Saugramont, the Captain of that ship, fought six hours, against four of theirs; and that, when he surrendered, he had only 210 men left of 800; he himself was wounded in eleven places, and his ship was ready to sink.

We have no advice of the English Squadron that before Brest. The late winds must have drove little way from the coast; but the French, not yet ready for their expedition, took no advantage of it. If the seven remaining ships of de la Clue's Squadron can get into the ports of any, the mishap it has met with will not, I suppose, disconcert the project of the triple lion.

September 21.

On Wednesday there was a very numerous meeting of the Nobility, Gentry, and others, of the county of Middlesex, and the city and liberty of Westminster, at the St. Alban's tavern; at which meeting 4726 l. were immediately subscribed; and a Committee was appointed to consider a call to be made upon the subscribers, and carrying the purpose of the said subscription to effectual execution. At the above meeting the Duke of Newcastle, Right Hon. Henry Legge, Lord Berkeley, Lord Anson, the Right Hon. Charles Townshend, and several other persons of distinction were present and subscribed to the undertaking.

Queries and Observations on the Intention of the Meeting at the St. Alban's Tavern.

Is not the offering of rewards to the Militia, an improper preference, as it may discourage the militia of other counties, either actually raised, or to be raised; and consequently a prejudice to that service?

By opening two markets, if the premium given in Middlesex and Westminster, may it

not draw away from the city all to whom the freedom is not the principal object? If not higher, the city of London must, on this account, retain the preference: Therefore, would it not be better if the subscription proposed at the above said meeting were paid into the chamber of London, as was done in the veteran scheme in the late rebellion?

3. Has not the delay of meeting put some stop to the insisting at Guildhall, from the expectation of greater premiums, as the amount of the bounty is not expressed in the advertisement?

4. Is it not notorious, that, since the publication of the advertisement in question, the numbers insisted at Guildhall have fell much short of what they used to be before?

5. Does not this seem to counteract the grand intention, and prejudice the service, under colour of promoting it?

6. If the danger be as imminent as it is represented, no time ought to be lost in raising men.

7. If to save appearances be not the real design, why is the money to be raised by partial payments? Why should not every one pay down at once what he subscribes? If a man has but little to spare at present, he may give that little, and make it more hereafter, when it suits his convenience, yet without engaging to do it.

September 22.

Yesterday the Right Hon. Lord Anson introduced Captain John Bentley to his Majesty, who was pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on him, for his gallant behaviour on board the Waspsight, he at once engaging, for some considerable time, two ships of M. de la Clue's Squadron.

On Sunday Admiral Boscawen arrived at his house in the Admiralty from Portsmouth, and on Monday waited on his Majesty at Kensington, and was most graciously received.

Admiral Boscawen landed all the French Officers that he took in the Toulon ships at Gibraltar; from whence they marched to St. Roque, where they are on their parole.

September 25.

Sunday night the Purfers of the Ilchester, late Captain Tedd, from Bengal; the Egmont, Captain Venner, from Bencoolen, arrived at the India-house, with advice of their safe arrival at Kinsale. They left St. Helena the 17th of July, when no China ships were arrived there; and as they had not then received any advice of the 4 Chinamen, it was apprehended that they had steered for the Brazils. In a storm the Ilchester met with off the isle of Mauritius she had 30 of her men washed overboard. Captain Venner of the Egmont, and his first, second, and third mates are dead, as are also many of the ship's company.

The Delaware Indianman, Captain Larkins, is arrived at St. Helena from London. On the first of June last, in lat. 14. 30. south, to the leeward of St. Helena, Captain Larkins saw two ships and made signals to them, and they answered with those of the year 1757.

Extract of a Letter from Aleppo, dated July 27,

1759.

By letters from Bassora of the 20th ult. we have

have advice, that the English fleet on the India coast had taken Surat, after a siege of 40 days; that they had made the Moors prisoners of war, and sent the Nabob prisoner to Bombay. The same letters add, that the French had made an unsuccessful attempt on Bombay.

'In December last the French were defeated at Golconda, had 30 men killed and 130 Europeans made prisoners, 20 pieces of cannon taken, and all their baggage.'

Several Spanish men of war are arrived at Naples from Spain.

The treasure brought from Vera Cruz in the fleet that lately arrived at Cadiz, amounts to 10,584,059 pieces of eight.

#### BIRTHS.

**A** Daughter to the Lady of Lord St. John, of Woodford in Northamptonshire.

A son and heir to the Right Hon. the Earl of Pembroke.

#### MARRIAGES.

**M**R. Richard Tidswell, an Oporto merchant, to Miss Susannah Smith, of Mortlake.

Mr. Abraham de Mattos, broker of the Bank of England, to Miss Esther Lamego, daughter of Isaac Lamego, Esq.

William Middleton, Esq; of Stockeld-park, in the county of York, to Miss Errington, daughter of the late John Errington, Esq; of Beaufront in Northumberland.

Edward Baynton, Esq; Ensign in the third regiment of guards, to Miss Werden, daughter of the late Sir John Werden, Bart.

Mr. Shreiber, Hamburg merchant, in Old Fish-street, to Miss Sophia Latewald, eldest daughter of William Latewald, Esq; of Hackney.

Richard Frewin, Esq; of the Customhouse, to Miss Fortye, of Lambeth.

#### DEATHS.

**D**R. Middleton, an eminent man-midwife, in Cateaton-street.

The Hon. Huncage Legge, Esq; one of the Barons of his Majesty's Court of Exchequer, at the Hot Wells, Bristol.

William Whitaker, Esq; at the Hot Wells, Bristol, West-India merchant.

Thomas Nutting, Esq; an Alderman of Cambridge.

Sir John Heathcot, Bart. at Norminton, Rutlandshire.

Joseph St. Lawrence, Esq; in King-street, Soho, Colonel of the Westminster trained bands, and in the commission of the peace for Middlesex.

Rev. Mr. Thomas Bradbury, a dissenting minister, in Warwick-court, Holborn.

William Kemp, Esq; his Majesty's Attorney-general for the province of New York.

Right Hon. Edward Rich, Earl of Warwick and Holland, Baron Rich of Leighs, and Baron of Kensington, in Margaret-street, Cavendish-square.

The Lady of William Alexander, Esq; Alderman of Cordwainers ward.

Lady Torrington, relict of the Right Hon. Pattee, late Viscount Torrington.

John Baker, Esq; of Penn in Buckinghamshire.

Right Hon. Charles Lord Viscount Devon, eldest son of the Earl of Corke and Ormonde, Peter Gausen, Esq; an eminent merchant in this city.

Rev. Mr. Robert Parr, Rector of Horfield and Colefale in Norfolk.

Henry Willett, Esq; of Upper Brook-street, John Blachford, Esq; Alderman of Crispin ward, London.

#### P R E F E R M E N T S.

**R**EV. Mr. Todd, to the living of Towfield, Knights, in the county of Essex and cele of London.

Rev. Mr. Warton Parlege, to the vicarage of Kiddington, in the diocese of Lincoln.

Rev. Mr. Joseph Guest, to the vicarage of Stanton, Lancashire.

Rev. Mr. Tovey, to be Lecturer of St. Thomas's in Southwark.

Rev. Mr. Alsop, to the vicarage of Horsham, in the county of Wilts.

Rev. Dr. Samuel Nicholls, Master of the Temple, to the vicarage of Northall in Middlesex and also to the rectory of St. James, Westminster.

Rev. Mr. Charles White, to the rectories of Bradley, in the county of Southampton, and Tidworth in Wiltshire.

#### P R O M O T I O N S.

**T**HE Most Hon. John Manners, Esq; commonly called Marquis of Granby, to the office and place of Lieutenant-general of the Ordnance, in the room of the Right Hon. George Sackville, Esq; commonly called Lord George Sackville.

The Hon. John Waldegrave, Esq; to be Colonel of the second or the Queen's regiment of dragoon guards, whereof the Right Hon. George Sackville, Esq; commonly called Lord George Sackville was late Colonel.

The following Lords and Gentlemen are appointed to be Major-generals;

Daniel Webb,	William Strode,
Hon. John Fitzwilliam,	Jeffery Amherst,
James Paterson,	David Watson,
Andrew Robinson,	Joseph Hudson,
Rt Hon. Charles Manners, Esq; commonly called Lord Charles Manners,	John Barrington,
Robert Anstruther,	Sir James Ross, Bart.
William A'Court,	Archibald Douglas,
Charles Montagu,	Robert Armerig,
Rt Hon. George Forbes, Esq; commonly called Lord Forbes,	John Griffin Griffin,
John Stanwix,	Studholme Hodgson,
Charles Jefferyes,	Geo. Augustus Eliott,
	Borgard Michelsen,
	Sir David Cunyngham Bart,
	John Grey,
	Thomas Brudenell.

Right Hon. Sir Richard Glyn, Knight, Lord Mayor of the city of London, to the dignity of Baronet of the kingdom of Great Britain.

B—K—TS. From the GAZETTE.

**C**Laybrooke Vanners, late of Hackford, other wife Reepham, in the county of Norfolk maltster and beer-brewer.



Joas Lawrence, of the parish of St. Ann, in the county of Middlesex, tallow-chandler.

John Whiddeet, of the Borough of Southwark, the county of Surry, hop factor, dealer, and carman.

Jonathan Clermiston, late of St. Mary Cray, the county of Kent, dealer and chapman.

Samuel Swinfen, of the town of Northampton, the county of Northampton, grocer and chapman.

Thomas Beverley, late of the parish of St. Martin in the Fields, in the county of Middlesex, china-man, glass-seller, dealer, and chapman.

James Walker, of Birstall, in the county of York, tanner, dealer, and chapman.

John Cramp, of Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, butcher.

Thomas Dibdin, of Southampton, in the county of Southampton, hosier, dealer, and chapman.

Holte Bridgeman, late of Princethnash, in the county of Gloucester, glass painter.

William Bald, of the parish of St. Margaret Westminster, in the county of Middlesex, coffee-man, dealer, and chapman.

Elisabeth Bond, of Moorfields, London, widow, broker, dealer, and chapwoman.

### BOOKS published in SEPTEMBER, 1759.

**A** Letter from Marshal Saxe in Elysium to the French King Louis le Petit, on his withered Laurels. Woodfall, 1s.

An Ode on the glorious Victory obtained by the Allied Army in Germany over the French in the Plains near Minden. Doddsley, 1s.

The Book of Fun. Stevens, 1s.

A short Address from Lord George Sackville to the Public. Owen, 6d.

The Lady assistant in the Oeconomy of the Table. Doddsley, 3s.

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The true Cause of a certain G——— Officer's Conduct on the 1st of August. Stevens, 1s.

A Letter from a P——— in Ireland to a certain Great Man. Stevens, 1s.

Yet one Vindication more of the Conduct of L—— G—— S———. Wilkie, 1s.

The Military Engineer, 2 Vols. 8vo. Nourse, 8s. 6d. in Boards.

*A Meteorological Journal of the Weather from August 24, to Sep. 24, 1759, inclusive.*

Opposite Shoe-lane, Fleet-street, September 24, 1759.

JOHN CUFF.

Days	Barom.	Ther.	Ther.	Wind.	WEATHER.
Aug.	Inch.	low.	high.		
25	29.75	59	72	S. E.	A sunshiny day.
26	29.85	65	72	N. E.	Ditto.
27	29.88	58	71	N.	Ditto.
28	29.78	57	68	N.	Ditto.
29	29.8	58	67	W.	A cloudy day with rain, afternoon wind S. W.
30	30.	49	62	N. W.	A sunshiny day.
31	29.88	52	61	N. W.	A cloudy day, with small rain.
Sep.					
1	29.72	50	63	S. W.	Ditto.
2	29.58	60	63	W.	Ditto.
3	29.6	59	66	S. W.	Ditto. with high wind.
4	29.85	56	68	S. W.	A sunshiny day.
5	29.55	52	63	E.	A cloudy day with small rain, afternoon wind S.
6	29.85	57	67	S. W.	A sunshiny morning, afternoon cloudy with small rain.
7	29.98	56	66	S. W.	Ditto. Ditto.
8	30.08	56	66	W.	A fair morning, afternoon cloudy, with small rain.
9	29.95	64	74	S. E.	A sunshiny day.
10	29.8	65	79	S.	Ditto. Afternoon wind W.
11	30.02	60	63	W.	A cloudy day, with rain.
12	30.08	56	70	S. E.	A cloudy morning, a fair afternoon, wind S.
13	29.72	62	67	S.	Ditto. A rainy afternoon.
14	29.95	52	63	W.	A sunshiny day.
15	30.08	52	61	N. W.	A fair morning, a sunshiny afternoon.
16	30.22	54	68	N. W.	A sunshiny day.
17	30.08	53	68	N.	Foggy early in the morning, a fair day.
18	29.95	50	58	W.	A cloudy day.
19	30.05	48	60	W.	A sunshiny day, afternoon wind N. E.
20	29.85	46	56	N. E.	A fair morning, a sunshiny afternoon.
21	29.65	46	60	E.	A sunshiny day.
22	29.9	48	63	N. E.	Ditto.
23	29.95	49	64	N. E.	A sunshiny morning, afternoon cloudy, with small rain.
24	29.88	48	66	N. E.	A sunshiny day, afternoon wind N.

PRICES

# PRICES of STOCKS from August 24, to September 24, 1759, inclusive.

BANK STOCK.	INDIA STOCK.	SOUTH SEA STOCK.	SOUTH SEA old Ann.	SOUTH SEA New Ann.	3 per Cent. reduced.	3 per Cent. conol.	3 per Cent. Bank 1751.	3 per Cent. India Ann.	India Bonds, B. Cir. pr.	1. s. d.	BILLS of Mortality from August 21, to Sep. 18, 1759.
112	125	93	84	83	83½	82	83	83	5 5 0	Chrif. { Males 533 } 1012	
112	124½	93	84	83	82	82	83	83	5 5 0	Female { 479 } 1012	
112	126	93	84	83	82	82	83	83	5 5 0	Buried { Males 852 } 1639	
112	126	94	84	83	82	82	83	82	5 5 0	Female { 789 } 1639	
112	125	94	84	83	82	82	83	82	5 5 0	Died under 2 Years old 709	
112	124½	93	84	83	82	82	83	83	5 5 0	Between 2 and 5 173	
112	125	94	84	83	82	82	83	83	5 5 0	5 and 10 63	
112	125	94	84	83	82	82	83	83	5 7 6	10 and 20 55	
112	125	94	84	83	82	82	83	83	5 7 6	20 and 30 119	
112	125	94	84	83	82	82	83	83	5 7 6	30 and 40 110	
112	126	94	84	83	82	82	83	83	5 7 6	40 and 50 111	
113	126	94	84	83	82	82	83	83	5 7 6	50 and 60 109	
113	125	94	84	83	82	82	83	83	5 7 6	60 and 70 52	
113	125	94	84	83	82	82	83	83	5 10 0	70 and 80 59	
113	125	94	84	83	82	82	83	83	5 10 0	80 and 90 33	
112	124	94	84	83	82	82	83	83	5 10 0	90 and 100 6	
112	124	94	84	83	82	82	83	83	5 10 0	1639	
112	124	94	84	83	82	82	83	83	5 10 0	Within the walls 100	
112	124	94	84	83	82	82	83	83	5 7 6	Without the walls 407	
112	124	94	84	83	82	82	83	83	5 7 6	In Mid. and Surry 809	
112	124	94	84	83	82	82	83	83	5 7 6	City & Sub. Weft. 523	
112	124	94	84	83	82	82	83	83	5 7 6	Buried 1639	
112	124	94	84	83	82	82	83	83	5 7 6	Weekly, Aug. 28. 388	
112	124	94	84	83	82	82	83	83	5 7 6	September 4. 389	
112	124	94	84	83	82	82	83	83	5 7 6	11. 463	
112	124	94	84	83	82	82	83	83	5 10 0	18. 399	
112	124	94	84	83	82	82	83	83	5 10 0	1639	
112	124	94	84	83	82	82	83	83	5 10 0	wheat peck loaf 1 s. 10 d.	

Within the walls	100
Without the walls	100
In Mid. and Surry	809
City & Sub. West.	523
Weekly, Aug. 28.	388
September 4.	389
11.	463
18.	399
What peck loaf 1 s. 9 d.	1639



in Newgate Street.



R.<sup>t</sup> Hon.<sup>ble</sup> Henry Pelham Esq.

*The Description of the County of SURREY, from Page 118, Vol. XXV. finished.*  
*With a Perspective View of a Seat of the late Right Honourable Henry Pelham, Esq; at*  
*Essex, curiously engraved.*

9. Farnham, which had its name, as supposed, from abundance of fern growing here, stands on the banks of the river Loddon, near its rise, and is the capital of a hundred of its own name. It was given by Ethelbald, King of the West Saxons, to the see of Winchester, whose Bishops have generally resided here in the summer, at a palace in the Castle, ever since the reign of King Stephen. It was a magnificent structure, being deeply moated, and strongly walled, with towers at proper distances, and a fine park; but the building is much decayed. The town, which is large and populous; with many handsome houses, and well-paved streets, is governed by 12 Masters, or Burgesses (of whom two are Bailiffs, chosen annually) who act under the Bishop of Winchester, and hold a court every three weeks, which has power of trying and determining all actions under 40 s. It is one of the greatest wheat-markets in England, especially between All-saints day and Midsummer; when, one day with another, 250 loads of wheat, and sometimes 400, have been sold here in a day. The Hampshire white wheat, which is sold here, is counted best for meal; but Suffex for weight and spending. The toll-dish was lately counted worth 200 l. a year, and it has been known, that a load of wheat has been taken for toll upon a market-day; whereas, about 100 years ago, it turned to so little account, that the toll-gatherer sold his place for 40 s. The meal-trade also increased with the market: But the toll-dish is said to be much diminished, since the people about Chichester and Southampton got into the way of sending their wheat in meal to London by sea. It is remarked, that this loss to the town is amply supplied by its plentiful product of hops, of which there are as fruitful plantations about this town, as any where; and they are said to outdo the Kentish hop-yards, both in quantity and quality. They were at first brought hither out of Suffolk, and the soil has so well agreed with them, that now between 3 and 400 acres are laid out in hop-gardens. But then it is observed, on the other hand, that this nursery has quite thrust out the clothing-trade, which was very considerable here formerly, and, consequently, thrown the greater number of poor upon the parish, who used to be employed in spinning, weaving, combing, &c. It is certain, that the poor's rate is advanced, by the increase of its inhabitants, to above 200 l. a year; besides

the benefactions to the town by sundry people, and 50 l. a year given by one person especially, so remarkable for his acquisition and disposition of his great estate, that it deserves particular mention: His name was Henry Smith, and he had been a silversmith in London, but left his business to go a begging; and was always followed by a dog, from which he had the nick-name of Dog-Smith. With the estate he left, his executors were enabled to give, in charity, to every market-town in the county, 1000 l. in money, or 50 l. a year for ever in land, besides 6 or 8 l. yearly to almost every parish, except Mitcham, which no wonder was set aside, because he had been whipped out of it as a common vagrant. This town sent Members to Parliament in the reign of Edward II, but never since; and gave title of Countess to the Duchess of Portsmouth, so created by King Charles II. Dr. Fuller says the market-house was built by one Mr. Clark, at his sole charge; and that, while it was building, the workmen were so interrupted by numbers of spectators, some approving, others condemning the model, that he caused this distich to be put upon that part of it which was then erected:

You, who do like me, give money enough  
 to end me;  
 You, who dislike me, give as much to  
 mend me.

10. Godalmin (vulgo Godlimont) that is, God's Alms, it being supposed to have been given by the Lady Goda, or Godiva, to some religious house. It is a corporation, by whose charter, granted, as some say, by King Edward III, or, as others, by Queen Elizabeth, their chief Magistrate is a Warden, chosen annually, who has eight Brethren, his assistants. It is the most eminent town in the county for making cloth, particularly mixed kerseys, and blue ones (said to be the best coloured in the kingdom) for the Canaries. The parish is divided into nine tithings, of which one is Cateshal, or Gateshill; a manor which was anciently held of the King by the Master of his concubines that followed the Court. The town stands on the river Loddon, which abounds with good fish, especially pikes; and drives a grist-mill, two paper-mills, and three corn-mills. The best whited-brown paper is said to come from hence; and this was the first place in the county it was made in, the manufacture having been set up here

Y

in



in the reign of King James I. This place is also famous for aquinoes, good carrots, and great store of peas, that burns as well or better than pit-coal; but a woman of this town lately endeavoured to render it infamous, by a monstrous production of rabbits; which is a story that only deserves a place in the scandalous chronicle, though the puzzled and amused several physicians, anatomists, &c. for some time, with her vile imposture.

It is said, that before the conquest this place was the see of a Bishop, with a Dean and Canons; that the seat of the Bishop was at Lothelsey, now that of the Moors family; that the Canons houses were in a street of this town, called Church-street; that the bishopric was taken from it in the reign of Henry II, and the estates belonging to it, conferred on the deanery of Sarum. Here is a charity-school for 50 boys.

11. Woking stands on the river Wey, half-way between Guildford and Weybridge, and gives name to its hundred. A neat market-house was built here, in 1665, at the charge of James Zouch, Esq. Its first fair, which is but a small one, was procured by Edmund Duke of Somerset from Henry VI, the other from King Charles II, by Mr. Zouch. It is a private country town, out of any great road, so that it is little heard of; but there are the remains of the walls of a royal house, which was the residence of a branch of the family of Plantagenet, viz. the old Countess of Richmond, mother to Henry VII. In the church-yard, it has been remarked, that, so long as there is any thing left of a corpse, besides bones, a kind of plant grows from it, about the thickness of a bulrush, with a top like the head of asparagus, which comes near the surface, but never above it. The outside is black, but the inside red; and, when the corpse is quite consumed, the plant dies away. But the same observation has been made in other church-yards, where the soil is a light red sand, as in this.

12. Bagshot is famous for its mutton; though it must be noted, that the sheep, killed by its butchers, are generally brought from the downs of Hampshire. It was formerly called Holy Hull, and the Lordship of our Kings, who have a house here, with a park, which was laid open after the civil wars; yet the Kings James and Charles I. often came to it, because of its convenient situation for hunting in the neighbourhood. This place is noted for good inns in the road between Staines and Hartley-row. The church, which is about half a mile from the road, was burnt down by lightning in 1679, but rebuilt by the parishioners in 1680.

Bagshot-heath is a barren desert, with nothing but furze for a great many miles, extending a long way into Berkshire and Hampshire; yet, by some inclosures lately made on the edge of it, and others in the center, which produce good corn and grass, and plantations of trees, the soil is judged to be capable of improvement, though the whole tract of the country from Egham to Farnham, for near 18 miles, looks very much like one of the deserts of Westphalia.

13. Egham stands on the Thames, over-against Staines, and has several good inns as any town in the west road. Here is a great alms-house, built of brick, and endowed by Baron Denham, Surveyor of the works in the reign of King Charles II, for the maintenance of five poor old women of this parish, who have each a different orchard, and were to have, by his will, new gowns every Christmas, and stockings and shoes twice a year; but they were not to receive relief from the parish. Sir John Denham, the Poet, son to the former, who lived at that which is now the parsonage-house, took great delight in Pruntwell-hill in this parish, and also in Cowper's hill, the sweet prospect of which he has celebrated in one of the finest poems that ever appeared in our language. At Rumsey-mead, on the north side of the town, called by our Historians Running-mead, and sometimes Council-mead, and now divided into inclosures, King John, frightened by the numerous army of Barons who met him there, signed the great charter of the liberties of England, called Magna Charta; and the land is said to have been ever since exempted from tithe, on condition of paying 3 d. an acre, and 1 d. dole. About the year 1706, the sum of 6000 l. was bequeathed to this town, with which, besides several alms-houses, a charity school-house was built here, and endowed with 40 l. a year, for teaching 50 poor boys to read, write, and cast accounts; and, the next year, another Gentleman left 50 l. per annum, for ever, to put out five poor boys of the parish apprentices.

14. Chertsey has a bridge over the Thames to Shepperton in Middlesex, and its principal trade is in malt, which it sends in barges to London. It gives name to a hundred, which has the particular privilege of being exempted from the jurisdiction of the High Sheriff, who must direct his writ to the Bailiff of it, who is appointed for life by letters patent from the Exchequer. It is noted for the burial-place of Henry VI, whose bones were afterwards removed, by Henry VII, to Windsor; and for the retreat of the celebrated Poet Mr. Cowley, from Court, to the exercises of a country life;



life; the happiness of which he has beautifully described in one of his poems; as he has, in another, the base servility of a Court-las, and his hearty abhorrence of it; as that well-known distich

Were I to curse the man I hate,  
Attendance and dependence be his fate.

At Coway-stakes, near this place, Julius Cæsar passed the Thames. There is a handsome free-school here, built by Sir William Perkins. Its market was granted by King James I.

15. Croydon, anciently called Cradiden, is a large, pleasant, handsome town, on the edge of Bansted-downs, well supplied with all sorts of provisions, and the chief of the hundred to which it gives name. It is said, that formerly our Kings had a palace here, which, with the manor, was given to the Archbishops of Canterbury; but, since Archbishop Whitgift's time, it has been much neglected and decayed; and that, in or about 1716, the dilapidations of it, alone, were valued at 1400 l. and paid by Archbishop Tennison's executors. Whitgift left an hospital here, which is a handsome building, in the form of a college, and endowed with farms, for the maintenance of a Warden, and 28 men and women, poor decayed housekeepers of this town and Lambeth; and a school for 10 boys and 10 girls, who are all clothed and taught; with a house for the master, (who must be a clergyman), endowed with 20 l. a year for his salary. The church, which is the finest and largest in the county, stands by the palace, and has many remarkable monuments in it; particularly that of Dr. Grindall, whose effigies lies on his tomb, in his episcopal robes; a Prelate so studious, that his book was called his Bride, and his study his Bride-chamber; for he therein spent his eyesight, health, and strength. There is also a monument of Archbishop Sheldon, which is reckoned one of the finest in England; and another of Mr. Tyrell, a grocer of London, who gave 200 l. to build its market-house, besides 40 l. to beautify the church. Its market is chiefly for oats and oatmeal for London; though it has also a great sale of wheat and barley. The town is encompassed with hills well stored with wood, of which great quantities of charcoal are made, and sent to London.

16. Bansted is a village noted for abundance of walnuts, but more for giving name to its downs, one of the most delightful spots of the kind in England, not only for its fine soft carpet-ground, and the pretty villages around it; but for its pleasant prospect into Kent, Hertfordshire, Bucks, Oxfordshire, even

beyond Henley-upon-Thames; Hampshire, Berkshire, and Middlesex, with a view of the royal palaces of Windsor and Hampton-court; and also of London from the Tower to Westminster. These downs stretch 30 miles in length, from Croydon to Farnham, though under different appellations; and are covered with a short herbage, perfumed with thyme and juniper, and therefore their mutton, though small, is sweet. The soil, which, in general, is a sort of chalk, mixed with flints and sand, is dry soon after rain. There is a four-mile course on them, for horse-races, which is much frequented. The numbers of Gentlemen and Ladies, that take the air here, mornings and evenings, in the fine season, some on horseback and some in coaches, ranging either singly or in separate companies, over every hill and dale, are a most entertaining object.

17. Dorking is the chief town of its hundred, noted for its meal-trade, and its market for poultry, particularly the fattest geese and the largest capons, which are brought hither from Horsham in Sussex; where it is the business of all the country, for many miles, to breed and fatten them: Some are as big as turkey-pouts. Sussex wheat is brought hither from the wilds of that county; and, most market-days, it is furnished with all sorts of sea-fish. The town was destroyed by the Danes, but rebuilt by the Normans. It stands on a rock of soft sandy stone, in which are dug several convenient cellars. According to the custom of the manor, of which the Howard-family of the Norfolk branch are Lords, the youngest son, or youngest brother, of a customary tenant is heir of the customary estates of the tenant dying intestate. Some learned physicians have said, the best air in England is upon Cottman Dean, or the Heath of poor cottages, belonging to this town, on which stand their alms-houses. The great Roman causeway, called Stone-street, passes through its church-yard, and is plainly traced, two miles to the south of Okeley. It appears to be made of flints and pebbles, like those in the beeches of Sussex. The work is really prodigious, being from seven to ten yards broad, and near a yard and half deep; which is the more remarkable, for that in some places, there is not a flint to be seen within many miles of it; and therefore the common people think the Devil had a hand in it. In the neighbourhood is a hill of a most enchanting prospect, much resorted to by the Gentry from Epsom. It is called Box-hill, from the abundance of trees, arbours, and labyrinths of box upon it, especially to the south; though, on the north, it is almost covered

covered with yew-trees. It was first planted with box-wood by that famous Antiquary, Thomas Earl of Arundel.

Okeley, above-mentioned, in the same neighbourhood, is named so from the plenty of oaks growing on it. Its church-yard is remarkable for rose-bushes at the head of many of the graves, from a custom here, time out of mind, among the young lovers, that, at their death before marriage, the survivor plants a rose-tree at the head of the deceased's grave, which some of them are at the expence of keeping up many years; a practice derived, probably, from the Greeks and Romans, who, according to Anacreon and Ovid, thought roses, planted or strewed upon the graves of the dead, perfumed and protected their ashes. There was a castle here formerly, of which the moat and mole of the keep is still remaining, near the church; and we read, that a bloody battle was fought here between the Saxon King Ethelwolf and the Danes, after their fifth invasion of England. The poor, in these parts, have an art of drawing peeled rushes through melted grease, to save candle.

In the next parish of Wotton is a very remarkable hill, called Lith-hill, which, rising almost insensibly for two or three miles south of that village, has a declivity, of about eight miles, almost as far as Horsham. It is much the highest hill in Surrey, and from the top of it may be seen, in a clear day, all Surrey and Sussex, quite down to the sea; part of Kent, Essex, Middlesex, Hertfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Oxfordshire, Berkshire, even beyond Windsor-castle; part of Hampshire, and, as it is believed, says Dr. Gibson, of Wiltshire: So that he thinks the whole circumference of the view to be near 260 miles, and that the like is not to be found in England, and, perhaps, not in Europe.

The other antiquities and things of note in this county, not yet mentioned, are: 1. The remains of a Roman camp, of about 12 acres, at Walton-upon-Thames; to which there runs a rampire, with its trench, from St. George's-hill. 2. A military work, of an orbicular form, near Wimbledon, called Bensbury; where Cheaulin, King of the West Saxons, fought and defeated one of the Kentish Generals; in the first battle of the Saxons among themselves. 3. Effingham, a small village three miles south-west of Leatherhead, was anciently a town of note, and said to contain 16 parish-churches; and it is certain, that, in the neighbourhood, the foundations of buildings are often discovered. 4. Near Aldbury, 5 miles east of Guildford, is the platform of a Roman temple, on the edge of

Blackheath; and some Roman tiles are, to this day, found, among the rubbish, with eight angles.

This place is remarkable also for a perforation, or passage, of at least a furlong in length, dug through the bottom of a great hill, and leading into a fine valley. It was intended for a way to the house then the seat of Henry Duke of Norfolk; but the design was hindered by a rock at the south end; yet it is still preserved and admired, as a grotto. A skeleton of a man, which measured 9 feet 3 inches, was found in the church-yard at Wotton; as the labourers were enlarging a vault belonging to the Evelyns.

Putney is noted for the birth of Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, whose father was a blacksmith in that town. Sir Richard Weston, of Sutton-place, where he built a noble house, in the reign of Henry VIII, deserves to be remembered, not only for bringing the river to Guildford, and making it navigable to the Thames, but for bringing clover-grass into England. Mrs. Elisabeth Welton, of the same family, was so great a proficient in literature, as to be admired by all men of learning, at the beginning of the seventeenth century.

The principal seats in this county are, the Duke of Newcastle's at Claremont, between Kingston and Cobham; and at Pepper-harrow, five miles from Guildford. Those of the late Duchess-dowager of Marlborough: Sir Theodore Janfen, Bart. Mr. Auditor Benson, Mr. Bisse, and Mr. Walker, at Wimbledon: The Duke of Argyll's, at Sudbrook, near Kingston: Duke of Grafton's, at Nonsuch, near Richmond: Duke of Roxburgh's, and the late Earl of Arran's, on Bagshot-heath: Earl of Anglesey's, at Farnborough, near that heath: Earl of Portmore's, at Weybridge: Earl of Aylesford's, at Aldbury, near Blackheath: Earl of Effingham's, at Great Bockham, 5 miles from Guildford: Lord North and Guildford's, at Durdan's, near Epsom: Lord Trevor's, at Peckham, 3 miles from London: Lord Windsor's, at Beachworth, near Dorking: Lord Baltimore's, at Woodcote, near Epsom: Lord St. John's, at Battersea: Lord Onslow's, at Clendon-place, near Guildford: The Honourable Mr. Speaker Onslow's, at Imber-court: Denzil Onslow's, Esq; at Pyriford, on the river Wey: Sir Henry Vincent's, at Stoke Dalbernon: Mr. Evelyn's, at Wotton, near Lith-hill, and at Nutfield: Mr. Harvey's, at Combe-Nevil, near Kingston: The Carews, at Beddington, near Croydon; where is a fine plantation of orange-trees, 100 years old, planted in the open ground, but secured, in the winter,

winter, by moveable coverts, and supposed to be the first ever brought into England: The Moors, at Lotherley, near Guildford, and at Fetcham, near Leatherhead: Mr. Nicholas's, at West Horsley: Mr. Scawen's, at Carshalton: Mr. Howard's, at Deepden, near Dorking: Mr. Randy's, at Chilworth, near Aldbury: Mr. Temple's, at Moorpark, two miles from Farnham, where the heart of his ancestor, Sir William Temple, lies buried, at his own request, under a funeral, in the garden.

In our last Magazine (for September 1759, page 113) we gave a perspective view of a pleasant small seat near Weybridge, late in the possession of Philip Southcote, Esq; and called Woburn-farm. The house is situated low, but is not very damp; and has the advantage of being screened from the violence of strong winds, by tall trees in the neighbourhood. In the front of the house is a small island, which in summer is stocked with sheep, which are constantly feeding in view of the principal rooms of the house. The water surrounding this island is conducted in a serpentine form, so as to have little resemblance to art. The fields above the house are kept very neat, being rolled and fed; so that there is a fine carpet of grass, the walks round them being made dry by gravel, and, on each side, planted with sweet shrubs and flowers, in a rural manner. At the upper part of these fields, is a spot of ground laid out in gardens, which, being too regular, do not so well correspond with the other parts, which are laid out to answer the name of a farm, very

properly. But this part has something of too much stiffness and regularity to agree with the rest. From this spot of ground is a most delightful prospect over a large extent of meadows bounded by the river Thames, which winds in an agreeable manner; and, having frequently large West-country barges floating in it, with their broad sails, appear as so many moving objects in a picture, and greatly enliven the prospect. From hence also are seen ten or twelve villages, and several fine houses, and Chertsey-bridge appears as if it were intended for a principal object. Indeed, the whole spot may justly be deemed one of the sweetest retirements near London.

In this Magazine, is a perspective view of a seat at Esher, formerly built by Cardinal Wolsey, to which, during his ministry, he frequently retired for amusement. The gate to this Gothic building, remaining, was turned into a dwelling house, and was sold to the late Right Honourable Henry Pelham, Esq; who beautified the old part, made additional buildings to it, in the same Gothic style, and laid out the grounds about it in so elegant a taste, as makes it one of the finest seats in the neighbourhood of London: But the house stands so low, as not to be seen till one comes very near it; and the river Mole, running near the back of the house, renders it very damp, which greatly diminishes the pleasure of the place, though no cost has been spared to render it elegant. In the church of Esher, is a bell that was brought by Sir Francis Drake from St. Domingo in the West-Indies.

*Observations on the VARIATION of the NEEDLE; with an Hypothesis for discovering and easily knowing the LONGITUDE.*

WHEN we reflect on the use that hath been made of the direction of the needle to the pole, we cannot help concluding, that this wonderful property was given it to guide the mariner. But, as this property, of which we have but an imperfect knowledge, is at present of such service, it is highly probable, that, from a fuller acquaintance with it, still farther advantages would result.

The general direction of the needle towards the pole teaches us how to steer our course; but the deviations from this direction, which are undoubtedly subjected to some law hitherto little known, will probably afford new methods, reserved by Nature, for the mariner's assistance in finding out in what point of the globe he is.

Some years ago, his Britannic Majesty sent out Mr. Halley in a vessel intended for the improvement of maritime knowledge.

After a cruise in both hemispheres, this great astronomer traced a line upon the globe, in which all the touched needles would point due north, and their declinations increase in proportion to their distance from it. Such a line, well ascertained, would in a great measure supply what is still wanting for the knowledge of the longitude at sea; for, by observing the declination of the needle, in any place, it would be easy to determine how far it lay to the east or west of any particular meridian.

Other geographers have been of opinion, that Mr. Halley's line was not the only one on the globe, and that some others had the same advantages.

As the declination of the loadstone varies in the same place, these lines, which have no declination, cannot always be found in the same position; but if, as is highly probable, their motion be regular, and we could attain the

the knowledge of it, their utility would still be the same. It must be owned, that what Mr. Halley hath said doth not amount to full evidence: But is it to be expected, that such great enterprises can be completed at the first attempt? Or can we bestow too much pains to accomplish a discovery of so high importance?

It cannot therefore be recommended too warmly to mariners, wherever they are able, to make the most exact observations on the declination of the touched needle: These observations are necessary at present towards a right knowledge of their course, and, accordingly, are not wholly neglected; but they are not made with due care.

The different inclinations of the touched needle, in different places, have made some able hydrographers think, that a new method might from thence be derived, to find the place of a ship. These observations are still more difficult to be made, than those of the declination; and can scarce be made at sea with the necessary exactness; but they might be made at land in all the different regions; for it is one thing to make observations to find out a theory, and another to make observations in order to employ a theory already known.

It has been long noticed, that the touched needle does not always rest upon the meridian line, but declines from that line nine degrees towards the east; and does not every-where preserve the same situation, but shews various declinations in various and different places. The error seems to follow this order: That, by how much it is nearer the east, by so much it will deviate from the meridian line towards the east; and, by how much you proceed towards the west, by so much the direction of the needle will be to the west. In one of the islands of the Azores, the touched needle is confidently said to rest upon the meridian line; and those who have sailed to the West-Indies have frequently observed, that the needle inclines to the west. If therefore the matter be so, as very probably it is, we can easily know the longitude: For, if a compass of unusual magnitude be constructed, as about ten feet diameter, the degrees and minutes being also subdivided into smaller parts; and if, in sailing under the equator, the principal motions and declinations of the touched needle

are observed, and accommodated to the proportions of voyages, the longitude, beginning from the Azores, will be easily known; from whence also will the latitude and longitude, both at midnight and in the greatest storms. It is therefore false, what some allege, that the touched needle declines from the meridian line, because it inclines to the polar star from the tail of the Bear; whereas the inclination of the needle declines nine degrees, and the polar inclination is not so much.

The method here proposed, seems easy in practice, and may facilitate, if not bring to pass, what has been so long sought after in vain.

Messieurs Irwin and Malone lately made some successful attempts towards this great discovery, by contriving a machine, called by them a Marine-chair, by means of which an observation may be taken of the satellites of Jupiter, nearly as steadily as at land, and not subject, according to Lord Howe's opinion, to a greater error than three minutes of time.

The phenomena of Jupiter's satellites are generally preferred to those of the moon, for finding the longitude; because, they are less liable to parallaxes, and afford a very circumstanced observation, in every situation of that planet above the horizon. Their motion is very swift, and must be calculated for every hour. To find the longitude by means of them, with a good telescope, observe a conjunction of two of them, or of one of them with Jupiter, or any other like appearance; and, at the same time, find the hour and minute from the meridian altitude of some star: Then, consulting tables of the satellites, observe the hour and minute wherein such appearance happens in the meridian of the place to which the tables are calculated. The difference of time will give the longitude.

All methods which depend on the phenomena of the heavens have this one defect, that they cannot be observed at all times; and are, besides, difficult of application at sea, by reason of the ship's motion. Our method therefore, of a compass of unusual magnitude, &c. may be the more eligible, and, if subjected to trial, will probably answer what may justly be expected from it.

## RULES and PRECEPTS for the Writing of HISTORY.

**I**N order to write a good history, the rules prescribed to historians should be observed. Truth and sincerity are the most essential duty of those writers. An history, properly, so called, ought to be a series of

true facts, or, at least, of facts that may be looked upon as true, according to certain rules, with which we must be contented about things past. One of those principal rules is the unanimous testimony of all, or

most



of cotemporary authors, who generally agree about public events, such as a battle, a story, the taking of a town, the conquest of a province, the death of a Sovereign &c. Things that came to pass in the sight of a whole kingdom, when thus attested, may be related as undeniable facts, and cannot be denied by any reasonable man. It is not so with the particulars and circumstances of those facts, and the secret intrigues which produce them: In that respect one may be allowed to be a sceptic in history. Few writers have been witnesses of cabinet-intrigues; few have been concerned in negotiations: They relate what is commonly said in public, or at Court, or what the most clear-sighted persons fancied to have discovered; which is seldom a sufficient ground to judge of the causes of an event.

The historians, who write after them; if they have not better memoirs, are obliged to keep to theirs, and to adopt their positions, when they have no particular reason to depart from them. They may be wanting to truth by following such guides; but it is not their fault. One may tell a falsity without ceasing to be sincere, when a thing is not known to be false. This is all that can be expected from an historian, who writes what happen'd several ages before him.

What is said concerning the true causes of events, ought to be said also of most of their circumstances. Do we see many relations of battles, even of those that have been fought in our own time, which agree in every particular? One may boldly affirm, that two such relations are not to be found, though we should suppose they had been written by ocular witnesses. On such an occasion an historian ought to take notice of the disagreement between two opposite relations, without preferring the one to the other.

It cannot be denied, that when a faithful historian designs to describe a siege, or the disposition of an army ready to engage, he ought to follow the memoirs of men skilled in those things, preferably to all others. However, the disposition of armies and battles have been related in such a confused manner, even by those who were best able to do it, that it is very difficult to succeed in that part of history. But one may expect from an historian, that he should not indulge his imagination, especially by being so bold as to contrive romantic episodes, to enliven his narration and diversify his history.

An historian offends also against the truth of history, when he ascribes to the actors, who appear upon the stage, any motive of

their conduct, not to be found in the writers of their time; unless, as it happens sometimes, their actions and steps be of such a nature, that one cannot reasonably doubt of their proceeding from such a motive.

The same ought to be said of the reasonings, ascribed to Princes or their Ministers, in a Privy Council, or to Generals of armies in a Council of war, and of the artifices attributed to Ambassadors in negotiations and treaties of peace. This fault prevails in all the works of Varillas; and d'Avila is not always free from it: They took Tacitus for their model among the ancients, and Guicciardin among the moderns. The latter is more to be credited than others in some things, because he had a hand in the affairs of his time in Italy; but it frequently falls out that these curious particulars, these refined politics, and plans of negotiation so well drawn up, are mere fictions of the historian, who does not relate what was said, but what might have been said. After all, readers themselves spoil historians in that respect: They will have a writer to search into the most impenetrable secrets of Princes, without which their curiosity, and frequently their malignity, cannot be satisfied. They are served according to their taste, and feed themselves with chimeras.

Notwithstanding, it is not hence to be inferred, that an historian should not make a curious inquiry into the causes of some great events: History would lose by that means its beauty and dignity; it would be a mere Gazette, a heap of facts without any coherence. What is therefore hinted, concerns only the extravagant guesses and fictions of some modern historians: They undertake to refine upon, and to give a reason for every thing. There is not a greater sign of the falsity of an history; because, amongst the most extraordinary events, many are an effect of mere chance, and of some conjunctures that could not be foreseen: Let any one consult the ablest Ministers of state, and the most famous Generals, and they will confess it. Thus an history ought to be adorned, without asking against sincerity. I had rather displease the reader, says Lucian, by telling the truth, than please him by telling a lye: Whoever takes another course, imposes upon the credulity of the readers, and is wanting in the respect he owes to the public.

Many histories are also spoiled by prejudice and partiality. An historian is but too apt to indulge his affection for his own nation, which he ought to moderate: Far from inveighing against another nation, he ought to acknowledge the merit of those

great men, who have appeared at several times among other nations. Besides, he ought particularly to stand upon his guard, when he designs to make use of memoirs that concern civil wars: Partiality and animosity do most prevail in those memoirs: This is the usual effect of civil wars, especially when they are kindled upon account, or under pretence of religion.

What contributes most to the beauty of an history, is a certain variety of objects, incidents, intrigues, leagues, and opposite interests; without which, a series of wars and battles will quickly tire the reader; for, though described in the most lively manner, they will create a weariness, unless diversified with other things; in which the abilities of the historian will appear, by the remarks, interspersed throughout his work, upon the manners of a nation; that is, not only upon the genius of the people, but also upon their customs, usages, laws, the civil and military government, and other things of that nature. This is a material thing for the perfection of history; but it requires attention, and many reflections, which cannot be made but by a writer who is master of his subject.

When an historian is sufficiently provided for so great an enterprise as that of writing a history, he ought to consult himself, in order to know whether he has all the other necessary qualifications to succeed in the execution of his project. If a man undertakes to raise a great edifice, and has all the materials requisite for it, he must be able to make a choice, and a good use of them. With the finest stones and the best chosen timber, an unskilful architect will make a building of a very ill taste: In like manner, an historian, notwithstanding his knowledge of antiquity and books, will write a very sorry history, if he knows not how to handle and dispose his matter to the best advantage. A composition requires a great deal of art and judgment; the matter and form of it ought to be considered.

The matter of an history consists of facts: An historian discovers his judgment by the choice he makes of them; for he must not insert in his history every thing he finds in his memoirs: He must be directed upon this head by the nature of the history which he writes.

There are several sorts of history. Some are general histories of a whole nation; others concern only a province, a city, a family, a private person.

A writer ought to make a different choice of facts in these several sorts of history. An history, whatever it be, ought to contain every thing that is essential to its principal

object. Thus a reader must find, in the history of a city or a family, all the considerable transactions that may give a perfect knowledge of them.

The same ought to be said, in proportion of those memoirs, wherein the author designs to write the history of a single person: nothing ought to be omitted that deserves to be mentioned, in order to shew his character, the progress of his fortune, his intrigues and disappointments, the occasions wherein he signalised himself, his virtues and imperfections, in short, every thing that will give a perfect notion of him.

But what is important in a particular history, ceases to be so in a general one; because what belongs to the principal object is a particular history, is frequently of no moment in a general history. The Prince and State are the object of the history of a kingdom, or a nation; and private persons ought to be mentioned more or less, according as they have a relation to either of them: Generals of armies, Ministers of state, and Governors of towns, appear in a general history for no other reason. In the description of a battle, if an historian takes notice of an action of a particular Officer or soldier, it is because that action was attended with consequences advantageous to the state; or because it has something in it so singular, that the glory of it redounds to the whole nation; or because it is so wonderful, and affords so great a pleasure to the reader, that the historian may easily be justified on that account. Thus, for the same reason, a writer would not adorn, but rather spoil an history of that nature, if he should insert in it amorous intrigues, or quarrels and differences between private persons, unless, as it frequently happens, they have occasioned some considerable event, wherein the state was concerned; for, in such case, they would make an essential part of history.

If it be the duty of an historian to leave out all minute and insignificant things, much less ought he to insert those that have no relation to his history; but, though it be true, without any exception, that an historian ought to confine himself to his subject, without adding to it any thing foreign to the purpose; yet he does not offend against that precept when he launches out into some digressions, which very much contribute to the beauty of history, and which, for that reason, and much more because the things contained in them have a connection with the principal subject, should not be called by that name. On the contrary, for want of such digressions, history is deprived of one of its greatest ornaments.

The composition of an history requires order,



order, exactness, a good style, dignity, purity in the language, a lively narration; in a word, every thing that may keep up the attention, not only of a curious reader, who desires to be instructed, but even of an idle reader, who reads only for his diversion.

The best way to succeed is to pitch upon a good model. We have good models in antiquity; and in our age, wherein some writers have treated some points of history with great ability. — Among the ancient Latin historians, Livy, Cæsar, Tacitus, and Sallust are generally proposed. In this point of view, it is in a great measure with history as it is with painting: There are many good painters, though their manners are very different. There are also many good historians, though their characters are not the same. When a picture, exposed to public view, charms all who are judges of painting, it must be a good picture, whether it comes near the manner of Titian, Raphael, or Caracci. When an historian pleases, without ever tiring the reader, he is a good writer, whether he took Livy for his model, or Cæsar, or Tacitus, or Sallust.

But as a picture is never generally approved, by those who understand painting, unless it be made according to the rules of art; in like manner, an history composed without regularity will never afford the same pleasure to the reader, as if the historian had carefully observed the precepts of the historical art. It is true, there are some histories well approved, though they hardly discover any art; such is the history of Philip de Comines. But it ought to be considered, that the excellence of that work proceeds from the matter, and the judicious reflections of the author, and that it would be much more esteemed, if he had been able or willing to give it a more regular form.

There are certainly rules for the composition of an history, as well as for the composition of an oration, a dramatic piece, and an epic poem. One of the most essential is that which concerns the order and disposition of matters, from whence arises a clearness spread through the whole work. An historian must endeavour to imitate, in this essential point, the ancient, and several late writers, such as d'Avila, Strada, and some others, who cannot be read too much; in order to get that regular way of composing, whereby every thing appears in its proper place. He must likewise always remember the difference there is between annals and a regular history. In annals, or in a chronicle, the disposition of matters is determined by chronology: A writer inserts, for instance, in one year, the causes of a certain event; in

the next, the event itself; and, in the third, the consequences of that event. If such a method was observed in a history, it would be very dry and tedious. An episode, thus divided and interrupted by other facts that have no relation with it, loses its gracefulness: Men naturally love to see a cause attended with its effect, and to have their curiosity immediately satisfied. Upon such occasions, which are very frequent in history, a writer ought to have a greater regard to the series of things than to the order of time, that he may unite those things which should not be divided.

But it happens sometimes that an important affair, a negotiation, for instance, lasts many years; that a plot is a long time contriving; that the intrigues of the conspirators are sometimes discovered, and sometimes renewed; and that the conspiracy breaks out, but long after: Must an historian follow, in such a case, the method just now mentioned? Must he, that the readers may not lose sight of a point of history which he has begun to treat, leave behind him the transactions of two or three years, and then return to them, when he has brought that point to a conclusion? On such an occasion, an historian may take another course; but he must be very careful not to break the thread of the narration too abruptly: He must carry on the thing till he meets with some proper conjuncture, that may be, as it were, a resting-place for the reader. And, to apply this rule to a conspiracy, he may leave off speaking of it at the time when it has been discovered, giving to understand that it will be resumed; and, after he has given an account of other events, he must find out a way that will naturally bring him again to his former subject.

The same method ought to be observed in proportion, when many considerable things offer themselves together, without any dependence one from another. The disposition of so many things, transacted in different places, is very difficult, especially when a writer is obliged to cut off some of them, that he may not leave the others too far; and, when he resumes those which he had begun, without finishing them, he must chiefly take care to bring into the reader's mind, by a proper transition, a general idea of what has been said, that he may easily resume the thread of the narration.

After all, it is impossible to propose a general method upon this head: An historian must always have in his thoughts the clearness of history, and the satisfaction of the reader; he must, whilst he is writing, fancy that he is a reader, and judge by that means what

what is fit to be said in one place, and what in another.

It is a great perfection in an historian to dispose such a multitude of different objects in good order, and to insert every thing in its proper place; but this is not sufficient: Things must be also set off and adorned. The disposition of a picture may be very fine, and yet the colouring will be very bad; the figures lame and ill proportioned, and offer nothing to the eye but what is dry and monstrous. Such will be the fate of an historian, if he is deficient in the beauties of style, or knows not how to use that which is proper for history.

The style of history ought to be noble, but simple and natural: It is in such a style that *Cæsar* wrote his fine Commentaries. That style must be also lively, clear, and precise: Simplicity does not admit rhetorical figures and amplifications, or too frequent metaphors and comparisons. History has an eloquence peculiar to it, very different from that of the bar and pulpit. That eloquence consists in a just description of the characters of men, and of their actions, manners, and passions, with short and lively reflections arising from the subject itself.

The precision, as well as the simplicity of history, does hardly admit of common-places, though many historians seem to have prescribed such a law to themselves, as to begin each book, and sometimes each chapter of their history, with some strokes of that nature. Nothing makes a reader more impatient than these preambles, which he neither desires nor expects. They must be fine and short, not to produce such an effect; and it is certain they ought not to be frequent.

An exordium in point of history must not be far-fetched: A brief and perspicuous account of the scene that is to be opened, if it has something great in it, is generally the best and finest introduction. Instead of it, a judicious and solid reflection upon what has been already said, in relation to what follows, or a mere transition, is sufficient to begin the following book, or the next reign: Nay, it frequently happens that a bare continued narration has something graceful in it. The subject affords of itself a thousand different ways, that may be used at different times for variety sake.

The style ought to be natural, that is, without any affectation: Art and wit must prevail through the whole work, but without discovering themselves. An history, interspersed with antitheses and ingenious strokes, pleases the reader at first, and tires him at last. Men desire to be entertained in a book as in a conversation, that is, after

a natural manner: They are well pleased with a man who speaks naturally; and could not endure him if his discourse went always in a cadence. *Cæsar* and *Livy* did not write so. *Virgil*, who may be looked upon as the most excellent model of narration, did not think, though a poet, that he might be allowed to be continually profuse of wit in his *Æneis*; and his judgment directed him in that point, as in all others. Those lively strokes have a good effect, when they are not heaped up one upon another: They enliven a narration, adorn a reflection, and set off a character. In this as in all other things, an historian ought to know how to keep within due bounds.

The shortness of the narration consists in a just extent, without which it would not be short, but lame. The narration may be said to be short and precise, when an historian leaves out all needless digressions and circumstances; when his reflections are not too frequent, and his political arguments groundless; and when his expression is close, and free from periphrastic and unnatural turns, like those of an author who is not master of his style.

The clearness of the style proceeds from an expression well disposed, and free from ambiguities; from an expression which is not interrupted by parentheses, nor perplexed with entangled phrases, or too long periods.

The art of transitions, whereby the several parts of the narration are linked together, is none of the easiest: They are in a body of history, like the joints and ligaments in the human body. Matters of fact, inserted one after another, without any connection, will not make a whole, but an unformed heap. A transition, being to join together what goes before and what follows, ought to have a relation with both. There are a thousand ways of proceeding from one subject to another: Those that are worn out, trivial, and mean, ought to be avoided.

As to what concerns set speeches, made upon a deliberation about state-affairs, or by a General of an army at the head of his troops, it may be said, that they are inconsistent with truth, an essential quality of history; for most of these speeches are feigned, and a mere production of the historian's mind. Some ancient writers ought not therefore, in this respect, to be imitated, because reason should always prevail over authority in things of this nature.

The sentences and maxims which contain a great sense, are doubtless an ornament to a history, when they appear in their proper place, when they are not too frequent, and when they flow without any affectation, as it were, from under the pen of the historian.

Strada,

Strada, in his fine history of the Low Countries, seems to make too great a shew of that sort of ornament, so far as to print his sentences and maxims in a different character. History ought to be instructive; but an historian must not assume the air and tone of a Doctor. The style of history, besides being pure, ought to be grave and pithy, and consequently sententious; but it ought to be so in its kind, as that of Cicero in his several ways of writing: All his works are full of sentences, without being perceived, because they are natural and naturally inserted: They do not appear like an ornament to the discourse, but constitute the body and substance of it. Such is also the character of Livy's style; he has but a few sentences and maxims that look so, and yet abounds with them.

Lastly, as to characters, it is certain an historian must not fail to give a full descrip-

tion of those persons who have the greatest share in his history. The readers are not much concerned for others; and therefore it were not only needless, but also against the rules of history, to break the narration in order to draw their characters. It is with history as with theatrical performances; the principal actors raise all the attention.

The characters ought to be inserted in their proper places, and naturally; otherwise they may appear preposterous and unreasonable; for they are rather a part than ornament of history. An historian must be very careful not to draw them all after the same model: The turn and the strokes of each character ought to be different, and the matters so contrived, that, when those strokes are put together, they may agree with the reader's notion of the persons whom they represent.

*An Account of some PRESERVATIVES (with their PROCESSES) against HUNGER and THIRST, equal in Virtue to the so-much boasted French Alimentary Powder.*

**T**HERE were some compositions in vogue among the ancients, for averting the direful effects of hunger and thirst, and were held by them to be extremely necessary in time of scarcity, long voyages, and warlike expeditions. Pliny says, that a small portion of some things allays hunger and thirst, and preserves strength; such as butter, cheese made of mare's milk, and liquorice. The American Indians use a composition of the juice of tobacco with calcined shells of snails, cockles, oysters, &c. which they make into pills, and dry in the shade. Whenever they go upon a long journey, and are likely to be destitute of provisions by the way, they put one of these pills between the lower lip and the teeth, and, by swallowing what they suck from it, feel neither hunger, thirst, nor fatigue, for four or five days together.

The following composition is an extract from a manuscript scholium on a book of Heron in the Vatican library; and one much to the same effect, with some others, may be seen in Philo's fifth book of Military Affairs. It was reputed an exceeding nutritive medicament, and also very effectual for banishing thirst. Both the besiegers of cities, and the besieged, fed upon it in time of extremity, and called it the Epimeridean Composition, from the sea-onion, which was an ingredient in its composition. The process was thus:

The sea-onion being boiled, washed with water, and afterwards dried, it was cut into very thin slices, to which a fifth part of sesame was added, and a fifteenth of poppy;

all which being mixed and worked up into a mass with honey, the whole was divided into portions about the bigness of a walnut, whereof two in the day, taken morning and evening, were sufficient to prevent hunger and thirst.

There was another way of preparing it, by taking a pint of sesame, the same quantity of oil, and two quarts of unshelled sweet almonds; when the sesame was dried, and the almonds ground and sifted, the sea-onions were to be peried and sliced, the roots and leaves being cut off: Then, pounding them in a mortar, till reduced to a pap, an equal part of honey was to be added, and both worked up with the oil: Afterwards all the ingredients were to be put into a pot, on the fire, and stirred with a wooden ladle, till thoroughly mixed. When the mass acquired a solid consistence, it was taken off the fire and formed into lozenges, of which two only, used as above, were very sufficient for a day's subsistence.

Avicenna relates, that a person, setting out upon a journey, drank one pound of oil of violets, mixed with melted beef-suet, and afterwards continued fasting for ten days together, without the least hunger. He says, that the oil of almonds and beef-suet will effect the same by their viscosity. Hence it was that this celebrated physician, who knew things more by unquestionable experiments than by idle speculations and conjectures, prescribed the following composition, which, in time of famine by sea or land, might be extremely serviceable:

Take of sweet almonds, unshelled, one pound;

pound; the like quantity of melted beef-suet, of oil of violets two ounces; a sufficient quantity of mucilage; and of the roots of marsh-mallows one ounce: Let all together

be brayed in a mortar, and made into bolusses about the bigness of a common nut. They must be kept so as to prevent their melting by the heat of the sun.

*An Account of two extraordinary Cases of GALL-STONES. By James Johnstone, M. D. of Kidderminster. Communicated by the Rev. Charles Lyttelton, LL. D. Dean of Exeter. Read before the Royal Society, Feb. 9, 1758.*

*From the Philosophical Transactions, Vol. L.*

To the Rev. Dr. LYTTTELTON, Dean of Exeter.

Rev. SIR,

According to promise, I send you a short account of the two extraordinary cases we talked of, the last time I had the pleasure of seeing you at Kidderminster.

The truth of the first narrated case you are already a sufficient judge of; and, if it is at all necessary to ascertain the second in like manner, I can at any time produce the poor woman and her husband before you; who will attest the truth of sufferings, which will not easily escape their memory.

You are at liberty to dispose of this paper as you shall think proper. I am,

Reverend Sir,

Your respectful and  
most humble Servant,

Kidderminster,  
Sept. 11, 1757.

J. Johnstone.

**T**HOUGH it is now pretty well known, that colicky and istic diseases often arise from gall-stones generated in the bilious receptacle, and obstructing its canals; yet an example of one, of such enormous size, voided into the duodenum from the ductus communis, as happened in the first of the following cases, is a very rare, if not intirely an unexampled occurrence. It will encourage us not too easily to despair of the expulsion of the largest calculi from the gall-bladder; and will teach us, that all violent attacks of pain about the stomach are not owing to the gout reflected upon that organ: It will make us more cautious of giving drastic cathartics, heating and inflaming medicines, upon such a vague presumption; and ought to dispose those, who are trusted with the lives of their fellow-creatures, to a nicer observation of even the minutest symptoms and circumstances which may occur in diseases.

The second case points out, under certain circumstances, the practicability of extracting, by incision into the gall-bladder itself, those calculi which, from their figure, or other impediments, cannot be voided in the natural way. The method of performing this unusual operation, and some instances

of its success, have already been made public, in the Memoires de l'Acad. de Chirurg.

1. Mrs. F——, a sedentary, corpulent old Lady, had been much subject to colicky complaints, without jaundice, in the vigour of life. The seat of the pain was chiefly under the right hypochondrium, as high as the stomach. She had been tolerably free from it, for at least eight years past. December 5, 1753, about eleven o'clock in the evening, she was suddenly seized with a violent pain, extending from that part of the stomach lying under the right side, through to her back. She compared it to a sword driven in that direction. This pain continued, not only with unremitted violence, but even increased, till seven o'clock in the morning: All this time, she vomited and strained almost incessantly; but, after her stomach was emptied of its contents, nothing came up, besides clear slime streaked with blood. About seven o'clock in the morning, she felt her pain fall or move lower, as she expressed it, and from that time became remarkably easier. Soon after this change she became extremely sick, and vomited up, for the first time, a prodigious quantity of greenish yellow bile. She had not, before this seizure, been remarkably costive; and, in her pain, had a free motion to stool with effect; but, during the remainder of the (6th) day, had none, tho' all this time emollient clysters were injected and she took regularly, every two hours, a powder of magnes. alb. terr. fol. tartar. vitriol. ana ℥j. ol. nuc. mosch. gutt. j. with a draught of the succ. limon. & sal. absinth. But in the middle of the night, and all day (the 7th), she had an abundant discharge of loose bilious stools. She had continued free from excessive pain since the morning of the former day, only now and then complained of uneasiness, sometimes in one, sometimes in another part of her bowels. About twenty-four hours after her first seizure, she felt a great pain striking towards the bottom of her back, and, one hour after, voided the extraordinary calculus, of which the description is subjoined. Some time after, pieces of skins were voided by stool, which were evidently of the texture and appearance

pearance of the internal villous coat of the intestines and gall-bladder. The above medicines were the only ones she used, by my direction, under her painful complaint, excepting an external fomentation, and bleeding, which the hardness and contractedness of her pulse seemed to require. She was ordered to drink plentifully of thin broths, and other soft diluent liquors. During the course of her disorder, she had no appearance of jaundice, nor since; and, considering her years, enjoys at present (Sept. 1757) very good health.

This calculus was of a pyriform shape, resembling the form of the cystis fellea itself. Its surface was quite smooth and polished, excepting towards the base, where it was scabrous, as if some other substance had lain contiguous to it. When broken thro', it was composed of concentrical laminæ, which were alternately white and ochre-coloured. In length, it measured one inch and three tenths; its transverse section measured at least seven tenths of an inch. It had a saponaceous smoothness, like other gall-stones, and floated upon water. It weighed only about 126 grains.

Though it be difficult to conceive how so bulky a substance, generated in the gall-bladder, could be conveyed along so narrow a passage as the common biliary duct, especially considering the obliquity of its insertion for near half an inch of length betwixt the coats of the duodenum; yet there seem sufficient data in the above case to prove, that this animal stone was not formed in the alimentary tube, but (large as it was) had come into it from the ductus communis choledochus.

The shape and saponaceous smoothness, and colour of the laminæ, of this substance, shew it was moulded in the gall bladder, and formed from bilious particles. The severe pain and torture, and enormous vomiting, she underwent, for seven hours after her first seizure, argue, that it must then be lodged in some canal much narrower and straighter than the alimentary canal; for, so soon as it dropped into that, the severe pain in a great measure ceased.

But that straight canal, in which it was situated during those seven hours of torture, could be no other than the ductus communis choledochus; for, during this space of time, no bile was emptied into the bowels, nor thrown up by the strongest efforts of vomiting. But no sooner had she perceived the cause of her pain to move or drop downwards (a sensation which points out the precise moment the stone must have dropped into the duodenum) than she began to sicken, and instantly after vomited up a vast

quantity of bilious matter; which now, from the deobstructed duct, began to flow freely into the duodenum. The obstruction of the ductus choledochus was of too short a duration (only three hours) to occasion any observable jaundice. And it appears, by the bloody flesh-like knots, thrown up with phlegm by vomiting, that the passage of the substance was not effected without considerable laceration of the same bilious ducts. And this easily accounts for the separation of the villous coat, which afterwards appeared in this patient's stools.

2. In February 1752, I was called to relieve a poor woman of this place, Sarah Ewdall, aged 30 years and upwards, and the mother of several children. She laboured under the jaundice, and complained of a severe acute pain striking through from the right hypochondrium to her back, with frequent vomitings. A præternatural hardness, of a compass not exceeding the hollow of the hand, was then plainly to be felt at the pit of the stomach, or a little nearer to the right hypochondrium. When that particular part was pressed, she complained of great pain. The pain at this part was always increased by attempting to lie upon the left side. She was blooded, fomented externally, had emollient saponaceous clysters injected, and a nitrous apozem, and pills composed of galban. & sap. Castillens. and soon after recovered. She had frequent returns of the same complaint after this; but I saw her not again till January 1755, when she lay insensible in a fit, which for several days deprived her of the use of her speech, and of all her senses, only she tossed her limbs about. About a quarter of a year after she had recovered from this fit, Mr. Cooper, of this place, her apothecary, informed me, that, from a small sore at the pit of her stomach, which came since her last illness, she had voided several gall-stones. Curiosity prompted me to inquire into the matter of fact from herself. She shewed me the sore, which was now almost cicatrised. She said, that, soon after her last illness, a little pimple arose upon that part of the pit of the stomach, which had been hard ever since she had been subject to the jaundice. This pimple broke, ran matter, and at different times the calculi, which she shewed me, had come out with the matter. Her stomach had been somewhat painful, before it broke, but was now easy. The calculi, which she shewed me, had the appearance of being fragments of larger ones, and some were almost dust; though she assured me they all came from the sore in that condition. Of these fragments, I have two or three of the largest now in my custody: They

They are light, swim on water, smooth like soap; are of a yellow colour, and, in some parts, brown like soot; and consist of similar concentrical layers. The poor woman has since then been troubled with returns of pain and jaundice, in the intervals of which

her skin is perfectly clear and white. She is still alive, and ready to attest the truth of this narrative.

Kidderminster,  
Sept. 11th, 1757.

J. Johnstone.

*The Historical Account of the Proceedings of the last Session of Parliament.*

*Continued from Page 129 of this Volume, finished.*

The House proceeded to take into consideration, the report from the Committee appointed to inquire into the original standards of weights and measures in this kingdom, and to consider the laws relating thereto; and to report their observations thereupon, together with their opinion of the most effectual means for ascertaining and enforcing uniform and certain standards of weights and measures to be used for the future; and the said report was read; and the resolutions of the Committee, being read a second time, were agreed to by the House, and are as follow:

That the ell ought to contain one yard and one quarter, according to the yard mentioned in the third resolution of the former Committee, upon the subject of weights and measures, agreed to by the House the 2d of June 1758; and the pole or perch in length five such yards and an half, the furlong 220 such yards, and the mile 1760 such yards:

That the superficial perch should contain 30 square yards and a quarter, and the rood should contain 1210 square yards, and the acre 4840 square yards aforesaid:

That, according to the 4th, 5th, and 6th resolutions of the former Committee, upon the subject of weights and measures, agreed to by the House the 2d of June 1758, the quart ought to contain  $70\frac{1}{2}$  cubical inches, the pint  $35\frac{1}{4}$ , the peck 564, and the bushel 2246:

That the several parts of the pound, which is mentioned in the 8th resolution of the former Committee, upon the subject of weights and measures, agreed to by the House the 2d of June 1758, examined and adjusted in the presence of this Committee, and herewith produced, viz. the half-pound, or six ounces, quarter of a pound, or three ounces, two ounces, one ounce, two half-ounces, the five penny-weights, three penny-weights, two penny-weights, and one penny-weight, the twelve grains, six grains, three grains, two grains, and two of one grain each, ought to be the models of the several parts of the said pound, and to be used for sizing or adjusting weights for the future:

That all weights exceeding a pound should be of brass, copper, bell-metal, or cast-iron; and all those which shall be of cast-iron

should be made in the form, and with a handle of hammered iron, such as the pattern herewith produced, with the mark of the weight cast in the iron; and all weights of a pound, or under, should be of gold, silver, brass, copper, or bell-metal.

That all weights of cast-iron should have the initial letters of the name of the maker upon the upper bar of the handle, and all other weights should have the same, together with the mark of the weight, according to the standard, upon some convenient part thereof:

That the yard, mentioned in the 2d resolution of the former Committee, upon the subject of weights and measures, agreed to by the House the 2d of June 1758, being the standard of length, and the pound mentioned in the 8th resolution of the former Committee, upon the subject of weights and measures, agreed to by the House the 2d of June 1758, being the standard of weight, ought to be deposited in the Court of the Receipt of the Exchequer, and there safely kept, under the seals of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and of the Chief Baron, and the seal of office of the Chamberlains of the Exchequer, and not to be opened but by the order, and in the presence of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Chief Baron for the time being:

That the most effectual means to ascertain uniformity in measures of length and weight to be used throughout the realm, would be to appoint certain persons at one particular office, with Clerks and workmen under them, for the purpose only of sizing and adjusting, for the use of the subjects, all measures of length, and all weights, being parts, multiples, or certain proportions, of the standards to be used for the future:

That a model or pattern of the said standard yard, mentioned in the second resolution of the former Committee, agreed to by the House the 2d of June 1758, and now in custody of the Clerk of the House; and a model or pattern of the standard pound mentioned in the 8th resolution of the former Committee, agreed to by the House the 2d of June 1758, together with models or patterns of the parts of the said pound now pre-  
sented



ented to the House, and also of the multiples of the said pound mentioned in this report (when the same are adjusted) should be kept in the said office, in custody of the said persons, to be appointed for sizing weights and measures, under the seal of the Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer for the time being, to be opened only by order of the said Chief Baron, in his presence, or in the presence of one of the Barons of the Exchequer, on the application of the said persons, for the purpose of correcting and adjusting, as occasion shall require, the patterns or models used at the said office, for sizing measures of length, or weight, delivered out to the subjects :

That models or patterns of the said standard yard and standard pound aforesaid, and also models or patterns of the parts and multiples aforesaid of the said pound, should be lodged in the said office, for the sizing of such measures of length or weights, as, being parts, multiples, or proportions of the said standards, shall hereafter be required by any of his Majesty's subjects :

That all measures of length and weights, sized at the said office, should be marked, in some convenient part thereof, with such marks as shall be thought expedient to shew the identity of the measures and weights sized at the said office, and to discover any frauds that may be committed therein :

That the said office should be kept within a convenient distance of the Court of Exchequer at Westminster ; and that all measures of length and weights, within a certain distance of London, shall be corrected and re-adjusted, as occasion shall require, at the said office :

That, in order to enforce uniformity in weights and measures to be used for the future, all persons appointed by the Crown to act as Justices of the Peace in any county or city, or town corporate, being respectively counties within themselves, throughout the realm, should be empowered to hear and determine, and put the law in execution, in respect to weights and measures only, without any of them being obliged to sue out a *Dedimus*, or to act in any other matter ; and the said Commissioners should be empowered to fine and imprison, and to inflict or mitigate such penalties as shall be thought proper, and to have such other authorities as shall be necessary for compelling the use of weights and measures agreeable to the aforesaid standards. And

That models or patterns of the said standard yard and pound, and of the parts and multiples thereof before mentioned, should be distributed in each county, in such manner as to be readily used for evidence in all

cases where measures and weights shall be questioned before the said Commissioners, and for adjusting the same in a proper manner.

The same day it was resolved, that a sum not exceeding 10,000 l. be granted to his Majesty, towards carrying on the works for fortifying and securing the harbour of Milford.

On the 30th, Mr. Charlton having reported the resolutions of the whole House, as, that

It was the opinion of this Committee, in regard to their further consideration of the supply granted to his Majesty, that a sum not exceeding 20,000 l. be granted to his Majesty upon account, to be paid to the united Company of Merchants of England, trading to the East-Indies, towards enabling them to defray the expence of a military force in their settlements, to be maintained by them, in lieu of the battalion of his Majesty's forces, commanded by Colonel Adeleron, withdrawn from thence, and now returned to Ireland : And that

It is the opinion of this Committee, that a sum not exceeding 200,000 l. be granted to his Majesty, upon account, to enable his Majesty to give a proper compensation to the respective provinces in North America, for the expences incurred by them, in the levying, cloathing, and pay of the troops raised by the same, according as the active vigour and strenuous efforts of the respective provinces shall be thought, by his Majesty, to merit.

The first resolution of the Committee being read a second time, a motion was made, and, the question being put, that the said resolution be re-committed, it passed in the negative ; then the said resolution was agreed to by the House. The other resolution, being read a second time, was agreed to by the House.

The same day also, Mr. Charlton reported the resolutions of the Committee of the whole House, to whom it was referred to consider further of ways and means for raising the supply granted to his Majesty ; which being agreed to by the House, it was resolved,

That the sum of 180,076 l. 17 s. 6 d.  $\frac{1}{2}$ , remaining in the receipt of the Exchequer, disposable by Parliament, of the produce of the Sinking Fund ; for the quarter ended the 5th day of April 1759, be issued and applied towards making good the supply granted to his Majesty in this session of Parliament. And

That the sum of 73,308 l. 3 s. 10 d.  $\frac{1}{2}$ , now remaining in the Exchequer, being the overplus of the grants for the service of the year 1758, be issued and applied towards making

making good the supply granted to his Majesty in this session of Parliament.

On the 10th, Mr. Charlton reported the resolutions of the Committee of the whole House, in regard to their further consideration of the supply granted to his Majesty; which being agreed to, it was resolved,

That a sum not exceeding 2500 l. be granted to his Majesty, to make good the like sum issued by his Majesty to John Mill, Esq; to be, by him, paid over to the victuallers and innholders of the county and town of Southampton, and other victuallers and innholders in the like circumstances, in consideration of the great expences they were put to by the Hessian troops having been so long billeted at their houses, pursuant to an address of this House.

That a sum not exceeding 11,450 l. be granted to his Majesty, to make good the like sum, issued, by his Majesty, to the Judges of England, Scotland, and Wales, in augmentation of their salaries, pursuant to an address of this House. And

That a sum not exceeding 778 l. 16 s. 6 d. be granted to his Majesty, to make good to his Majesty the like sum, which has been issued, pursuant to the address of this House, to Jane Hardinge, widow, administratrix of Nicholas Hardinge, Esq; deceased, in repayment and full satisfaction of the like sum due unto her, for the balance, or surplus, of the said Nicholas Hardinge's account, for printing Journals of the House of Commons.

On the 11th, Mr. Wilford, from the Exchequer, presented to the House, pursuant to their order,

An account of the money repaid into the receipt of his Majesty's Exchequer, of the sum of 100,000 l. granted to his Majesty, by a vote of this House of the 15th of December, 1755, to enable his Majesty to make good his engagements with the Empress of Russia.

The same day, it was resolved, nemine contradicente,

That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, that he will be graciously pleased to order the sum of 3000 l. to be issued to Mrs. Jane Hardinge, as administratrix of Nicholas Hardinge, Esq; deceased, as a recompence for his pains and services, in preparing copies of the journals of this House for the press, and in managing and directing the printing of the same for the use of the Members of this House; and to assure his Majesty, that this House will make good the said sum.

On the 15th, it was resolved,

That the several annual sums following be granted to his Majesty, to be applied in aug-

mentation of the salaries of the Judges of Great Britain; as of 500 l. to each of the Chief Judges in the Court of King's Bench; 500 l. to each of the Judges in the Court of Common Pleas; 1000 l. to the Chief Baron in the Court of Exchequer; 500 l. to each of the other Barons of the Court, in the said Court; 500 l. to the President of the Court of Session and Exchequer in Scotland; 300 l. to the Chief Baron of the said Court of Exchequer; 200 l. to each of the other Judges of the said Court; 200 l. to the Chief Justice of Chester; 150 l. to the second Justice of Chester; and 150 l. to each of the Justices of the Great Sessions for the counties in Wales.

On the 21st, it was resolved,

That a sum, not exceeding 1716 l. 10 s. 7 d.  $\frac{1}{2}$ , be granted to his Majesty, to make good the interest of the several principal sums, to be paid, in pursuance of an act of the 31st year of his present Majesty's reign, for the purchase of several lands and hereditaments, for the better securing his Majesty's docks, ships, and stores, at Portsmouth, Chatham, and Plymouth, from the respective times the said lands and hereditaments were first made use of for the purposes aforesaid, or interest became payable, to the 25th day of August 1759. And

That a sum not exceeding 2443 l. 3 s. 1 d. be granted to his Majesty, for defraying the charges incurred, in pursuance of an act made in the 31st year of his present Majesty's reign, for purchasing lands, for the better securing his Majesty's docks, ships, and stores, at Portsmouth, Chatham, and Plymouth.

On the 22d, it was resolved,

That, towards raising the supply granted to his Majesty, there be issued and applied the sum of 2,250,000 l. out of such monies as shall or may arise of the surplusses, excesses, or overplus monies, and other revenues, composing the fund commonly called the Sinking Fund.

That such part of the sum of 100,000 l. granted to his Majesty, in the last session of Parliament, upon account, towards defraying the charge of pay and cloathing for the militia, for the year 1758, and for defraying such expences as were actually incurred upon the account of the militia, in the year 1757, as shall remain in the receipt of the Exchequer, after satisfaction of the said charges and expences, be issued and applied towards raising the supply granted to his Majesty, in this session of Parliament.

That the sum of 180,076 l. 17 s. and three farthings, remaining in the receipt of the Exchequer, disposable by Parliament, of the produce of the Sinking Fund, for the quarter

quarter ended the 5th day of April 1759, be issued and applied towards making good the supply granted to his Majesty, in this session of Parliament.

That the sum of 73,308 l. 3 s. 10 d. 4, now remaining in the Exchequer, being the overplus of the grants for the service of the year 1758, be issued and applied towards making good the supply granted to his Majesty in this session of Parliament. And

That the sum of 100,000 l. repaid into the receipt of the Exchequer, and now remaining there, being the sum which was granted to his Majesty, by a vote of this House of the 15th day of December 1755, to enable his Majesty to make good his engagements with the Empress of Russia, be issued and applied, towards making good the supply granted to his Majesty, in this session of Parliament.

On the 24th, it was resolved,

That a sum, not exceeding one million, be granted to his Majesty, upon account, to enable his Majesty to defray any extraordinary expences of the war, incurred or to be incurred, for the service of the year 1759; and to take all such measures as may be necessary to disappoint or defeat any enterprises or designs of his enemies, and as the exigency of affairs may require.

On the 26th, it was resolved,

That, towards raising the supply granted to his Majesty, the sum of one million be raised by loans or Exchequer bills, to be charged on the first aids to be granted in the next session of Parliament.

On the 30th, Mr. Secretary Pitt presented to the House a message from, and signed by his Majesty, which was read by Mr. Speaker, and is as followeth:

GEORGE R.

The King has received advice, that the French Court is making preparations with a design to invade this kingdom; and, tho' his Majesty is persuaded, that, by the united zeal and affection of his people, any such attempt must, under the blessing of God, end in the destruction of those who shall be engaged therein; yet his Majesty apprehends, that he should not act consistently with that paternal care and concern which he has always shewn for the safety and preservation of his people, if he omitted any

means in his power, which may be necessary for their defence: Therefore, in pursuance of the late act of Parliament, his Majesty acquaints this House with his having received repeated intelligence of the actual preparations, making in the French ports, to invade this kingdom, and of the imminent danger of such invasion being attempted; to the end that his Majesty may (if he shall think proper) cause the militia, or such part thereof as shall be necessary, to be drawn out, and embodied, and to march as occasion shall require.

Hereupon, it was resolved, *namine contradicente*,

That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, to return his Majesty their dutiful thanks for graciously communicating to the House, that he has received repeated intelligence of the actual preparations, making in the French ports, to invade this kingdom, and of the imminent danger of such invasion being attempted; and for his Majesty's paternal and timely care of the safety and preservation of his people; to assure his Majesty, that this House will, with their lives and fortunes, support and stand by his Majesty, against all attempts whatever; and that his faithful Commons, with hearts warm with affection and zeal for his Majesty's sacred person and government, and animated by indignation at the daring designs of an enemy, whose fleet has hitherto shunned, in port, the terror of his Majesty's navy, will cheerfully exert the utmost efforts to repel all insults, and effectually enable his Majesty, not only to disappoint the attempts of France, but, by the blessing of God, to turn them to their own confusion.

On the 31st, the Earl of Thomond reported to the House, that his Majesty returned them thanks for their dutiful and affectionate address. And,

On the 2d of June 1759, the Lords authorised, by virtue of his Majesty's commission, declared his royal assent to several acts, agreed upon by both Houses; and afterwards a speech of the Lords Commissioners was delivered to both Houses, by the Lord Keeper of the Great Seal: (Which see, in our Magazine for June 1759, page 326.)

*Extracts from the Life of EDWARD Earl of CLARENDON, Lord High Chancellor of England; continued from Page 137 of this Volume.*

WHEN the Ambassadors had dispatched all their business at Brussels, whither they went to deliver their credentials to the Archduke, and to the Duke of Lorraine, they heard that the King was on his way to

France. Paris being on their designed route for Spain, they came to St. Germain's, where they found the King, the Queen-mother, and the Duke of York. Their Court was full of jealousy and disorder, the Queen expressing  
A a great

great trouble at the King's behaviour to her, as if he had no mind she should interfere in his business; and this his reservedness she attributed more to the influence of somebody else, than to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, whom she used very graciously, during his short stay at Paris; yet was troubled, that he was sent on that embassy, which, she said, would be fruitless. She also said, that she believed the Chancellor did wish, that the King's carriage towards her should be always fair and respectful, and that it was her desire he might always be about his person; not only because she thought him more intelligent in the business of England than any body else, but because she knew he loved the King, would give him good counsel towards virtuous living, and would deal plainly and honestly with him; her opinion of his sincerity being so great, that she verily did believe, 'if he thought her to be a whore, he would tell her of it.' This she intimated, as a reflection on a Lord of the King's Council, who always gave her fair words, and promised her every thing she desired; yet, when the same was proposed to the King, on her behalf, was the only man to dissuade him from granting it.

The two Ambassadors began their journey from Paris on Michaelmas-day, and continued it, without much intermission, till they arrived at Madrid. After some time, having had an audience of the King, they perceived the Court more inclined to cultivate a strict friendship with the new Commonwealth of England, than with the King, their Master, from an opinion of his condition being irrecoverable. They therefore rested a while, without giving the Court any farther trouble; and enjoyed themselves in no unpleasant retreat, could they have put off the thought of the miserable condition of their Master, and their own particular concerns in their own country. The Chancellor applied himself to the learning Spanish, and then began his devotions upon the Psalms, which he finished in another banishment.

Prince Rupert came upon the coast of Spain, with the fleet under his command, and wrote to the Chancellor to procure orders from the Court for his finding a good reception in all the Spanish ports, if his occasions brought him thither. The galleons being then expected home, the news of a fleet of the King of England being on their coast occasioned great alteration in the behaviour of the Court, and all the Ambassadors asked was easily granted; but that seeming favourable disposition was of short duration; for, on the arrival afterwards of

a strong fleet, sent out by the Parliament, and the Commander's writing an insolent letter to the King of Spain, the Ambassadors found themselves less regarded.

The King had now determined to go into Scotland, upon the invitation of the Council and Parliament of that kingdom; and the Ambassadors, who in reality disapproved of that measure, notified it to the Court of Spain, as a happy turn in the King's affairs: setting forth, that his Majesty was now master of that kingdom, and therefore might reasonably hope to be restored to the possession of the rest of his dominions. The Court then began again to treat the Ambassadors with more regard; but, upon the news of Cromwell's victory over the Marquis of Argyle's army in Scotland, the Ambassadors received a message from the King of Spain, desiring them to depart, since their presence in the Court would be prejudicial to his affairs. This, they imagined, proceeded from the expectation of the arrival of an Ambassador from the Commonwealth of England, which was then reported; but they afterwards knew, that the true cause of this impatience to get rid of them was, that their Minister in England, having purchased many of the King's pictures, and rich furniture, had sent them to the Groyne; from whence they were expected to arrive about that time at Madrid; and it was thought they could not decently be brought to the palace, while the Ambassadors remained at Court.

Lord Cottington having obtained leave to stay as a private man in Spain, the other Ambassador returned to Paris, and was very graciously received by the Queen-mother, who made heavy complaints to him of the Duke of York. It seems he had been left with her by the King, when he parted with her Majesty at Beauvais; and had, expressly against her consent and command, transported himself to Brussels, upon the groundless imagination of the King's being killed in Scotland, to enter upon some treaty with the Duke of Lorraine. Her Majesty seemed most offended with Sir Edward Herbert, the Attorney-general, and Sir George Ratcliffe, as the two persons who prevailed with the Duke, and had engaged him in that journey, and governed him in it, against the advice of the Lord Byron, who was his Governor. To add to the mischief of their counsels, being disappointed of what they had unreasonably looked for at Brussels, they carried his Royal Highness into Holland to his sister, who suffered much by his presence, the States of Holland being resolved not to suffer him to reside within their province; the Prince of Orange being lately dead of  
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the small-pox, and his son, who was born after his death, being an infant, and depending so intirely upon the good-will of the States, that the Princess Royal was much troubled, that the coming of the Duke, her brother, into those parts gave the States any occasion of offence. The Queen said, that he had wrote to the Duke to return into France, but had received no answer; and therefore she desired the Ambassador, that, as soon as he should go to Antwerp, where his wife and children then were, he would take a journey to the Hague, to reduce the Duke, and to prevail with him to return into France; which the Ambassador could not refuse to promise, and effectually discharged the same, having prevailed upon his Highness to return, without farther delay, to Paris.

As soon as the King came also to Paris (after his wonderful deliverance from the battle of Worcester) and knew that the Chancellor of the Exchequer was at Antwerp, his Majesty sent to him to repair thither, which he accordingly did; and, for the first four or five days after his arrival, the King spent many hours with him in private; and informed him of many particulars of the treatment he had met with in Scotland, of his march into England, of the confusion at Worcester, and all the circumstances of his happy escape and deliverance.

The King remained at Paris till the year 1654, when, in the month of June, he left France, and, passing through Flanders, went to Spa, where he proposed to spend two or three months with his sister, the Princess Royal. His stay at Spa was not so long as he intended; for, the small-pox breaking out there, his Majesty, with his sister, removed suddenly to Aix-la-Chapelle.

After an unsuccessful insurrection of some of the King's friends in England, Cromwell exercised the utmost severity and cruelty against them, putting many to death, and transporting others as slaves to Barbadoes; and by his own authority, and that of his Council, made an order, That all persons, who had ever borne arms for, or declared themselves of the Royal party, should be decimated, that is, pay a tenth part of all the estate they had left, to support the charge of the Commonwealth; and published a declaration to justify his proceedings, which confidently set down such maxims, as made it manifest to all who had ever served the King, or would not submit to Cromwell's power and government, that they had nothing they could call their own, but must be disposed of at his pleasure; which as much

concerned all other parties, as the King's, in the consequence.

This declaration, as soon as printed, was sent over to Cologne, where the King then was; and the Chancellor was commanded by him to write some discourse upon it, to awaken the people, and shew them to what a degree they were concerned in it. This he did by way of 'Letter to a Friend;' and it was sent into England, and there printed. When Cromwell called his next Parliament, it was made great use of to inflame the people, and to make them sensible of the destruction that attended them; and was thought then to produce many good effects.

During the King's residence at Cologne, to the restoration of the Royal family, in 1660, nothing very material happened in the Chancellor of the Exchequer's life, except that, in the year 1657, while the King was at Bruges, his Majesty appointed him Lord High Chancellor of England, and delivered the great seal into his custody, upon the death of Sir Edward Herbert, the last Lord Keeper thereof.

The restoration of King Charles II. was easy and glorious, without any other conditions than what had been frankly offered by himself, in his declaration and letters from Breda; and the universal joy and desire of the people, for the total suppression of all those who had so many years exercised tyranny over them, made most men believe, both abroad and at home, that God had not only restored the King miraculously to his throne, but that he had, as in the time of Hezekiah, 'prepared the people, for the thing was done suddenly,' (2 Chron. xxix. 36.) in such a manner, that his authority and greatness would have been more illustrious than it had been in any of his ancestors. Certain it is, that the people were admirably disposed to pay all the duty and obedience a just and prudent King could expect from them; so that, except the General, who seemed to be intirely possessed of the affection of the army, and whose fidelity was now unquestionable, there appeared not one, whose power and interest could in any degree shake or endanger the peace and security of the King; the congratulations for his return being so universal from all the counties of England, as well as from the Parliament and City; from all those who had most signally deserved and disclaimed him, as well as from those of his own party and their descendants, that the King was wont merrily to say, 'That it could be nobody's fault but his own, that he had staid so long abroad, when all mankind wished him so heartily at home.'



The King brought with him, from beyond the seas, that Council which had always attended him in all his distress, and whose advice he had always received, in his transactions of greatest importance; and it was therefore they had the stronger presumption to push their fortunes in the infancy of their Master's restoration; that others might not be preferred before them, who had not borne the heat of the day, as they had done. Of this Council, the principal were the Chancellor, the Marquis of Ormond, the Lord Colepepper, and Secretary Nicholas; who lived in great unity and concurrence in the communication of the most secret counsels, and waited upon his Majesty in his return.

It will be convenient here, before we descend to those particulars which had an influence upon the minds of men, to take a clear view of the temper and spirit of that time; of the nature and inclination of the army; of the disposition and interest of the several factions in religion (all which appeared in their several colours without dissembling their principles, and with equal confidence demanded the liberty of conscience they had enjoyed in and since the time of Cromwell) and of the humour and purpose of the Parliament, to whose judgment and determination the whole settlement of the kingdom, both in church and state, stood referred, by the King's own declaration from Breda, which, by God's inspiration, had been the sole visible motive to that wonderful change. Whoever passes in review all those several passions, appetites, and interests, together with the divided affections, jealousies, and animosities, of those who had been always looked upon as the King's party, must confess, that the King was not yet master of the kingdom; nor his authority and security such as the general noise and acclamation, the bells and bonfires, proclaimed them to be; and that there was in no conjuncture more need, that the virtue, wisdom, and industry of a Prince should be evident and made manifest in the preservation of his dignity, and in the application of his mind to the government of his affairs; and that all, who were eminently trusted by him, should be men of unquestionable sincerity; who, with industry and dexterity, should first endeavour to compose the public disorders, and to provide for the peace and settlement of the kingdom, before they applied themselves to make or improve their own particular fortunes. There is little question, if this good method had been pursued, the hearts and affections of all degrees of men were so prepared by their own natural inclinations and integrity, by what

they had seen and what they had suffered, by their observations and experience, by their fears or by their hopes; that they might have been all kneaded into a firm and constant obedience to the King's authority, and to a lasting establishment of monarchic power, in all the just extents the King could expect, or men of any public or honest affections wish or submit to.

The first mortification the King met with was as soon as he arrived at Canterbury, where he found many of those who, from their sufferings or those of their fathers, and their constant adhering to the same principles, were justly looked upon as of the King's party. With joy they waited to kiss his hand, and were received by him with those open arms and flowing expressions of grace, calling all those by their names who were known to him, that they easily assured themselves of the accomplishment of all their desires from such a generous Prince. Some of them, not to lose the first opportunity, forced him to give them present audience, in which they enumerated the insupportable losses sustained by themselves or their fathers, and some services of their own; and thereupon demanded the present grant of such or such an office. Others made their addresses for places of trust and dignity, with such confidence and importunity, and such tedious discourses, that the King was extremely nauseated with their suits, though his modesty knew not how to break from them; and he no sooner got into his chamber (which for some hours he was not able to do) but he lamented the condition to which he found he must be subject. And indeed, from that minute, he contracted such a prejudice against the persons of some of those, though of the greatest quality, for the indecency and incongruity of their pretences, that he never afterwards received their addresses with his usual grace and patience, and rarely granted any thing they desired, though the matter was more reasonable, and the manner of asking much more modest.

Another mortification, which immediately succeeded this, gave him much more trouble. The General, after he had given all necessary orders to his troops, and sent a short dispatch to the Parliament of the King's being at Canterbury, where he intended staying two days, till the next Sunday was past, came to the King in his chamber, and without any preamble or apology, as he was not a man of graceful elocution, told him, 'That he could not do him better service, than by recommending to him such persons, who were most grateful to the people, and, in respect to their parts and interests, best able



able to serve him. Hereupon, he gave him a large paper full of names, which the King in disorder enough received, and, without reading, put in his pocket, that he might not enter into any particular debate upon the persons; telling him at the same time, 'that he would be always ready to receive his advice, and willing to gratify him in anything he should desire, which would not be prejudicial to his service.' The King took an opportunity, as soon as he well could, when no more remained in his chamber, to inform the Chancellor of the first assaults he had encountered on alighting out of his coach, and afterwards of what the General had said and presented to him. The paper, which he took out of his pocket and read, contained the names of at least threescore and ten persons, who were thought fittest to be made Privy-counsellors; yet two only of the whole number had ever served the King, or were looked upon as zealously affected to his service. These were the Marquis of Hertford and Earl of Southampton. All the rest were either those Counsellors who had deserted the King by adhering to the Parliament, or those who had carried on the rebellion with all fierceness and animosity till the new model and dismissing the Earl of Essex. Then, indeed, Cromwell, being grown terrible to them, disposed them to wish the King were again possessed of his royal power, which they did but wish. There were also the names of the principal persons of the Presbyterian party, to which the General was thought to be most inclined, at least to gratify the foolish and unruly inclinations of his wife. Besides these, were the names of some of the most notorious in all other factions; and of some who, in respect to their mean qualities and meaner qualifications, none could imagine how they came to be named, except that, by the oddity of the mixture, a concurrence in sober and wise resolutions might be prevented.

The King, by the reading of this paper, was in more than ordinary confusion, and knew not well what to think of the General, in whose absolute power he now was. However, resolving in the entrance upon his government not to consent to such impositions, which might prove perpetual fetters and chains upon him ever after, he gave the paper to the Chancellor, and bade him take the first opportunity to discourse the matter with the General, or rather with Mr. Morrice, his most intimate friend. Shortly after, the Chancellor told Mr. Morrice how much the King was surprised at the paper he had received from the General, which recommended persons to his trust, in whom he could not, till better known to him, repose

any confidence. Mr. Morrice seemed much troubled, and said, the paper was of his handwriting, by the General's order, who, he was assured, had no ill intention; but that he would presently speak with him and return; which he did within less than an hour, and expressed the trouble the General was in, upon the King's very just exception; and that the truth was, he had been obliged to have much communication with men of all humours and inclinations, and so, having promised to do them good offices to the King, could not avoid inserting their names in that paper, though without imagining the King would accept them. However, he did still heartily wish his Majesty would make use of some of those he had named, and said, he knew most of them were not his friends, but that his service would be more advanced by admitting than leaving them out.

The King, being abundantly pleased with this good temper of the General, less disliked those whom he discerned would be grateful to him, than any of the rest: He therefore, the next day, made the General Knight of the Garter, and admitted him of the Council; and, at the same time, gave the signet to Mr. Morrice, who was sworn of the Council, and Secretary of State. Sir Anthony Ashley Cooper, who had been presented by the General under a special recommendation, was then also sworn of the Council, and the rather, because, having lately married the niece of the Earl of Southampton (who was then likewise present, and received the Garter, to which he had been elected some years before) it was believed that his slippery humour would be easily restrained and fixed by the uncle. All this was transacted during his Majesty's stay at Canterbury.

On the 29th of May, which was his Majesty's birth-day, and now the day of his restoration and triumph, he entered London; the highway from Rochester to Blackheath being on both sides so full of acclamations of joy, and crowded with such a multitude of people, that it seemed one continued street wonderfully inhabited. Upon Blackheath the army was drawn up, consisting of above 50,000 men, horse and foot, in excellent order and equipage, where the General presented the chief Officers to kiss the King's hands, which grace they seemed to receive with all humility and cheerfulness. Shortly after, the Lord Mayor of London, the Sheriffs, and body of the Aldermen, with the whole militia of the city, appeared with great lustre; whom the King received with a most graceful and obliging countenance, and knighted the Mayor, and all the Aldermen and Sheriffs, and the principal Officers of the

the militia; an honour the city had been without near 18 years, and therefore abundantly welcome to the husbands, and their wives.

With this equipage the King was attended through the city of London, where the streets were railed in on both sides, that the livery of the companies might appear with the more order and decency, till he came to Whitehall; the windows all the way being full of Ladies and persons of quality, who were impatient to fill their eyes with a beloved spectacle, of which they had been so long deprived. The King was no sooner at Whitehall, but the Speakers and both Houses of Parliament presented themselves, with all possible professions of duty and obedience, at his royal feet, and were even ra-

vished with the cheerful reception they had from him. The joy was universal; and whosoever was not pleased at heart took the more care to appear as if he was; and no voice was heard but of the highest congratulation, of extolling the person of the King, admiring his condescensions and affability, raising his praises to heaven, and cursing and detesting the memory of those villains who had so long excluded so meritorious a Prince, and thereby withheld that happiness from them, which they should enjoy in the largest measure they could desire or wish. The joy on all sides was with the greatest excess, so that most men thought the King was even already that great and glorious Prince the Parliament had wantonly and hypocritically promised to raise his father to be.

#### METHODS for rectifying the Stench and Corruption of Fresh WATER.

**I**N our last Magazine, page 122, were exhibited some processes for making salt-water fresh, which may be of singular service to mariners, when, by long voyages, or being out for any considerable time at sea, they are distressed for want of water. A like inconveniency happens but too often, when their stock of fresh water, by long standing, contracts a nauseous smell, and is often foul with maggots or worms. To apply, therefore, proper and experienced remedies, in order to correct the same, the following methods are prescribed:

Take a glass-vessel, or bottle, and fill it up to the neck with salt; then pour some oil upon the salt, and stop well the aperture of the vessel with lime, to hinder any water from penetrating. Let this vessel fall, so as to hang in the midst of a cistern, or hoghead full of water: No putrefaction will happen in the water, though it should stand ever so long. Some quicksilver may be added.

When water begins to grow putrid, it may be sufficiently purged by throwing in a handful of salt, and, if salt is wanting, sea-water. For this reason the seamen at Venice, in Italy, when bound on a long voyage, take their supply of water from St. Nicholas's well, which, by being near the sea, is impregnated with salt, and on that account continues long pure and wholesome, the brackish taste being scarce, after a few days, perceptible. We read of the like in the Scriptures to have been done by the Prophet Elisha; who, in Jericho of Palestine, by throwing salt into a fountain, made the waters potable, which before were brackish and putrid. If the water begins to ingender maggots, they are killed by throwing in lime. Any of the ingredients used for the clarifying of wine may be applicable towards the purifying and preserving of water.

#### *The HISTORY of ENGLAND (Vol. XXV, Page 141) continued.*

*With a Head of George Saville, Marquis of Halifax, finely engraved.*

‘ May it please your Majesty,  
‘ **T**HE Lords here present, together with divers other Peers of the realm, taking notice, that by your late proclamation your Majesty had declared an intention of calling a Parliament at Oxford; and observing, from history and records, how unfortunate many assemblies have been, when called at a place remote from the capital city; as particularly the congress, in Henry the Second's time, at Clarendon; three several Parliaments at Oxford in Henry the Third's time, and at Coventry in Henry the Sixth's time; with divers others, which have proved very fatal to those Kings,

and have been followed with great mischief on the whole kingdom: And considering the present posture of affairs, the many jealousies and discontents which are amongst the people, we have great cause to apprehend, that the consequences of a Parliament now at Oxford may be as fatal to your Majesty and the nation, as those others mentioned have been to the then reigning Kings. And therefore we do conceive, that we cannot answer it to God, to your Majesty, or to the people, if we, being Peers of the realm, should not, on so important an occasion, humbly offer our advice to your Majesty, that, if possible, your Majesty may



Engraved for the Universal Magazine.



**GEORGE SAVILE** Marquis of HALIFAX

*Printed for J. Hinton at the King's Arms in Newgate.*

be prevailed with to alter this (as we reprehend) unseasonable resolution. The ends and reasons of our opinion are contained in this our petition, which we humbly present to your Majesty.'

The petition contained, in substance, an imputation of the mischiefs attending the late adjournments, prorogations, and dissolutions of Parliaments, at a time when Majesty's person and the whole nation were in such imminent danger from the Papists. 'And now his Majesty had been obliged to call another Parliament at Oxford, where neither Lords nor Commons could be in safety, but daily would be exposed to the sword of the Papists, and their adherents, of whom too many have crept into his Majesty's guards: The liberty of speaking according to their consciences would thereby destroyed, and the validity of their acts and proceedings left disputable: the straightness of the place no ways adapted of such a concourse of persons, as was followed every Parliament; and the necessities, which were necessary to give evidence upon the Commons impeachment, were unable to bear the charges of such a meeting, and unwilling to trust themselves under the protection of a Parliament that was itself, evidently under the power of Papists and soldiers. In conclusion, they desired, that the Parliament might, as usual, sit at Westminster, where they might consult and act with safety and freedom.'

To this address the King returned no answer, but contented himself with frowning upon the Lords who presented it.

All this while, the two parties were skirmishing in so hot, or rather so violent a manner, with their pens, that no measures were taken. Libels swarmed, with impunity. Some pretend this was a Court artifice to prevent the union of the Protestants: and that ill language, thrown out against the King and Duke of York, was patiently suffered, in order to cast the blame on the Presbyterians, and give the Episcopal party occasion to return the imputation of being too much attached to the Court. Thus much is certain; this division, which was carefully fomented, turned to the King's advantage, as will hereafter appear. I shall relate, upon this subject, an affair which then made a great noise.

One Fitz-Harris, an Irish Papist, who had access to the Duchess of Portsmouth, kept a correspondence with her favourite woman Mrs. Wall, and with the confessor of the French Ambassador, having received several presents, and particularly one two hundred and fifty guineas, undertook

to prevail with one Edmund Everard to write a libel against the King. Everard feigned to consent; and appointed a meeting to receive informations, by which his pamphlet was to be framed; but, at the same time, he communicated the affair to Sir William Waller and Mr. Smith, and caused them to be concealed in a place where they might hear what passed between Fitz-Harris and him. The next day, being both together in a room, Fitz-Harris told Everard, that he should write a libel against the King upon the following heads:

That the King and Royal family were Papists, and arbitrarily affected from the beginning.

That Charles I. had a hand in the Irish rebellion; and that Charles II. did countenance the same, by preferring Fitz-Gerald, Fitz-Patrick, and Mount Garret, who were engaged in the said rebellion.

That the act forbidding to call the King a Papist was to stop men's mouths, when he should incline to further Popery; which appeared by his adhering so closely to the Duke of York's interest, and hindering him from being proceeded against by the Parliament, and hindering the Officers, put in by the Duke, to be turned out; and for that the Privy-counsellors and Justices of the peace, who were for the Protestant interest, were turned out of all places of trust.

That it was as much in the power of the people to depose a Popish possessor, as a Popish successor; and, seeing there was no hopes that the Parliament, when they met at Oxford, could do any good, the people were bound to provide for themselves.

Everard afterwards received these instructions in writing, and drew up his libel, which was injurious to the King, and full of sedition. This libel was to be dispersed by the Penny-post to the Protestant Lords, and particularly to the leading Presbyterians, whose houses were to be searched, in order to find this libel, which was to serve as a proof of a conspiracy formed by the Presbyterians against the Government. This is what Everard affirmed, and that the whole came from the Court. At last, Waller having informed the King of the affair, the King ordered Secretary Jenkins to issue out a warrant for apprehending Fitz-Harris, and that Waller should execute it: Yet he was no sooner gone, but Sir William declared he was informed by two worthy Gentlemen, 'That the King was highly offended with him, saying he had broken all his measures.' However, Waller arrested Fitz-Harris, and sent him to Newgate.

Here, as in the former affair concerning the plot, it is pretended, that Fitz-Harris

was gained by promises or threats to depose what has been seen; but, before this affair could be fully discovered, Fitz-Harris was taken out of Newgate, and sent to the Tower, by the King's express order. I shall enter no farther into the particulars of this affair; but content myself with briefly saying, that after the dissolution of the Oxford-Parliament, when the Court began to sail with a prosperous gale, without being controuled by the Parliament, Fitz-Harris was brought to his trial; that the Duchess of Portsmouth owned she had given him money, but merely out of charity; that Fitz-Harris continually insinuated, that what he did was by the order of his superiors, and that, after his death, his wife constantly affirmed, that the libel was a Court-trick. In short, he was condemned and executed, whilst the public could not conceive for what reason an Irish Papist had published a libel against the King, if it was not an artifice of the Court. This affair began in February, and the last Parliament had taken cognisance of it; so that the Commons had ordered an impeachment against him; and, when he was sent to the Tower, declared, that for any inferior Court to proceed against him, or any other person lying under an impeachment of Parliament, is a high breach of the privilege of Parliament. He was, nevertheless, tried, condemned, and executed, to the great disappointment of the Whigs, who hoped, by his means, to discover the artifices of the Court; but the King and his party thought it for their advantage to be rid of a man who might throw them into difficulties. He was not executed till June, after the dissolution of the Oxford Parliament.

The meeting of this Parliament was universally expected with the utmost impatience, and by the King with great uneasiness, foreseeing the storm that was gathering. He repaired to Oxford, seven or eight days before the opening; and, as the suspicions and fears of the Whig party were then at the utmost height, it was thought the King went so soon to Oxford, on purpose to take measures beforehand for rendering himself master of the Parliament. Accordingly, the Members manifestly shewed their fears of some violence, by going thither attended with armed retinues. Those for the city of London, in particular, came with a numerous body of well-armed horse, having ribbons in their hats, with these words woven in them: 'No Popery! No Slavery!' The Parliament meeting the 21st of March, the King made the following speech to both Houses:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

THE unwarrantable proceedings of the last House of Commons was the occasion of my parting with the last Parliament; for I, who will never use arbitrary government myself, am resolved not to suffer it in others. I am unwilling to mention particulars, because I am desirous to forgive faults; but whosoever shall calmly consider what offers I have formerly made, and what assurances I renewed to the last Parliament how I recommended nothing so much to them, as the alliances I had made for the preservation of the general peace in Christendom, and the further examination of the Popish plot; and how I desired their advice and assistance concerning the preservation of Tangier; and shall then reflect upon the strange unsuitable returns made to such propositions by men that were called together to consult, perhaps may wonder more that I had patience so long, than that at last I grew weary of their proceedings. I have thought it necessary to say thus much to you, that I may not have any new occasion given me to remember more of the late miscarriages: It is much my interest, and it shall be as much my care as yours, to preserve the liberty of the subject; because the Crown can never be safe, when that is in danger: And I would have you likewise be convinced, that neither your liberties nor properties can subsist long, when the just rights and prerogatives of the Crown are invaded, or the honour of the Government brought low and into disreputation.

I let you see, by my calling this Parliament so soon, that no irregularities in Parliaments shall make me out of love with them; and, by this means, offer you another opportunity of providing for our security here, by giving that countenance and protection to our neighbours and allies, which you cannot but know they expect from us, and extremely stand in need of, at this instant; and, at the same time, give one evidence more, that I have not neglected my part, to give that general satisfaction and security which, by the blessing of God, may be attained, if you, on your parts, bring suitable dispositions towards it; and that the just care you ought to have of religion be not so managed and improved into unnecessary fears, as to be made a pretence for changing the foundation of the government. I hope the example of the ill success of former heats will dispose you to a better temper; and not so much to inveigh against what is past, as to consider what is best to be done in the present conjuncture, the further prosecution of the plot; the trial of the

Lords.



Lords in the Tower; the providing a more speedy conviction of Reculants; and, if it be practicable, the ridding ourselves quite of that party, that have any considerable authority or interest amongst them; are things, though of the highest importance, that hardly need to be recommended to you, they are so obvious to every man's consideration, and so necessary to our security. But I must needs desire you not to lay so much weight upon any one expedient against Popery, as to determine, that all others are ineffectual; and, among all your cares for religion, remember, that, without the safety and dignity of the monarchy, neither religion nor property can be preserved.

What I have formerly and so often declared, touching the succession, I cannot depart from: But, to remove all reasonable fears, that may arise from the possibility of a Popish successor's coming to the crown, if means can be found, that, in such a case, the administration of the government may remain in Protestant hands; I shall be ready to hearken to any such expedient, by which the religion may be preserved, and the monarchy not destroyed. I must therefore earnestly recommend to you, to provide for the religion and the Government together, with regard to one another, because they support each other; and let us be united at home, that we may recover the esteem and consideration we used to have abroad. I conclude with this one advice to you, That the rules and measures of all your votes may be the known and established laws of the land, which neither can nor ought to be departed from, nor changed, but by act of Parliament: And I may the more reasonably require, that you make the laws of the land your rule, because I am resolved they shall be mine.

The Commons, returning to their House, chose for Speaker William Williams, of Gray's-Inn, who had been Speaker in the last Parliament; and the King approved of the choice.

After the Commons had spent three days in choosing their Speaker, and taking the usual oaths, a motion was made for printing the votes, and approved, notwithstanding the opposition of Secretary Jenkins. As the secret design of the Commons was to let the people see the necessity of the exclusion-bill, they were desirous to acquaint them with their proceedings in that affair, that they might not be deceived by general accounts of it. For a contrary reason, the King was unwilling the people should know all the circumstances; but his party was not strong enough to prevent it, and, from that

time, the Votes of the Commons have been printed, to the great profit of the Speakers.

In the second place, a motion was made, to inquire into the miscarriage of the bill for the repeal of the act of the 35th of Elizabeth, how it came to be flipt over in the late Parliament, and not presented for the royal assent? Which, said the mover, I look upon as a breach of the constitution of the government. But the further debate of this matter was adjourned to the next day.

Thirdly, a motion was made, to bring in a bill to exclude the Duke of York from the succession. Secretary Jenkins warmly opposed it, because, as he said, the King had given his vote against it. But he was answered, that the King had as strongly declared, that he would never depart from his declaration for liberty of conscience; and yet, upon reasons given him by the House, he was persuaded to revoke it. Though the debates upon this subject were very warm, the House came to that temper, as to agree, that, in order to pay the King all the respect that might be, they would set apart a time to consider of expedients; and, accordingly, they appointed Saturday the 26th for the debate of them.

Fourthly, they examined the affair of Fitz-Harris, and his libel; and thought the matter so full of knavery and subtlety, and of that consequence to the public, that they resolved to impeach Fitz-Harris of high-treason, in order to discover the bottom of this mystery, and lay open the artifices of the Court. Secretary Jenkins, the King's man in that House, was ordered to carry up the impeachment to the Lords. He refused at first; but, being threatened by the House, at last complied. At the same time, it was ordered, that Sir William Waller should have the thanks of the House, for his discovery of Fitz-Harris.

The 26th of March (1681) the day fixed, for examining the expedients which should be proposed to prevent the exclusion-bill, a paper was read in the House, of which this is the substance:

1. That the Duke of York be banished, during his life, five hundred miles from England, Scotland, and Ireland, and the dominions and territories to them belonging.
2. That the whole government, both ecclesiastical and civil, shall, upon the demise of the King, be vested in a Regent, for such time as the Duke of York shall survive.
3. That the Regent be the Princess of Orange; and, in case of her decease without issue, or with issue in minority, then the Lady Anne.
4. That, if the Duke have a son, educated a Protestant, then the said Princesses, respectively, shall succeed in the regency,

gency, during the minority of such son, and no longer. 5. That the Regent do nominate the Privy-council, and they to be, or not to be approved by Parliament, as shall be judged safest, upon directing the drawing up of this intended act. 6. That, notwithstanding these kingdoms (out of respect to the Royal family and Monarchy itself) may be governed by the said Regent, in the name and style of James the Second, &c. yet it shall be made capital for any to take up arms on his behalf, or by his commission, not signed by the said Regent, or granted by lawful authority derived from and under such Regent; or to maintain an opinion, that the retaining the said name and style shall, in this case, purge the disabilities imposed by this act, or elude the force thereof. 7. That Commissioners be forthwith sent to the Prince and Princess of Orange, to take their oaths, That they will take upon them the execution of this act, and that their oaths be here recorded. 8. That all Officers, civil or military, forthwith take oaths to observe this act, from time to time, as in the act for the test. 9. That his Majesty would graciously declare to call a Parliament in Scotland, in order to passing the like act there; and recommending the same, and the like to be done in Ireland, if thought necessary. 10. That, in case the said Duke shall come into any of these kingdoms, then shall he be ipso facto excluded, and shall suffer as in the former bill; and the sovereignty shall be forthwith invested in the Regent, upon such his coming into any of these kingdoms. 11. That all considerable Papists be banished by name. 12. That all their fraudulent conveyances be defeated. 13. That their children be educated in the Protestant religion.

The House was so little inclined to the expedients to prevent the exclusion-bill, that they found in them, however rigorous they

were against the Duke, more difficulties than in the bill itself. So, after several fruitless debates, allowed only for form-sake, the House resolved to adhere to the bill of exclusion, which had passed the Commons in the last Parliament, and this bill was ordered to be brought in, the next Monday.

The Commons had scarce finished this great affair, when they were told the Lord had rejected Fitz-Harris's impeachment, and ordered that he should be prosecuted at Common-law. Several Members exclaimed against this pretended injustice; and its consequences; and, at last, the House voted.

1. That it is the undoubted right of the Commons, in Parliament assembled, to impeach, before the Lords in Parliament, any Peer or Commoner for treason, or any other crime or misdemeanor; and that the refusal of the Lords to proceed in Parliament, upon such impeachment, is a denial of justice, and a violation of the constitution of Parliaments.

2. That, in the case of Edward Fitz-Harris, who by the Commons had been impeached of high-treason before the Lords, with a declaration, that in convenient time they would bring up the articles against him; for the Lords to resolve, that the said Fitz-Harris shall be proceeded with according to the course of common law, and not by way of impeachment, at this time, is a denial of justice, and a violation of the constitution of Parliaments, and an obstruction to the further discovery of the Popish plot, and of great danger to his Majesty's person and the Protestant religion.

3. That for any inferior Court to proceed against Edward Fitz-Harris, or any other person lying under an impeachment in Parliament, for the same crimes for which he or they stand impeached, is a high breach of the privilege of Parliament.

[To be continued.]

*An Authentic Account of the State of Affairs in the East-Indies; from the London Gazette Extraordinary, Friday October 12, 1759.—See a Description of the English and French Colonies in the East-Indies, with an Account of M. de la Bourdonnaye's Taking of Madras, illustrated with an accurate Plan of that City, Fort St. George, and the neighbouring Country, in Vol. IX. Pag. 97, 146, 201, 243, and 313, of this Magazine.—Also, in Vol. XVI. Pag. 97, An Account of Fort St. George, illustrated with a Perspective View; and of Bombay, with a Perspective View, Pag. 249.—Also, in Vol. XVIII. Pag. 123, An Account of the Kingdom of Bengal, illustrated with a Perspective View of Fort William in Calcutta.—Lastly, in Vol. XIX. Pag. 49, Observations on the Trade carried on by the English, French, Dutch, and Portuguese, in the East-Indies, with an accurate Map of the Coast of Malabar, Coromandel, Bengal, &c. finely coloured.*

Admiralty-Office, October 12, 1759.

CAPTAIN Latham, late of his Majesty's ship the Tyger, arrived at Port-

mouth on the 9th instant, in the East-India Company's ship the Admiral Warson, with letters from Vice-admiral Pocock, giving

the following account of the proceedings of his Majesty's forces by sea and land, in the East-Indies, from the 24th of March, 1758, to the 19th of April, 1759 :

Vice-admiral Pocock, being joined by Commodore Stevens in Madras road on the 14th of March, 1758, with the reinforcements from England, put the Squadron in the best condition possible for the sea, and sailed the 17th with the Yarmouth, Elizabeth, Tyger, Weymouth, Cumberland, Newcastle, Salisbury, Queenborough, and Protector store ship, in order to get to windward of St. David's, to intercept the French Squadron, which, by his intelligence, he had reason to expect.

The 19th in the morning, he saw seven ships in Port St. David's road, getting under sail, and two cruising in the offing, and concluding them to be the enemy, immediately gave chase: The seven ships stood off shore under top-sails, and, being joined by the two ships in the offing, formed the line of battle a-head. The Admiral judged it necessary to form his line of battle also; and as soon as his ships had got into their station, being nearly within random shot of the enemy, bore down upon the Zodiaque, on board which ship M. d' Aché wore a cornette: But, observing the Newcastle and Weymouth did not bear away at the same time, he made their signals. The enemy began to fire upon the English as they were going down, but the Admiral did not make the signal to engage till he was within half musquet-shot of the Zodiaque, which was about three o'clock: A few minutes after, perceiving the ships were not all got close enough to the enemy, he made the signal for a closer engagement, which was immediately complied with by the ships in the van. At half an hour past four, observing the rear of the French line had drawn up pretty close to the Zodiaque, the Admiral made the Cumberland, Newcastle, and Weymouth, signals to make sail up and engage close. Soon after M. d' Aché broke the line, and put before the Wind, his second a-stern, who kept on the Yarmouth's quarter most part of the action, then came up along-side, gave his fire, and bore away. The other two ships in the rear came up in like manner, and then bore away; and a few minutes after, observing the enemy's van to bear away also, the Admiral hauled down the signal for the line, and made the signal for a general chase. About six, observing the enemy join two ships four miles to leeward, and at the same time hauling their wind to the westward, and seeming to form the line a-head, and the Yarmouth's masts, yards, sails and rigging, as well as the Elizabeth's, Tyger's, and Salisbury's,

being so much damaged, as to prevent their keeping up with the ships that were in the rear during the action, who had received but little damage, and night approaching, the Admiral followed the enemy as well as he could, standing to the S. W. in order if possible to keep to windward of them, in hopes of being able to engage them next morning: But as they shewed no lights, nor made any night signals that could be observed, he did not see them in the night, nor next morning; and therefore concluding they had weathered him in the night, by being able to carry more sail, he continued his endeavours to work up after them, until six in the morning on the 1st of May, when, finding he lost ground considerably, he came to an anchor about three leagues to the northward of Sadrasse, and sent an Officer to the Chief of that settlement for intelligence, who informed him, that the Bien Aime of 74 guns had received so much damage in the action, that they were obliged to run her on shore a little to the southward of Alemparve, where the French Squadron was at an anchor.

The French arrived in St. David's road at nine in the morning, the day before the Admiral fell in with them, and had not landed any troops when they engaged. M. Lally, on their arrival, went to Pondicherry on board the Comte de Provence, accompanied by the Diligent frigate, which were the two ships that joined the French Squadron after they bore away. The Bridgwater and Triton, being at an anchor in St. David's road when they arrived, were so surrounded, that their Captains found there was no possibility of elcaping, therefore run their ships on shore, burnt them, and retired to the fort with all their men.

The Admiral had not any certain accounts of the enemy's loss; but from the reports of the Dutch, and several French Officers, they had 600 men killed in the action, and many wounded. The loss on our part was only 29 men killed, and 89 wounded. The action was about seven leagues W. by N. of Alemparve. The Admiral observes, that Commodore Stevens, Capt. Latham and Capt. Somerset, who were in the van, (and also Capt. Kempenfelt, the Commodore's Captain) behaved as became gallant Officers; and that Capt. Harrison's behaviour, as well as all the Officers and men belonging to the Yarmouth, gave him sensible satisfaction; and that, had the Captains in the rear done their duty as well, he should have had great pleasure in commending them; but their manner of acting in the engagement appeared so faulty, that, on his return to Madras, he ordered a court-martial to assemble, and inquire into their conduct: In consequence

of which, Capt. Nicholas Vincent was sentenced to be dismissed from the command of the Weymouth; Capt. George Legge, of the Newcastle, to be cashiered from his Majesty's service; and Capt. William Brereton, of the Cumberland, to lose one year's rank as a Post Captain.

Admiral Pocock, having repaired the most material damages of his ships, put to sea the 10th of May, with an intent to get up to Fort St. David's, but was not able to effect it. He got sight of Pondicherry the 30th, and the next morning the French Squadron, which had been there ever since the 5th, stood out of the road, and got away, notwithstanding the Admiral's utmost endeavours to come up with them. On the 6th of June, upon receiving an account that Fort St. David's had surrendered to the French, he judged it prudent to return immediately to Madras to refresh his Squadron.

The Admiral sailed again on the 25th of July, in quest of the enemy; and, on the 27th in the evening, got within three leagues of Pondicherry road, where he perceived their Squadron at anchor, consisting of eight sail of the line, and a frigate. They got under sail the next morning, and stood to the southward. The Admiral made the signal to chase, and endeavoured to weather them, as the likeliest means of bringing them to action; which, however, he was not able to accomplish till the 3d of August, when, taking the advantage of the sea-breeze, he got the weather gage, and brought on the engagement about one o'clock. M. d'Aché set his forefail, and bore away in about ten minutes, his Squadron following his example, and continuing a running-fight in a very irregular line till three o'clock. The Admiral then made the signal for a general chase, upon which the French cut away their boats, and made all the sail they could: He pursued them till it was dark, when they escaped by out-failing him, and got into Pondicherry road. The Admiral anchored with his Squadron the same evening off Carrical, a French settlement.

The loss of men in this action, on our part, was only 31 killed, and 126 wounded; among the latter of whom were Commodore Stevens and Captain Martin. The behaviour of the Officers and men in general, on this occasion, was intirely to the Admiral's satisfaction.

The French Squadron continued in Pondicherry road until the 3d of September, when they sailed for the islands to clean and refit; two of their ships being in a very bad condition, and the others considerably damaged. By the best accounts of their loss in

this last action, it amounted to 340 killed and wounded.

After the surrender of Fort St. David, M. Lally marched with 2500 men into the Kingdom of Tanjour's country, to try, either by treaty or threats, to procure a sum of money from him; and, upon being refused 72 lack of rupees which he had demanded, he plundered Nagere, a trading town on the sea-coast, and then marched to the capital, and besieged it; but, after lying before it several days, and making a breach in the wall of the city, the King of Tanjour's troops, with the assistance of some country troops and European gunners sent from Trichinopoly, made several sallies, and at last obliged M. Lally, with his army, to make a very precipitate retreat, leaving his heavy cannon behind him. He arrived at Carrical about the middle of August, and it was said had lost 300 Europeans before Tanjour. The distressed situation of the General and his army is manifest by the annexed translation of an intercepted letter from Pondicherry.

The enemy were so much straitened for want of money, that, on the 7th of August, they seized, and carried into Pondicherry, a large Dutch ship from Batavia, bound to Negapatam, and took out of her, in specie, to the amount of eight lack of rupees.

The Company's ship the *Pitt* arrived at Madras the 14th of September, with Col. Draper on board, and a detachment of his regiment.

M. Lally went with all his troops from Carrical the 23d of September, and reached Pondicherry the 28th, without being in the least molested by the Tanjour troops in his march.

He afterwards cantoned his troops in the Arcot province, and the 4th of October marched into Arcot without opposition.

On the 12th of December the French army moved from the mount and Mamalon towards Madras; ours cannonaded them for about an hour as they crossed Choultry plain, and killed about 40, without any loss on our side, as the French had little artillery, and ill served. They marched in three divisions; one directly towards our people, one towards Egmore, and the other down St. Thome road. Colonels Lawrence and Draper were afraid that this last might get possession of the island bridge, and therefore retired to the island; and the same morning part came into the garrison, and part took possession of the posts in the Black town. The same morning the French hoisted their flag at Egmore and St. Thome. The 13th every thing was quiet, not a gun fired on either side. The 14th in the morning, the enemy marched their whole force

force to attack the Black town. Our small parties retreated into garrison, and, about an hour after, a grand sally was made, commanded by Col. Draper. The regiment of Lorrain was surprised, and a very hot action ensued. Col. Draper made such a push as would astonish all who do not know him; and, if he had been briskly followed by his two platoons of grenadiers, he would have brought in 11 Officers, 50 men, and 4 guns more; but they did not do justice to their leader, who received the whole force of two platoons to himself. He had several balls through his coat, but was not touched; so had Capt. Beaver.

M. Lally's brigade of fresh men coming up to the support of the regiment of Lorrain, Col. Draper returned into the garrison. On this occasion, Captains Billhook and Hume were killed, Capt. Pascal and Lieut. Elliot wounded, three or four other Officers taken, and about 150 private men killed, wounded, or taken. On the side of the enemy (by M. Lally's own account) M. Rabout and another were killed, Major Soubint and 5 others wounded, two of them mortally; Count d'Etaine, in rank a Brigadier-general, and said to be the best Officer among them, taken, and 400 private men killed or wounded. Deserters make their loss much greater. After this sally little was done by the enemy till the 6th of January. That day they opened the batteries against the fort, and kept a continual firing of shot and shells till the 16th, which disabled 26 pieces of cannon, and 3 mortars, but had not the effect of destroying the defences. Nevertheless they advanced their trenches, and erected a battery quite up to the breast of the glacis, consisting of 4 pieces of cannon, which they opened on the 31st; but, after 2 or 3 hours, were obliged, by the superior fire of the fort, to close their embrasures again. The same thing happened for five days successively; after which they abandoned it intirely, and began to fire again from their first grand battery 450 yards distant. By the account of deserters, their loss of Officers and men in their advanced battery was very considerable, and they had several pieces of cannon disabled. After they were obliged to quit it, their fire continually decreased from 23 pieces of cannon, which they had at one time, to only 6 pieces; however, they advanced their sap along the sea-side so far as to embrace intirely the N. E. angle of the covered way, from whence their musquetry obliged the besieged to retire: In this situation things remained for several days: The enemy endeavoured to open a passage into the ditch by a mine; but they sprung it so injudiciously (being open to the fire of several

of the cannon from the fort) that they could make no advantage of it. Major Caillaud, having taken the command of the body of Seapoys and country horse, with a few Europeans, collected from the garrisons of Tritchenopoly and Chingleput, commanded before by Captain Preston, was in the mean time of great service, by keeping at a few miles distance, and stopping the roads, which obliged the enemy, four several times, to march large detachments to oppose them, and cost them, on each of these occasions, several men. On the evening of the 16th of February, his Majesty's ship the *Queenborough*, commanded by Capt. Kempenfelt, and the Company's ship *Revenge*, arrived with the detachment of Col. Draper's regiment, consisting of 600 men, under the command of Major Monson, and immediately disembarked part of them. The besiegers fired very smart upon the town the first part of the night; but, before day-light, they raised the siege, and marched off; and, taking their route by Ogmoo, destroyed the powder-mills. After their departure, were found, in the batteries, and places adjacent, upwards of 40 pieces of cannon, but very few of them serviceable, no less than 33 of them having been destroyed by our artillery. By the last advices received at Madrafs of the enemy, they were in the neighbourhood of Arcot, to which place our troops were preparing to follow them with all possible expedition. By an intercepted letter from M. Lally to M. de Leyrit (a translation of which is annexed) it appears he despaired of succeeding, and had determined to put in flames the houses of the Black town, had he not been prevented by the timely arrival of the ships. Capt. Kempenfelt, in his letter to Vice-admiral Pocock, says, the gallant defence made by the garrison was owing to the indefatigable vigilance and bravery of Col. Draper and Major Brereton, together with the prudence, resolution, and generosity of Mr. Pigot, who disposed of the management of all stores and provisions in such a manner, that every thing was, from the regularity of it, speedily supplied; and, at the same time, all waste prevented: He frequently visited the works every day, and was liberal to all who signalised themselves.

Vice admiral Pocock, in his letter dated the 22d of March last, in Bombay, gives an account, that Col. Ford, with the Bengal detachment, had obtained a complete victory, near Mussulipatam, over the Marquis de Conflans, whom M. Bussy left with the command of the troops to the northward; and that it was expected he would soon be in possession of that place.

The



The Admiral also mentions, that an expedition, undertaken by the Gentlemen of the settlement at Bombay, against the governing powers of Surat, had succeeded, without great loss of men killed and wounded.

Translation of a Letter intercepted going from Pondicherry to Mussulipatam.

'You desire an account of the taking of Fort St. David's. A particular detail of it might then have been entertaining, but at present it is too old, and the recital, which you must have heard from many different people, would now be tiresome.

'Shall I mention to you our unfortunate expedition to Tanjour? Bad news is interesting, but painful to the writer. We laid siege to Tanjour, and made a breach, but were obliged to retire for want of provisions and ammunition, leaving behind us nine pieces of cannon, eight of which were twenty-four pounders. The army has suffered greatly from hunger, thirst, watching, and fatigue. We have lost near 200 men, as well by desertion as by death. This check is very detrimental to us, as well with regard to our reputation, as the real loss we suffered. Add to this the departure of our fleet, which failed yesterday to the islands to rest, having been roughly handled in a second engagement on the 3d of August, in which we lost 350 men.

'Poor French! What a situation are we in! What projects we thought ourselves capable of executing, and how greatly are we disappointed, in the hopes we conceived upon taking Fort St. David's! I pity our General: He must be extremely embarrassed, notwithstanding his extensive genius, without either money or fleet; his troops very discontented; his reputation declining; and the bad season approaching; which will oblige us to subsist at our own expence, being unable to form any enterprize for procuring us other funds. What will become of us? I am not apprehensive for myself, but I am sorry to see we do not shine.

'They say M. de Buffy is coming; let him make haste; let him bring men, and especially money, without which he will only increase our misery. The country, being ruined, scarce affords us any provisions. The quantities consumed by the fleet and army, and the desertion of the inhabitants, has greatly raised the price of all kinds of commodities.

'I forgot to tell you, that above twenty Officers, of different corps, have gone on board the fleet; and that, if M. Lally had

given permission to depart to whoever desired it, the greatest part of them would have embarked, so greatly are these Gentlemen disgusted with the service.'

Translation of an intercepted Letter from M. Lally to M. de Leyrit.

'From the camp before Madras, the 14th of February, 1759.

'A good blow might be struck here: There is a ship in the road, of 20 guns, laden with all the riches of Madras, which, it is said, will remain there till the 20th. The Expedition is just arrived, but M. Gordin is not a man to attack her; for she has made him run away once before. The Bristol, on the other hand, did but just make her appearance before St. Thomas, and, on the vague report of 13 ships coming from Porto Novo, she took fright; and, after landing the provisions with which she was laden, she would not stay long enough, even to take on board 12 of her own guns, which she had lent us for the siege.

'If I was the judge of the point of honour of the Company's Officers, I would knock him like glass, as well as some others of them.

'The Fidelle, or the Harlem, or even the aforesaid Bristol, with her 13 guns restored to her, would be sufficient to make themselves masters of the English ship, if they could manage so as to get to windward of her in the night. Maugendre and Tremillier are said to be good men; and, were they employed only to transport 200 wounded men that we have here, their service would be of importance.

'We remain still in the same position: The breach made these 15 days; all the time within fifteen toises of the wall of the place, and never holding up our heads to look at it.

'I reckon we shall, at our arrival at Pondicherry, endeavour to learn some other trade; for this of war requires too much patience.

'Of 1500 Seapoys, which attended our army, I reckon near 800 are employed upon the road to Pondicherry, laden with sugar, pepper, and other goods; and, as for the Couli's, they are all employed for the same purpose, from the first day we came here.

'I am taking my measures, from this day, to set fire to the Black town, and to blow up the powder-mills.

'You will never imagine that 50 French deserters, and 100 Swiss, are actually stopping the progress of 2000 men of the King's and Company's troops, which are still here exiling, notwithstanding the exaggerated accounts



accounts that every one makes here, according to his own fancy, of the slaughter that has been made of them; and you will be still more surpris'd, if I tell you that, were it not for the two combats and four battles we sustained, and for the batteries which failed, or, to speak more properly, which were unskillfully made, we should not have lost 50 men, from the commencement of the siege to this day.

I have wrote to M. de Larche, that, if he persists in not coming here, let who will raise money upon the Paleagars for me, I will not do it; and I renounce (as I informed you a month ago I would do) meddling directly or indirectly with any thing whatever, that may have relation to your administration, whether civil or military: For I had rather go and command the Caffres of Madagascar, than remain in this Sodom; which it is not impossible but the fire of the English must destroy, sooner or later, even though that from Heaven should not.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

Signed LALLY.

P. S. I think it necessary to apprise you, that, as M. de Soupire has refused to take upon him the command of this army, which I have offered to him, and which he is impowered to accept, by having received from the Court a duplicate of my commission, you must of necessity, together with the Council, take it upon you. For my part, I undertake only to bring it back, either to Arcot or Sadrasse: Send therefore your orders, or come yourselves to command it; for I shall quit it upon my arrival there.

#### A List of the English Ships in the first Engagement.

Ships.	Guns.	Men.	Commanders.
Cumberland	66—520	—	William Brereton.
Yarmouth	64—540	—	Vice-adm. Pocock.
Elisabeth	64—495	—	Commod. Stevens.
Weymouth	60—420	—	Nicholas Vincent.
Tyger	60—400	—	Thomas Latham.
Newcastle	50—350	—	George Legge.
Salisbury	50—300	—	Jn. Stuck Somerset.
Queenborough frigate.			
Protector storeship.			

#### A List of the French Ships in the first Engagement.

Ships.	Guns.	Men.	Commanders.
Le Zodiaque	74	—	M. d'Aché.
Le Biene Aimé	74	—	M. Bannet Garboye repeated signals, and wore a broad pendant at the mizzen-top-mast head.
Le Comte de Provence	74	—	To leeward of the French line.
Le Vengeur	74	—	
Le St. Louis	64	—	
Le Duc d'Orleans	60	—	
Le Duc de Bourgogne	60	—	
Le Conde	50	—	
Le Moras	50	—	
Le Sylphide	36	—	
Le Diligent	24	—	To leeward of the French line.

#### A List of the English Ships in the second Engagement.

Ships.	Guns.	Men.	Commanders.
Yarmouth	66—540	—	Vice-adm. Pocock.
Elisabeth	64—495	—	Commod. Stevens.
Tyger	60—420	—	Thomas Latham.
Weymouth	60—420	—	Jn. Stuck Somerset.
Cumberland	56—520	—	William Martin.
Salisbury	50—350	—	William Brereton.
Newcastle	50—350	—	Hon. Jam. Colvill.
Queenborough frigate.			
Protector storeship.			

#### A List of the French Ships in the second Engagement.

Ships.	Guns.	Men.	Commanders.
Le Zodiaque	74—700	—	M. d'Aché, Chef d'Escadre.
Le Comte de Provence	74—650	—	M. de la Chaise.
Le St. Louis	64—500	—	M. Joannes.
Le Vengeur	64—500	—	M. Palliere.
Le Duc d'Orleans	60—450	—	M. Surville, Capet.
Le Duc de Bourgogne	60—450	—	M. Bouvet, Jun.
Le Conde	50—350	—	M. de Robau.
Le Moras	50—350	—	M. Bec de Lievre.
Le Diligent, to repeat signals.			

*Journal of the Operations prior to the Taking of Quebec: From the London Gazette Extraordinary, Tuesday, October 16, 1759.—See an accurate Plan and Description of Quebec, the Capital of New France, or Canada, in America, in our Magazine for February, 1759.*

Whitehall, October 16.

LAST Sunday morning arrived Lieutenant Percival, Commander of the Rodney cutter, with the following letters

from Major-general Wolfe and Vice-admiral Saunders, to the Right Honourable Mr. Secretary Pitt.

Head.

Head-quarters at Montmorenci in the river St. Laurence, Sept. 2, 1759.

SIR,

I wish I could, upon this occasion, have the honour of transmitting to you a more favourable account of the progress of his Majesty's arms; but the obstacles we have met with, in the operations of the campaign, are much greater than we had reason to expect, or could foresee; not so much from the number of the enemy, (though superior to us) as from the natural strength of the country, which the Marquis de Montcalm seems wisely to depend upon.

When I learned that succours of all kinds had been thrown into Quebec; that five battalions of regular troops, completed from the best of the inhabitants of the country, some of the troops of the colony, and every Canadian that was able to bear arms, besides several nations of savages, had taken the field in a very advantageous situation; I could not flatter myself that I should be able to reduce the place. I sought however an occasion to attack their army, knowing well, that with these troops I was able to fight, and hoping that a victory might disperse them.

We found them incamped along the shore of Beaufort, from the river St. Charles to the falls of Montmorenci, and intrenched in every accessible part. The 27th of June we landed upon the isle of Orleans; but receiving a message from the Admiral, that there was reason to think that the enemy had artillery, and a force upon the point of Lévi, I detached Brigadier Monckton with four battalions to drive them from thence. He passed the river the 29th at night, and marched the next day to the point; he obliged the enemy's irregulars to retire, and possessed himself of that post: The advanced parties upon this occasion had two or three skirmishes with the Canadians and Indians, with little loss on either side.

Colonel Carleton marched with a detachment to the westernmost point of the isle of Orleans, from whence our operations were likely to begin.

It was absolutely necessary to possess these two points, and fortify them; because, from either the one or the other, the enemy might make it impossible for any ship to lie in the basin of Quebec, or even within two miles of it.

Batteries of cannon and mortars were erected with great dispatch on the point of Lévi, to bombard the town and magazines and to injure the works and batteries: The enemy, perceiving these works in some forwardness, passed the river with 1600 men to

attack and destroy them. Unluckily they fell into confusion, fired upon one another, and went back again; by which we lost an opportunity of defeating this large detachment. The effect of this artillery has been so great (though across the river) that the upper town is considerably damaged, and the lower town intirely destroyed.

The works, for the security of our hospitals and stores upon the isle of Orleans, being finished, on the 9th of July, at night, we passed the North channel, and incamped near the enemy's left, the river Montmorenci between us. The next morning Capt. Danks's company of rangers, posted in a wood to cover some workmen, were attacked and defeated by a body of Indians, and had so many killed and wounded, as to be almost disabled for the rest of the campaign: The enemy also suffered in this affair, and were, in their turn, driven off by the nearest troops.

The ground, to the eastward of the falls, seemed to be (as it really is) higher than that on the enemy's side, and to command it in a manner which might be made useful to us. There is, besides, a ford below the falls, which may be passed for some hours in the latter part of the ebb, and beginning of the flood tide; and I had hopes that possibly means might be found of passing the river above, so as to fight the Marquis de Montcalm upon terms of less disadvantage, than directly attacking his intrenchments. In reconnoitring the river Montmorenci, we found it fordable at a place about three miles up; but the opposite bank was intrenched, and so steep and woody, that it was to no purpose to attempt a passage there. The escort was twice attacked by the Indians, who were as often repulsed; but in these encounters we had 40 (Officers and men) killed and wounded.

The 18th of July, two men of war, two armed sloops, and two transports with some troops on board, passed by the town without any loss, and got into the upper river. This enabled me to reconnoitre the country above, where I found the same attention on the enemy's side, and great difficulties on our's, arising from the nature of the ground, and the obstacles to our communication with the fleet. But what I feared most, was, that, if we should land between the town and the river Cap Rouge, the body first landed could not be reinforced before they were attacked by the enemy's whole army.

Notwithstanding these difficulties, I thought once of attempting it at St. Michel's about three miles above the town: But perceiving that the enemy was jealous of the design, were preparing against it, and

had actually brought artillery and a mortar (which, being so near to Quebec, they could increase as they please) to play upon the shipping: And, as it must have been many hours before we could attack them, (even supposing a favourable night for the boats to pass by the town unhurt) it seemed so hazardous that I thought it best to desist.

However, to divide the enemy's force, and to draw their attention as high up the river as possible, and to procure some intelligence, I sent a detachment under the command of Colonel Carleton, to land at the point de Trempe, to attack whatever he might find there, bring off some prisoners, and all the useful papers he could get. I had been informed that a number of the inhabitants of Quebec had retired to that place, and that probably we should find a magazine of provisions there.

The Colonel was fired upon by a body of Indians the moment he landed, but they were soon dispersed and driven into the woods: He searched for magazines, but to no purpose; brought off some prisoners, and returned with little loss.

After this business, I came back to Montmorenci, where I found that Brigadier Townshend had, by a superior fire, prevented the French from erecting a battery on the bank of the river, from whence they intended to cannonade our camp. I now resolved to take the first opportunity which presented itself of attacking the enemy, though posted to great advantage, and every-where prepared to receive us.

As the men of war cannot (for want of sufficient depth of water) come near enough to the enemy's intrenchments, to annoy them in the least, the Admiral had prepared two transports (drawing but little water) which upon occasion could be run a-ground, to favour a descent. With the help of these vessels, which I understood would be carried by the tide close in shore, I proposed to make myself master of a detached redoubt near to the water's edge, and whose situation appeared to be out of musquet-shot of the intrenchment upon the hill: If the enemy supported this detached piece, it would necessarily bring on an engagement, what we most wished for; and, if not, I should have it in my power to examine their situation, so as to be able to determine where we could best attack them.

Preparations were accordingly made for an engagement. The 31st of July in the forenoon, the boats of the fleet were filled with grenadiers, and a part of Brigadier Monckton's brigade from the point of Levi: The two brigades under the Brigadiers Townshend and Murray were ordered to be in rea-

diness to pass the ford, when it should be thought necessary. To facilitate the passage of this corps, the Admiral had placed the Centurion in the channel, so that he might check the fire of the lower battery which commanded the ford: This ship was of great use, as her fire was very judiciously directed. A great quantity of artillery was placed upon the eminence, so as to batter and enfilade the left of their intrenchments.

From the vessel which ran a-ground, nearest in, I observed that the redoubt was too much commanded to be kept without very great loss; and the more, as the two armed ships could not be brought near enough to cover both with their artillery and musquetry, which I at first conceived they might. But as the enemy seemed in some confusion, and we were prepared for an action, I thought it a proper time to make an attempt upon their intrenchment. Orders were sent to the Brigadiers-general to be ready with the corps under their command; Brigadier Monckton to land, and the Brigadiers Townshend and Murray to pass the ford.

At a proper time of the tide, the signal was made; but in rowing towards the shore many of the boats grounded upon a ledge that runs off a considerable distance. This accident put us into some disorder, lost a great deal of time, and obliged me to send an Officer to stop Brigadier Townshend's march, whom I then observed to be in motion. While the seamen were getting the boats off, the enemy fired a number of shot and shells, but did no considerable damage. As soon as this disorder could be set a little to rights, and the boats were ranged in a proper manner, some of the Officers of the navy went in with me, to find a better place to land. We took one flat-bottomed boat with us to make the experiment, and, as soon as we had found a fit part of the shore, the troops were ordered to disembark, thinking it not yet too late for the attempt.

The 13 companies of grenadiers, and 200 of the second royal American battalion, got first on shore. The grenadiers were ordered to form themselves into four distinct bodies and to begin the attack, supported by Brigadier Monckton's corps, as soon as the troops had passed the ford, and were at hand to assist. But whether from the noise and hurry at landing, or from some other cause, the grenadiers, instead of forming themselves as they were directed, ran on impetuously towards the enemy's intrenchments in the utmost disorder and confusion, without waiting for the corps which was to sustain them, and join in the attack. Brigadier Monckton was not landed, and Brigadier Townshend was still at a considerable dis-

tance, though upon his march to join us, in very great order. The grenadiers were checked by the enemy's first fire, and obliged to shelter themselves in or about the redoubt, which the French abandoned upon their approach. In this situation they continued for some time, unable to form under so hot a fire, and having many gallant Officers wounded, who (careless of their persons) had been solely intent upon their duty. I saw the absolute necessity of calling them off, that they might form themselves behind Brigadier Montekton's corps, which was now landed, and drawn up on the beach, in extreme good order.

By this new accident, and this second delay, it was near night, and a sudden storm came on, and the tide began to make; so that I thought it most advisable, not to persevere in so difficult an attack, lest, in case of a repulse, the retreat of Brigadier Townsend's corps might be hazardous and uncertain.

Our artillery had a great effect upon the enemy's left, where Brigadiers Townsend and Murray were to have attacked; and it is probable that if those accidents I have spoken of, had not happened, we should have penetrated there, whilst our left and center (more remote from our artillery), must have borne all the violence of their musquetry.

The French did not attempt to interrupt our march. Some of their savages came down to murder such wounded as could not be brought off, and to scalp the dead, as their custom is.

The place where the attack was intended, has these advantages over all others hereabouts. Our artillery could be brought into use. The greatest part, or even the whole of the troops, might act at once. And the retreat (in case of a repulse) was secure, at least for a certain time of the tide. Neither one or other of these advantages can any where else be found. The enemy were indeed posted upon a commanding eminence. The beach upon which the troops were drawn up, was of deep mud, with holes, and cut by several gullies. The hill to be ascended, very steep, and not every where practicable. The enemy numerous in their intrenchments, and their fire hot. If the attack had succeeded, our loss must certainly have been great, and theirs inconsiderable, from the shelter which the neighbouring woods afforded them. The river St. Charles remained still to be passed before the town was invested. All these circumstances I considered; but the desire to act, in conformity to the King's intentions, induced me to make this trial, persuaded that a victorious army finds no difficulties.

The enemy have been fortifying ever since with care, so as to make a second attempt still more dangerous.

Immediately after this check, I sent Brigadier Murray above the town with 1200 men, directing him to assist Rear-admiral Holmes in the destruction of the French ships, (if they could be got at) in order to open a communication with General Amherst. The Brigadier was to seek every favourable opportunity of fighting some of the enemy's detachments, provided he could do it upon tolerable terms; and to use all the means in his power to provoke them to attack him. He made two different attempts to land upon the north shore without success; but in a third was more fortunate. He landed unexpectedly at De Chambaud, and burnt a magazine there, in which were some provisions, some ammunition, and all the spare stores, cloathing, arms, and baggage of their army.

Finding that their ships were not to be got at, and little prospect of bringing the enemy to a battle, he reported his situation to me, and I ordered him to join the army.

The prisoners he took, informed him of the surrender of the fort of Niagara; and we discovered by intercepted letters, that the enemy had abandoned Carillon and Crown-Point, were retired to the Isle Aux Noix; and that General Amherst was making preparations to pass the lake Champlain, to fall upon M. de Bourlemaque's corps, which consists of three battalions of foot, and as many Canadians as make the whole amount to 3000 men.

The Admiral's dispatches and mine would have gone eight or ten days sooner, if I had not been prevented from writing by a fever. I found myself so ill, and am still so weak, that I begged the General Officers to consult together for the public utility. They are all of opinion, that (as more ships and provisions have now got above the town) they should try, by conveying up a corps of 4 or 5000 men, (which is nearly the whole strength of the army, after the points of Levi and Orleans are left in a proper state of defence) to draw the enemy from their present situation, and bring them to an action. I have acquiesced in their proposal, and we are preparing to put it in execution.

The Admiral and I have examined the town, with a view to a general assault; but, after consulting with the chief engineer, who is well acquainted with the interior parts of it, and, after viewing it with the utmost attention, we found, that though the batteries of the lower town might be easily silenced by the men of war, yet the business of an assault would be little advanced by that, since the few passages leading from the tower to the

the

The upper town are carefully intrenched; and the upper batteries cannot be affected by the ships, which must receive considerable damage from them and from the mortars. The Admiral would readily join in this, or in any other measure, for the public service; but I could not propose to him an undertaking of so dangerous a nature, and promising so little success.

To the uncommon strength of the country, the enemy have added (for the defence of the river) a great number of floating batteries and boats. By the vigilance of these and the Indians round our different posts, it has been impossible to execute any thing by surprise. We have had almost daily skirmishes with these savages, in which they are generally defeated, but not without loss on our side.

By the list of disabled Officers (many of whom are of rank) you may perceive, Sir, that the army is much weakened. By the nature of the river, the most formidable part of this armament is deprived of the power of acting, yet we have almost the whole force of Canada to oppose. In this situation there is such a choice of difficulties, that I own myself at a loss how to determine. The affairs of Great Britain, I know, require the most vigorous measures; but then the courage of a handful of brave men should be exerted where there is some hope of a favourable event. However, you may be assured, Sir, that the small part of the campaign which remains, shall be employed (as far as I am able) for the honour of his Majesty and the interest of the nation, in which I am sure of being well seconded by the Admiral and by the Generals. Happy, if our efforts here can contribute to the success of his Majesty's arms in any other parts of America. I have the honour to be, with the greatest respect, Sir, your most obedient and most humble servant,

JAM. WOLFE.

RETURN of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing.

Major-general Amherst's. — 1 Surgeon's Mate, 2 Serjeants, 9 rank and file, killed. Major Irving, Capt. Loftus, Lieut. Ruthven, Lieut. and Adjutant Mukins, Lieut. Leslie, Ensign Worth, Ensign Barker, 4 Serjeants, 1 drummer, 45 rank and file, wounded.

Lieutenant-general Bragg's. — 1 Serjeant, 3 rank and file, killed. Capt. Mitchellson, Serjeant, 1 drummer, 54 rank and file, wounded. 2 rank and file missing.

Lieutenant-general Otway's. — Capt. Fletcher, Lieut. Hamilton, 1 Serjeant, 22 rank and file, killed. Capt. Ince, Lieut. Gore, Lieut. Blakeney, Lieut. Field, 1 Serjeant, 1

drummer, 38 rank and file, wounded. 1 Serjeant, 2 rank and file, missing.

Major-general Kennedy's. — 9 rank and file killed. Capt. Mainland, Lieut. Clements, 13 rank and file, wounded. 1 rank and file missing.

Lieutenant-general Lascelles's. — Lieut. Mathison, 2 Serjeants, 14 rank and file killed. Capt. Smelt, Lieut. Elphinstony, Lieut. Mountain, 2 Serjeants, 1 drummer, 44 rank and file, wounded. 1 rank and file missing.

Colonel Webb's. — Lieut. Percival, 13 rank and file, killed. Col. Burton, Capt. Edmiston, Lieut. and Adjutant Hathorn, Lieut. and Quarter-master Webb, 2 Serjeants, 45 rank and file, wounded. 2 rank and file missing.

Colonel Anstruther's. — 9 rank and file killed. Capt. Leland, Lieut. Hayes, Lieut. and Quarter-master Grant, 2 Serjeants, 1 drummer, 42 rank and file, wounded.

Brigadier-general Monckton's. — Capt. Ochterlony, Lieut. Kennedy, Lieut. de Witt, Ensign Johnson, 17 rank and file, killed. Capt. Lieut. Brigstock, Lieut. Eschuyer, Lieut. Grandidier, Lieut. Archibold, Lieut. Howarth, Ensign Peyton, 4 Serjeants, 89 rank and file, wounded. 1 Serjeant, 4 rank and file, missing.

Brigadier-general Laurence's. — 1 Serjeant, 1 rank and file, killed. Major Prevost, 3 Serjeants, 25 rank and file, wounded.

Colonel Fraser's. — 18 rank and file killed. Col. Fraser, Capt. McPherson, Capt. Simon Fraser, Lieut. Cameron, Lieut. McDonald, Lieut. H. McDonald, 1 drummer, 85 rank and file, wounded. 2 rank and file missing.

Grenadiers of Louisburg. — 1 Serjeant, 9 rank and file killed. Capt. Hamilton, Lieut. Collingwood, Lieut. Bradstreet, Lieut. Jones, 2 Serjeants, 1 drummer, 62 rank and file, wounded.

Capt. Bell, Aid de Camp to the Commander in Chief, wounded.

Capt. Williamson, Capt. Green, Engineers, wounded.

Rangers. — Capt. Lieut. Armstrong, Lieut. Meech, 1 Serjeant, 20 rank and file, killed. Capt. Danks, Lieut. Stephens, 4 Serjeants, 24 rank and file, wounded. 1 rank and file missing.

Artillery. — 4 rank and file wounded.

Marines. — 8 rank and file killed. 2 rank and file wounded.

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
Officers	11	46	0
Serjeants	9	26	0
Drummers	0	7	0
Rank and file	162	572	17
Total	182	631	17
C c 2			Sterling-



Sterling-Castle, off point Levi, in the river St. Laurence, the 5th of September 1759.

SIR,

In my letter of the 6th of June, I acquainted you I was then off Scutari, standing for the river St. Laurence. On the 16th, I had got up, with the first division of the fleet and transports, as far as the middle of the isle of Orleans, where I immediately prepared to land the troops, which I did the next morning. The same day the second and third divisions came up, and the troops from them were landed likewise.

I got thus far without any loss or accident whatever; but, directly after landing the troops, a very hard gale of wind came on, by which many anchors and small boats were lost, and much damage received among the transports, by their driving on board each other. The ships that lost most anchors I supplied from the men of war, as far as I was able; and in all other respects gave them the best assistance in my power.

On the 18th, at midnight, the enemy sent down from Quebec seven fireships; and, though our ships and transports were so numerous, and necessarily spread so great a part of the channel, we towed them all clear and aground, without receiving the least damage from them. The next night General Monkton crossed the river, and landed with his brigade on the south shore, and took post at point Levi; and General Wolfe took his on the westernmost point of the isle of Orleans.

On the 1st of July I moved up between the points of Orleans and Levi; and, it being resolved to land on the north shore, below the falls of Montmorenci, I placed, on the 8th instant, his Majesty's sloop the Porcupine, and the Boscawen armed vessel, in the channel between Orleans and the north shore, to cover that landing, which took place that night.

On the 17th, I ordered Capt. Rous, of the Sutherland, to proceed, with the first fair wind and night-tide, above the town of Quebec, and to take with him his Majesty's ships Diana and Squirrel, with two armed sloops, and two cutts armed, and loaded with provisions. On the 18th at night they all got up, except the Diana, and gave General Wolfe an opportunity of reconnoitring above the town; those ships having carried some troops with them for that purpose. The Diana ran ashore upon the rocks of point Levi, and received so much damage, that I have sent her to Boston with 27 sail of American transports, (those which received most damage in the gale of the 27th of June) where they are to be discharged; and the Diana, having repaired her damages, is

to proceed to England, taking with her the mast-ships, and what trade may be ready to accompany her.

On the 18th, at midnight, the enemy sent down a raft of fire-ships, of near a hundred radeaux, which succeeded no better than the fire-ships.

On the 31st, General Wolfe determined to land a number of troops above the falls of Montmorenci, in order to attack the enemy's lines; to cover which, I placed the Centurion in the channel, between the isle of Orleans and the falls, and ran on shore, at high water, two cutts, which I had armed for that purpose, against two small batteries and two redoubts, where our troops were to land. About six in the evening they landed; but, the General not thinking it proper to persevere in the attack, soon after part of them re-embarked, and the rest crossed the falls with General Wolfe; upon which, to prevent the two cutts from falling into the enemy's hands (they being then dry on shore) I gave orders to take the men out and set them on fire, which was accordingly done.

On the 5th of August, in the night, I sent twenty flat-bottomed boats up the river, to the Sutherland, to embark twelve hundred and sixty of the troops, with Brigadier-general Murray, from a post we had taken on the south shore. I sent Admiral Holmes up to the Sutherland, to act in concert with him, and give him all the assistance the ships and boats could afford. At the same time I directed Admiral Holmes to use his best endeavours to get at and destroy the enemy's ships above the town; and, to that purpose, I ordered the Lowestoffe, and Hunter sloop, with two armed sloops and two cutts, with provisions, to pass Quebec and join the Sutherland; but, the wind holding westerly, it was the 27th of August before they got up, which was the fourth attempt they had made to gain the passage.

On the 25th, at night, Admiral Holmes and General Murray, with part of the troops, returned; they had met with and destroyed a magazine of the enemy's cloathing, some gunpowder, and other things; and Admiral Holmes had been ten or twelve leagues above the town, but found it impracticable at that time to get further up.

General Wolfe having resolved to quit the camp at Montmorenci and go above the town, in hopes of getting between the enemy and their provisions (supposed to be in the ships there) and by that means force them to an action, I sent up, on the 29th at night, the Seahorse and two armed sloops, with two cutts laden with provisions, to join the rest above Quebec; and, having taken off all the

artillery



the camp of Montmorenci in the forenoon, the troops embarked from hence, and landed at point Levi. The 4th night I sent all the flat-bottomed boats up, and this night a part of the troops will march up the south shore, above the town, to be embarked in the ships and vessels there, and tomorrow night the rest will follow. Admiral Holmes is also gone up again, to assist in their future operations, and to try, if, with the assistance of the troops, it is practicable to get at the enemy's ships.

As General Wolfe writes by this opportunity, he will give you an account of his part of the operations, and his thoughts what further may be done for his Majesty's service. The enemy appear numerous, and seem to be strongly posted; but, let the event be what it will, we shall remain here as long as the season of the year will permit, in order to prevent their detaching troops from hence against General Amherst; and I shall leave men at the mouth of the river, to cut off any supplies that may be sent them, with strict orders to keep that station as long as possible. The town of Quebec is not habitable, being almost entirely burnt and destroyed.

I inclose you the present disposition of the ships under my command. Twenty of the frigates that sailed from England with

*An Account of the Taking and Capitulation of QUEBEC; from the London Gazette Extraordinary, Wednesday, October 17, 1759.*

Whitehall, October 17.  
**L**AST night, Colonel John Hale and Captain James Douglas, late Commander of his Majesty's ship the Alcide, arrived from Quebec, with the following letters to the Right Honourable Mr. Secretary Pitt.

Copy of a Letter from the Honourable General Monckton to the Right Honourable Mr. Secretary Pitt, dated, River St. Laurence, Camp at Point Levi, Sept. 15, 1759.

**SIR,**  
I have the pleasure to acquaint you, that, on the 13th instant, his Majesty's troops gained a very signal victory over the French, a little above the town of Quebec. General Wolfe, exerting himself on the right of our line, received a wound pretty early, of which he died soon after; and I had myself the great misfortune of receiving one in my right breast, by a ball that went through part of my lungs (and which has been cut out under the blade-bone of my shoulder) just as the French were giving way, which obliged me to quit the field. I have therefore,

the Echo are arrived here, one unloaded at Louisbourg, having received damage in her passage out, and another I have heard nothing of. No ships of the enemy have come this way, that I have had any intelligence of, since my arrival in the river, except one, laden with flour and brandy, which was taken by Captain Drake of the Lizard.

Before Admiral Durell got into the river, three frigates, and seventeen sail, with provisions, stores, and a few recruits, got up, and are those we are so anxious, if possible, to destroy.

Yesterday I received a letter from General Amherst (to whom I have had no opportunity of writing since I have been in the river) dated, Camp of Crown-Point, August the 7th, wherein he only desires I would send transports and a convoy to New York, to carry to England six hundred and seven prisoners, taken at the surrender of Niagara.

I should have wrote to you sooner from hence, but, while my dispatches were preparing, General Wolfe was taken very ill; he has been better since, but is still greatly out of order.

I shall very soon send home the great ships, and have the honour to be, with the greatest respect, Sir, your most obedient and most humble servant,

CHARLES SAUNDERS.

Sir, desired General Townshend, who now commands the troops before the town (and of which I am in hopes he will soon be in possession) to acquaint you with the particulars of that day, and of the operations carrying on.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ROB. MONCKTON.

' P. S. His Majesty's troops behaved with the greatest steadiness and bravery.

' As the Surgeons tell me that there is no danger in my wound, I am in hopes, that I shall be soon able to join the army before the town.'

Copy of a Letter from the Honourable Brigadier general Townshend to the Right Hon. Mr. Secretary Pitt, dated, Camp before Quebec, Sept. 20, 1759.

**SIR,**

I have the honour to acquaint you with the success of his Majesty's arms, on the 13th instant, in an action with the French, on the heights to the westward of this town.

It being determined to carry the operations

tions above the town, the posts at point Levi, and Isle d'Orleans, being secured, the General marched, with the remainder of the force, from point Levi, the 5th and 6th, and embarked them in transports, which had sailed the town for that purpose. On the 7th, 8th, and 9th, a movement of the ships was made up, by Admiral Holmes, in order to annoy the enemy, now posted along the north shore; but, the transports being extremely crowded, and the weather very bad, the General thought proper to canton half his troops on the south shore; where they were refreshed, and reembarked upon the 22d, at one in the morning. The light infantry, commanded by Colonel Howe; the regiments of Bragg, Kennedy, LaSelles, and Anstruther, with a detachment of Highlanders, and the American grenadiers; the whole being under the command of Brigadiers Monckton and Murray; were put into the flat-bottomed boats; and, after some movement of the ships, made by Admiral Holmes, to draw the attention of the enemy above, the boats fell down with the tide, and landed on the north shore, within a league of Cape Diamond, an hour before day-break. The rapidity of the tide of ebb carried them a little below the intended place of attack, which obliged the light infantry to scramble up a woody precipice, in order to secure the landing the troops by dislodging a Captain's post, which defended the small intrenched path the troops were to ascend. After a little firing, the light infantry gained the top of the precipice, and dislodged the Captain's post; by which means the troops, with a very little loss from a few Canadians and Indians in the wood, got up, and were immediately formed. The boats, as they emptied, were sent back for the second embarkation, which I immediately made. Brigadier Murray, who had been detached, with Anstruther's battalion, to attack the four gun battery upon the left, was recalled by the General, who now saw the French army crossing the river St. Charles. General Wolfe thereupon began to form his line, having his right covered by the Louisburg grenadiers; on the right of these again he afterwards brought Otway's; to the left of the grenadiers, were Bragg's, Kennedy's, LaSelles's, Highlanders, and Anstruther's; the right of this body was commanded by Brigadier Monckton, and the left by Brigadier Murray; his rear and left were protected by Colonel Howe's light infantry, who was returned from the four gun battery beforementioned, which was soon abandoned to him. General Montcalm, having collected the whole of his force from the Beauport side, and advancing,

showed his intention to flank our left, which was immediately ordered, with General Amherst's battalion, which I formed to potence. My numbers were soon increased by the arrival of the two battalions of Royal Americans, and Webb's drawn up by the General, as a reserve, eight subdivisions with large intervals. The enemy lined the bushes in their front, 1,500 Indians and Canadians (and, I do say, had placed most of their best men there, who kept up a very galling though irregular fire upon our whole line who bore it with the greatest patience in good order, reserving their fire for the main body, now advancing. This fire of the enemy was, however, rebuffed by our fire in our front, which protected the forming our own line. The right of the enemy was composed of half of the troops of the colony, the battalions of LaSarre, Langebec, and the remainder of their Canadian and Indians. Their center was a column and formed by the battalions of Beaurivage and Guienne. Their left was composed of the remainder of the troops of the colony and the battalion of Royal Rouillon. This was, as near as I can guess, their line of battle. They brought up two pieces of small artillery against us, and we had been able to bring up but one gun, which, being admirably well served, galled their column exceedingly. My attention to the left would not permit me to be very exact, with regard to every circumstance which passed in the center, much less to the right; but it is most certain, that the enemy formed in good order, and that their attack was very brisk and animated, on that side. Our troops reserved their fire till within forty yards, which was so well continued, that the enemy everywhere gave way. It was then our General fell at the head of Bragg's, and the Louisburg grenadiers, advancing with their bayonets: About the same time, Brigadier-general Monckton received his wound, at the head of LaSelles's. In the front of the opposite battalions, fell also M. Montcalm; and his second in command is since dead of his wounds, on board our fleet. Part of the enemy made a second faint attack. Part took to some thick coppice wood, and seemed to make a stand. It was at this moment, that each corps seemed, in a manner, to exert itself, with a view to its own peculiar character. The grenadiers, Bragg's, and LaSelles's, pressed on with their bayonets. Brigadier Murray, advancing with the troops under his command briskly, completed the route on this side; when the Highlanders, supported by Anstruther's, took to their broad swords, and drove part into

to the town, part to the works at their edge on the river St. Charles. The action, on our left and rear, was not severe. The houses, into which the light infantry were thrown, were well defended, being supported by Colonel Howe, who being post with two companies behind a wall of coppice, and frequently falling upon the flanks of the enemy, during their attack, drove them often into heaps; against the rear of which body it advanced platoons of Amherst's regiment, which totally prevented the right wing from executing their intention. Before this, one of the Royal American battalions had been detached to preserve our communication with our boats, and the other being sent to occupy the ground which Brigadier Murray's movement had left open, I remained with Amherst's to support this disposition; and to keep the enemy's right and a body of their savages, which waited still more towards our rear, opposite the posts of our light infantry, waiting for an opportunity to fall upon our rear.

This, Sir, was the situation of things, when I was told, in the action, that I commanded. I immediately repaired to the center, and, finding the pursuit had put part of the troops in disorder, I formed them as soon as possible. Scarce was this effected, when M. de Bougainville, with his troops from Cape Rouge, of 2000 men, appeared in our rear. I advanced two pieces of artillery, and two battalions towards him; upon which he retired. You will not, I flatter myself, blame me for not quitting such advantageous ground, and risking the fate of so decisive a day, by seeking a fresh enemy, posted perhaps in the very kind of ground he could wish for, viz. woods and swamps. We took a great number of French Officers upon the field of battle, and one piece of cannon. Their loss is computed to be about 1500 men, which fell chiefly upon their regulars. I have been employed, from the day of action to that of the capitulation, in redoubting our camp beyond insult; in making a road up the precipice for our cannon; in getting up the artillery, preparing the batteries, and cutting off their communication with their country. The 17th, at noon, before we had any battery erected, or could have any for two or three days, a flag of truce came out with proposals of capitulation, which I sent back, again to the town, allowing them four hours to capitulate, or no farther treaty. The Admiral had, at this time, brought up his large ships, as intending to attack the town. The French Officer at

turned at night with terms of capitulation, which, with the Admiral, were considered, agreed to, and signed at eight in the morning, the 18th instant. The terms we granted will, I flatter myself, be approved of by his Majesty, considering the enemy assembling in our rear, and what is far more formidable, the very wet and cold season, which threatened our troops with sickness, and the fleet with some accident; it had made our road so bad, we could not bring up a gun, for some time; add to this the advantage of entering the town with the walls in a defensible state, and the being able to put a garrison there, strong enough to prevent all surprise. These, I hope, will be deemed sufficient considerations for granting them the terms I have the honour to transmit to you. The inhabitants of the country come in tous fait, bringing in their arms, and taking the oaths of fidelity, until a general peace determine their situation.

I have the honour to inclose herewith a list of the killed and wounded; a list of the prisoners, as perfect as I have yet been able to get it; and a list of the artillery and stores in the town, as well as of those fallen into our hands at Beauport, in consequence of the victory. By deserters we learn, that the enemy are reassembling what troops they can behind the Cape Rouge; that M. de Levy is come down from the Montreal side to command them; some say he has brought two battalions with him; if so, this blow has already assisted General Amherst. By other deserters we learn, that M. de Bougainville, with 800 men and provisions, was on his march to sling himself into the town the 18th, the very morning it capitulated; on which day we had not completed the investiture of the place, as they had broke their bridge of boats, and had detachments in very strong works on the other side the river St. Charles.

I should not do justice to the Admirals, and the naval service, if I neglected this occasion of acknowledging how much we are indebted for our success to the constant assistance and support received from them, and the perfect harmony and correspondence, which has prevailed throughout all our operations, in the uncommon difficulties which the nature of this country, in particular, presents to military operations of a great extent, and which no army can itself solely supply; the immense labour in artillery, stores, and provisions; the long watchings and attendance in boats; the drawing up our artillery by the seamen, even in the heat of action; it is my duty, short as my command has been, to acknowledge, for that time,

time, how great a share the navy has had in this successful campaign.

I have the honour to be, &c.

GEO. TOWNSHEND.

The CAPITULATION, demanded by M. de Ramefay, Commander for his Most Christian Majesty in the Higher and Lower Town of Quebec, from his Excellency General Townshend, Brigadier of his Britannic Majesty's Forces in America, is in the Manner, and on the Conditions hereafter expressed:

Article I. M. de Ramefay demands the honours of war for his garrison; and that it shall be conducted back to the army in safety by the shortest road, with their arms, baggage, six pieces of brass cannon, two mortars or howitzers, and twelve rounds.

— The garrison of the town, composed of land forces, marines, and sailors, shall march out with their arms and baggage, drums beating, lighted matches, with two pieces of cannon, and twelve rounds; and shall be embarked as conveniently as possible, in order to be landed at the first port in France.

Article II. That the inhabitants shall be maintained in the possession of their houses, goods, effects, and privileges.— Granted, provided they lay down their arms.

Article III. That the said inhabitants shall not be molested on account of their having borne arms for the defence of the town, as they were forced to it, and as it is customary for the inhabitants of the colonies of both Crowns to serve as militia.— Granted.

Article IV. That the effects belonging to the absent Officers or inhabitants shall not be touched.— Granted.

Article V. That the said inhabitants shall not be removed, nor obliged to quit their houses, until their condition shall be settled by a definitive treaty between their Most Christian and Britannic Majesties.— Granted.

Article VI. That the exercise of the Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman religion shall be preserved; and that safeguards shall be granted to the houses of the Clergy, and to the monasteries, particularly to the Bishop of Quebec, who, animated with zeal for religion, and charity for the people of his diocese, desires to reside constantly in it, to exercise freely, and with that decency which his character and the sacred mysteries of the Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman religion require, his episcopal authority in the town of Quebec, wherever he shall think it proper, until the possession of Canada shall have been decided by a treaty between their Most Christian and

Britannic Majesties.— The free exercise of the Roman religion.— Safeguards granted to all religious persons, as well as to the Bishop, who shall be at liberty to come and exercise freely and with decency the functions of his office, whenever he shall think proper, until the possession of Canada shall have been decided between their Britannic and Most Christian Majesties.

Article VII. That the artillery and warlike stores shall be delivered up bona fide and an inventory taken thereof.— Granted.

Article VIII. That the sick, wounded Commissaries, Chaplains, Physicians, Surgeons, Apothecaries, and other persons employed in the hospitals, shall be treated agreeable to the cartel settled between their Most Christian and Britannic Majesties on the 6th of February, 1759.— Granted.

Article IX. That, before delivering up the gate, and the entrance of the town, to the English forces, their General will be pleased to send some soldiers to be placed as safeguards at the churches, convents, and chief habitations.— Granted.

Article X. That the Commander of the city of Quebec shall be permitted to send advice to the Marquis de Vaudreuil, Governor-General, of the reduction of the town; and also that this General shall be allowed to write to the French Ministry, to inform them thereof.— Granted.

Article X. That the present capitulation shall be executed according to its form and tenor, without being liable to non-execution under pretence of reprisals, or the non-execution of any preceding capitulation.— Granted.

The present treaty has been made and settled between us, and duplicates signed at the camp before Quebec, the 18th of September, 1759.

CHARLES SAUNDERS,  
GEORGE TOWNSHEND,  
DE RAMESAY.

RETURN of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing at the Battle of Quebec, Sept. 13, 1759.

General and Staff Officers.—Major-general James Wolfe killed. Brigadier-general Monckton wounded. Colonel Carleton, Quarter-master general, wounded. Capt. Spital, Major of brigade, wounded. Capt. Smyth, Aid de Camp, wounded. Major Barré, Adjutant-general, wounded.

Major-general Jeffery Amherst's.—Lieutenants; John Maxwell, sen. John Maxwell, jun. William Skeen, Robert Ross, wounded. 2 rank and file killed. 3 Sergeants, 52 rank and file, wounded.

Lieutenant-general Philip Bragg's.—Captains;

rains; Ralph Corry, Aclomb Milbank, Thomas Spann, wounded. Lieutenants; William Cooper, killed. William Evans, ————, wounded. Ensign; William Henry Fairfax, wounded. 1 Serjeant, 3 rank and file killed. 4 Serjeants, one drummer, 39 rank and file, wounded.

Lieutenant-general Charles Otway's. — Captains; John Maunfell, Luke Gardiner, wounded. Lieutenants; William Mason, killed. Charles Gore, Richard Allen, Gabriel Maturin, James Cockburn, wounded. 1 rank and file killed. 1 Serjeant, 28 rank and file, wounded.

Major-general James Kennedy's. — Ensigns; ——— Jones, wounded. 3 rank and file killed. 2 Serjeants, 18 rank and file, wounded.

Lieutenant-general Peregrine Lascelles's. — Captain; ——— Gardiner, wounded. Lieutenants; ——— Seymour, killed. ——— Perch, ——— Gwynett, ——— Ewer, ———

Wheating, wounded. Ensigns; ——— Dunlop, ——— Faunce, wounded. 1 rank and file killed. 1 Serjeant, 2 drummers, 26 rank and file, wounded.

Colonel Daniel Webb's. — 3 rank and file wounded.

Colonel Robert Anstruther's. — Captains; ——— Nuttall, ——— Bird, wounded. Lieutenants; ——— Kemptie, ——— Grant, wounded. Ensigns; ——— Tottenham killed. ——— Dainty wounded. 8 rank and file killed. 4 Serjeants, 80 rank and file, wounded.

Brigadier-general Robert Monckton's. — Captain; Samuel Holland, wounded. Lieutenants; James Calder, James Jeffery, Alexander Shaw, wounded. Ensigns; Charles Cameron, William-Snow Steel, wounded. 5 rank and file killed. 2 Serjeants, 1 drummer, 30 rank and file, wounded. 1 rank and file missing.

Colonel Charles Lawrence's. — 2 rank and file wounded.

Colonel Simon Frazer's. — Captains; ——— Ross killed. John McDonnell, Simon Fraser, wounded. Lieutenants; Rory McNeil, Alexander McDonnell, killed. Ronald McDonnell, Archibald Campbell, Alexander Campbell, John Douglas, Alexander Fraser, sen. wounded. Ensigns; James McKenzie, Alexander Gregorson, Malcomb Fraser, sen. wounded. 1 Serjeant, 14 rank and file, killed. 7 Serjeants, 131 rank and file, wounded. 2 rank and file missing.

Louisburg grenadiers. — Captain; ——— Colvyn, wounded. Lieutenants; ——— Jones killed. ——— Pinhorne, ——— Nevin, wounded. 3 rank and file killed. 47 rank and file wounded.

Total killed. — 1 General, 1 Captain, 6

Lieutenants, 1 Ensign, 3 Serjeants, 45 rank and file. Wounded. 1 Brigadier-general, 4 Staff Officers, 12 Captains, 26 Lieutenants, 10 Ensigns, 25 Serjeants, 4 Drummers, 506 rank and file. Missing. 3 rank and file.

Royal train of artillery. — Lieut. Benzell, Engineer, wounded. 1 Gunner killed. 1 Bombardier, 1 Gunner, 5 matrosses, wounded.

GEO. TOWNSHEND, Brigadier.

An Account of the Guns, Mortars, Ammunition, Arms, &c. found in the City of Quebec, upon its Surrender to his Majesty's Troops the 18th of September, 1759, viz.

Brafs ordnance	{	6 Pounders	—	1
		4 ———	—	3
		2 ———	—	2
		36 Pounders	—	10
Iron ordnance	{	24 ———	—	45
		18 ———	—	18
		12 ———	—	13
		8 ———	—	43
		6 ———	—	66
		4 ———	—	30
		3 ———	—	7
		2 ———	—	3
		13 Inch	—	1
		8 ———	—	3
Iron mortars	{	13 Inch	—	9
		10 ———	—	1
		8 ———	—	1
		7 ———	—	2
Shells	{	13 Inch	—	770
		10 ———	—	150
		8 ———	—	90
		6 ———	—	90

with a considerable quantity of powder, ball, small arms, and intrenching tools, &c. the number of which cannot at present be ascertained.

WILL. SANTONSTALL,  
Commissary of Artillery.

An Account given, on the 18th of September, 1759, of the Artillery and Stores, found between the River St. Charles and Beauport.

Guns. Balls. Grape.

Redoubt on the head of the bridge	{	3	no number taken.
Royal battery	—	4	ditto.
La Rouillotte battery	—	3	ditto.
St. Charles battery	—	3	ditto.
Le Prêtre battery	—	2	some tools, 4 amm.
Bomb battery	—	1	mort. and 2 shells.
Parents battery	—	3	
La Chaise battery	—	3	balls, grape.
Floating batteries	—	12	ditto.
Beauport battery	—	4	ditto.

37 guns. 1 mortar.

GEORGE TOWNSHEND, Brigadier.  
D d Th

The French Line.

Right	La Colonie	350	
	La Sarre	340	1 12 pound-
Column	Languedoc	320	der, iron.
	Bearn	200	
	La Guienne	200	
Left	Royal Rouffillon	230	1 12 pound-
			der intended
			to be here, but
			was not placed.
	La Colonie	300	

Militia in the bushes,  
and along the face of the } 1500.  
bank

#### Principal Officers.

Marquis de Montcalm — dead.  
Brigadier Senezergues — dead.  
M. Beau Chatel, Major de la Sarre.

#### Monsieur Bougainville's Command.

5 companies of grenadiers, 150 Canadian volunteers, 230 cavalry, militia 870, the whole being 1500.

#### List of Prisoners.

Names of Officers.	Regiments.	Rank.
M. de Jourdeneau } Chev. de St. Louis }	De Bearn	Capt.
M. de Matiffar	De Languedoc	Capt.
M. de Vours —	La Sarre —	Capt.
M. de Tozon —	Guienne	Lieut.
M. de Castes —	Languedoc	Lieut.
M. Lanbany —	La Sarre	Lieut.
Prisoners 144.	204.	

#### Marines.

M. de la Combiere, } Chev. de St. Louis }	—————	Capt.
M. Montarville	—————	Lieut.
M. de Carville	—————	Cadet.
M. Darling, Chev. } de St. Louis }	Guienne	Capt.
M. Chambeau	Guienne	Capt.
M. Dartigue —	Guienne	Capt.
M. de Grave —	Guienne	Capt.
M. St. Blanbaire	Rouffillon	Capt.
189 soldiers.		

N. B. The above are all on board ships.

The battery of 4 pieces of cannon, 18 pounders, was destroyed the morning of our landing.

Two pieces of cannon were taken on the field.

Copy of a Letter from Vice-admiral Saunders to the Right Honourable Mr. Secretary Pitt, Sept. 20, 1759.

S I R,

I have the greatest pleasure in acquainting you, that the town and citadel of Quebec surrendered on the 18th instant; and I in-

close you a copy of the articles of capitulation. The army took possession of the gates on the land side the same evening, and sent safeguards into the town to preserve order, and to prevent any thing being destroyed; and Capt. Palliser, with a body of seamen, landed in the lower town, and did the same. The next day our army marched in; and near a thousand French Officers, soldiers, and seamen were embarked on board some English catts, who shall soon proceed for France, agreeable to the capitulation.

I had the honour to write to you, the 5th instant, by the Rodney cutter: The troops, mentioned in that letter, embarked on board the ships and vessels above the town, in the night of the 6th instant, and, at four in the morning of the 13th, began to land on the north shore, about a mile and a half above the town. General Montcalm, with his whole army, left their camps at Beauport, and marched to meet him. A little before ten both armies were formed; and the enemy began the attack. Our troops received their fire, and reserved their own, advancing till they were so near as to run in upon them, and push them with their bayonets; by which, in a very little time, the French gave way, and fled to the town in the utmost disorder, and with great loss; for our troops pursued them quite to the walls, and killed many of them upon the glacis and in the ditch; and, if the town had been further off, the whole French army must have been destroyed. About 250 French prisoners were taken that day, among whom are ten Captains and six subaltern Officers, all of whom will go in the great ships to England.

I am sorry to acquaint you, that General Wolfe was killed in the action, and General Monckton shot through the body; but he is now supposed to be out of danger. General Montcalm, and the three next French Officers in command, were killed; but I must refer you to General Townshend (who writes by this opportunity) for the particulars of this action, the state of the garrison, and the measures he is taking for keeping possession of it. I am now beginning to send on shore the stores they will want, and provisions for five thousand men; of which I can furnish them with a sufficient quantity.

The night of their landing, Admiral Holmes, with the ships and troops, was about three leagues above the intended landing-place: General Wolfe, with about half his troops, set off in boats, and dropped down with the tide, and were, by that means, less liable to be discovered by the French sentinels, posted all along the coast. The ships followed them, about three quarters of an hour afterwards, and got to the landing-place just



in the time that had been concerted, to cover their landing; and, considering the darkness of the night and the rapidity of the current, this was a very critical operation, and very properly and successfully conducted. When General Wolfe, and the troops with him, had landed, the difficulty of gaining the top of the hill is scarce credible: It was very steep in its ascent, and high, and had no path where two could go a-breast; but they were obliged to pull themselves up by the stumps and boughs of trees, that covered the declivity.

Immediately after our victory over their troops, I sent up all the boats in the fleet with artillery and ammunition; and, on the 11th, went up with the men of war, in a disposition to attack the lower town, as soon

as General Townshend should be ready to attack the upper; but in the evening they sent out to the camp, and offered terms of capitulation.

I have the farther pleasure of acquainting you, that, during this tedious campaign, there has continued a perfect good understanding between the army and navy. I have received great assistance from Admirals Durell and Holmes, and from all the Captains; indeed every body has exerted themselves in the execution of their duty; even the transports have willingly assisted me with boats and people on the landing the troops, and many other services.

I have the honour to be, &c.

CHARLES SAUNDERS.

*Abridgement of the PLACART published by his Excellency General James Wolfe, Commander in Chief of the Troops of his Britannic Majesty, on his Arrival in the River St. Lawrence, 1759.*

THE King, justly exasperated against France, has set on foot a considerable armament by land and sea, to bring down the haughtiness of that Crown. His aim is to destroy the most considerable settlements of the French in North America. It is not against the industrious peasants, their wives and children, nor against the ministers of religion, that he designs making war. He laments the misfortunes to which this quarrel exposes them, and promises them his protection, offers to maintain them in their possessions, and permits them to follow the worship of their religion, provided that they do not take any part in the difference between the two Crowns, directly or indirectly.

The Canadians cannot be ignorant of their situation: The English are masters of the river, and blocking up the passage to all succours from Europe. They have, besides, a powerful army on the continent, under the command of General Amherst.

The resolution the Canadians ought to take is by no means doubtful: The utmost exertion of their valour will be intirely useless, and will only serve to deprive them of

the advantages that they might enjoy by their neutrality. The cruelties of the French against the subjects of Great Britain in America, would excuse the most severe reprisals; but Englishmen are too generous to follow so barbarous examples. They offer to the Canadians the sweets of peace amidst the horrors of war: It is left to their own selves to determine their fate by their conduct. If their presumption, and a wrong placed, as well as fruitless courage, should make them take the most dangerous part, they will only have their own selves to blame, when they shall groan under the weight of that misery to which they will expose themselves.

General Wolfe flatters himself, that the whole world will do him justice, if the inhabitants of Canada force him, by their refusal, to have recourse to violent methods. He concludes in laying before them the strength and power of England, which generously stretches out her hand to them: A hand ready to assist them on all occasions, and even at a time when France, by its weakness, is incapable of assisting them, and abandons them in the most critical moment.

*The BRITISH Muse, containing original POEMS, SONGS, &c.*

*The CASE stated. A TALE.*

THREE nights ago a Kentish squire  
Was smoking by the vicar's fire;  
He talk'd a deal of state affairs,  
Of hops and turnips, hogs and hares,  
And freely lard'd all he spoke  
With many a laugh and many a joke;  
At length, when now a second bowl  
Had warm'd him to his inmost soul,

He fill'd a large capacious beaker:  
With half the liquor in the sneaker,  
Grasp'd the good vicar by the hand,  
And drank an health to Ferdinand.

Doctor, says he, pray make a sermon  
About that same illustrious German,  
His very name my spirit cheers—  
Lord! how he trounce'd the poor Monsieurs!

I'll lay my life, Sir, and my riches,  
 Contades himself befo'ld his breeches,  
 He stunk so over hills and dales,  
 That Lewis smelt him at Versailles—  
 Sir, I've as good an annual rent  
 As any in the weald of Kent;  
 And from my soul abhor all cowards,  
 Tho' Sackvilles call'd, or even Howards;  
 That Sackville, doctor (do you see)  
 Has not the courage of a flea;  
 Had he but pour'd, in one career,  
 His horse upon the flying rear,  
 No Frenchman, Sir, in thirty ages,  
 With all the Louvre for his wages,  
 Would e'er have dar'd to dance or dine  
 Between the Wefer and the Rhine!

I much applaud your manly zeal  
 For Britain, and the public weal,  
 Replies the priest—but, Sir, you show  
 Ideas strangely coarse and low.  
 What! shall the noble Dorset's son  
 Be call'd a coward and poltroon,  
 Because, forsooth, two young couriers,  
 Whose souls were sleeping in their ears,  
 Absurdly wild, like honest Teague,  
 Forgot themselves in half a league,  
 And bad the British chief obey  
 What differ'd more than night and day.

Good neighbour! put the case that you,  
 When all your herds are in the loo,  
 Should send your children Tom and Richard  
 With orders to your servant Pritchard;  
 Suppose that Tom, more stout and quick,  
 Should get the start of hobbling Dick,  
 And tell your man to drive with speed  
 The cattle to the upper mead.  
 Suppose again (nay hold your laughter)  
 Poor Dick arrives two moments after,  
 And twice repeats in Pritchard's ears,  
 That he must only bring the steers.  
 Now, as your man, though plain and rough,  
 Has spirit, sense, and wit enough,  
 He would, methinks, for fear of harm,  
 Run up directly to the farm,  
 Regardless of each little elf,  
 And take his orders from yourself.

Oxford, Oct. 13.

*The best DEFENCE, that has yet been made,  
 or ever can be made, for a late NOBLE  
 COMMANDER.*

Address'd to ———

**O**F pamphlets what shoals! what debates  
 pro and con,  
 How he could, or could not lead the cavalry on!  
 Now the truth learn from me, I allow all you say,  
 That his Highness's orders he did not obey.  
 But whe'er has one eye, very plainly may see,  
 That nature alone was in fault, and not he.

*The Self-taught PHILOSOPHER.*

A TALE.

**C**YMON, a poor, but happy wight,  
 In tranquil ease enjoy'd his rite;  
 Though small, 'twas comfort, still the clown  
 Could justly call it all his own;

From debts, from duns, intirely free,  
 Acquir'd by toilsome industry:  
 If fortune added to his store,  
 Though grateful, he requir'd no more.  
 If the deducted—'twas her will,  
 Resign'd, 'twas happy Cymon still.  
 By no capricious humour tost,  
 In no foul gust of passion lost,  
 A Stoic he, without the rules  
 Preach'd up in philosophic schools;  
 And, without knowledge, still was blest  
 By thinking all things for the best.  
 Lord of his stock, though very small,  
 One lamb, a cow, and honest Ball;  
 A horse so old, so poor, and lame,  
 He scarce deserv'd the very name;  
 Yet such the one that Fortune sent,  
 And happy Cymon was content;  
 With these he trod the path of life,  
 (For, Nota Bene, he'd no wife.)

All sorrow feel, or soon or late,  
 None are below the reach of fate;  
 And 'twas poor Cymon's luck to feel  
 Th' uncertain turns of Fortune's wheel.  
 One night some pilf'ring villains came,  
 And carry'd off his wanton lamb;  
 Next morn he found his sporting stole,  
 At first a sigh broke from his soul;  
 But, by reflection's mild relief,  
 He soon appeas'd his growing grief:  
 'Well, well, (quoth he) it's gone, I trow  
 'Thank God, they have not stole my cow.  
 Short comfort this: Another theft  
 Poor Cymon of his cow bereft.  
 'Tw'as cruel, hard, zooks! worse and worse,  
 'But patience, they have left my horse.'  
 And well the reason you may judge;  
 They could not get the beast to budge.  
 Misfortunes one another breed;  
 Death snatch'd away his fav'rite steed:  
 To top the whole, his landlord sent,  
 And seiz'd the household-stock for rent;  
 For now, by many ills beset,  
 The clown was in his Worship's debt;  
 Whose narrow soul, and thirst of pelf,  
 Concentr'd all within himself.  
 Now, stripp'd of all his former store,  
 What should he do?—Why work for more,  
 And scrape up, as he'd done before.  
 With this resolve he quits the cot,  
 Once witness of his happy lot;  
 And now, his mind and heart at ease,  
 Express'd himself in words like these:  
 'Why should I murmur at my fate?  
 'There's farmer Hobbs, though rich of late,  
 'Is now reduc'd to bitter want;  
 'May Heav'n a speedy comfort grant!  
 'Yet youth and vigour bless my life,  
 'And, God be prais'd, I have no wife:  
 'What once they've done, these hands of mine  
 'Can do again; then why repine?  
 'Come, come, to work, we must of course;  
 'Thank Providence it is no worse.'  
 Then o'er his back his flail he swung,  
 And gaily whistling jogg'd along:  
 Kind Fortune his endeavours crown'd,  
 And Cymon's matters soon came round;

Right

From the year 1700 to the year 1750  
According to the following table  
It follows that the number of  
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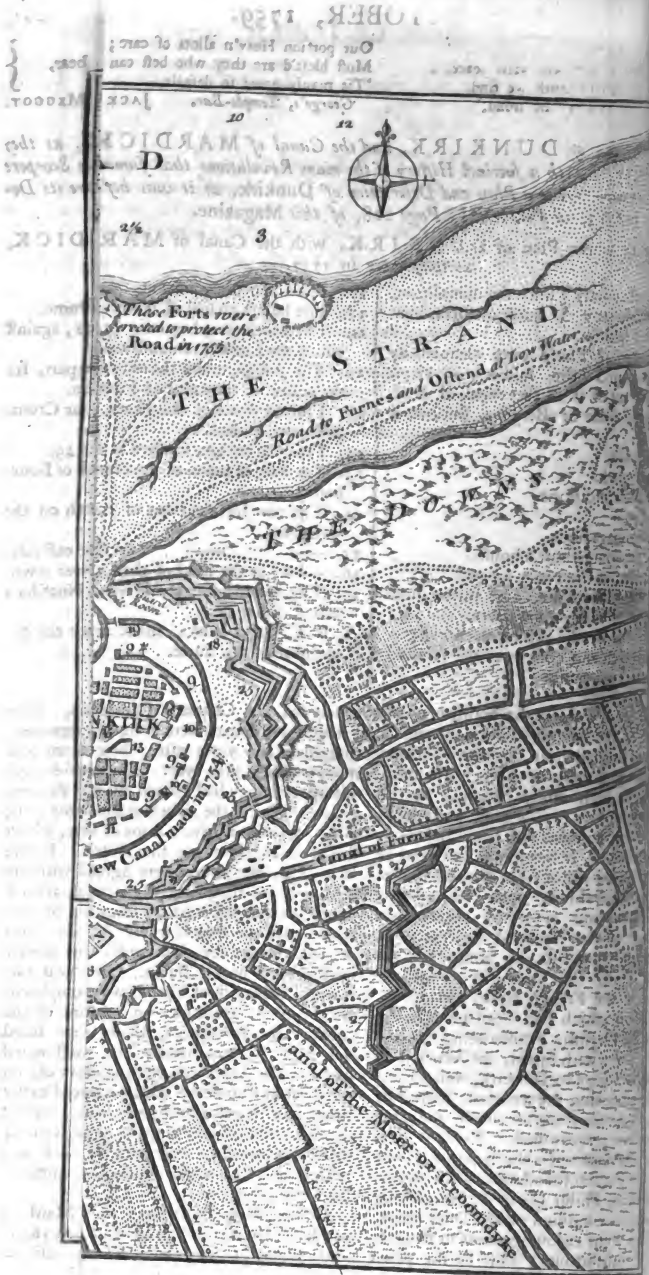
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ches beyond his wish increase,  
 and plenty blest'd his days with peace.  
 Here this important truth we find,  
 Content is center'd in the mind.

Our portion Heav'n allots of care;  
 Most blest'd are they who best can bear,  
 'Tis manly never to despair.  
*George's, Temple-Bar.* JACK MEGGOT.

*An accurate Plan of DUNKIRK, and the Canal of MARDICK, as they were in 1757; with a succinct History of the many Revolutions that famous Sea-port has undergone.—See a Plan and Description of Dunkirk, as it was before its Demolition in 1713, in Vol. XVII, Page 228, of this Magazine.*

REFERENCES to the Plan of DUNKIRK, with the Canal of MARDICK, as they were in 1757.

1. The western jetty } since the demolition,
2. The eastern jetty } made of earth, hurdles, and fascines.
3. The basin } These were cleaned by
4. The harbour } the soldiers, in 1757,
5. who took out of it 22 feet depth of mud.
6. The great sluice of Bergues, finished in 1756.
7. Rope-walks.
8. Artillery park.
9. The old fortifications.
10. Barracks.
11. Powder magazines.
12. The Superintendent's house.
13. Intendant of the Navy's house.
14. La Place Dauphine, and Butter-market, planted with poplar-trees.
15. Notre-Dame, the principal church.
16. The church and college of the Jesuits.
17. The new convents.
18. The Capuchins convent.
19. The sailors chapel of Notre-Dame.
20. The new sluice, begun in 1751, against which the English remonstrated.
21. The passage under the old rampart, for the water of the canal of Furnes.
22. The old sluice of the Moer, or Crom-dike, demolished.
23. The Red bridge, finished in 1749.
24. The Sas, or basin of the canal of Bourbourg.
25. The new fortifications of earth on the west side.
26. ——— on the east side.
27. ——— at the head of the Lower town.
28. The retrenchments of Mr. Noailles's army, in 1744.
29. A. B. C. Sand-banks, made since the demolition of the sluice.

**T**HE most easterly harbour, on that side of the French dominions which lies next to Great Britain, is that of Dunkirk, a sea-port town of French Flanders, situated on a high sandy ground, in the north latitude of 51 deg. 7 min. and longitude of 2 deg. 20 min. east from the meridian of London. It lies in the earldom of Flanders, fifteen miles from Nieuport, eleven from Gravelines, near twenty-two from Calais; and is more considerable on account of the figure it has made in latter times, than for its antiquity. In the year 1558, the Duke of Guise, at the head of the French army, having retaken Calais, which had been long in the hands of the English, France being also engaged in a war with Spain, the Marshal de Thermes laid siege to Dunkirk, and, a few days after, opening the trenches, took it by assault; in consequence of which, the place was almost intirely ruined. Thirteen days after, it was retaken by the Spaniards, who put all the French found in it to the sword. At this time, Philip II. of Spain, pitying the wretched condition of the Dunkirkers, gave them some encouragement to struggle with their misfortunes; and, by the peace

concluded at Chateau Cambresis, their strength and spirits were so much recruited, that, in a few years after, their town rose more beautiful than ever. The considerable advantages they had gained by privateering induced some of the richest inhabitants to fit out a number of private ships of war, which did great prejudice to the Dutch. In the year 1634, the Dunkirkers agreed with the inhabitants of Bergues to dig a canal, at their joint expence, for a communication by water between the two towns. A new sluice was also made for this canal, the former having been broken down. The year following, the canal of Furnes was completed. By this time, Dunkirk, on account of the considerable armaments which were fitted out from it, was become the most noted harbour the Spaniards were masters of, on the coast of Flanders; which induced many foreigners to come and settle in it; and, it being necessary to enlarge the town for their accommodation, a new fortified wall was built round it, at a considerable distance from the former.

Galton, Duke of Orleans, took Mardick, towards the end of the campaign, in 1646; and, when he returned to Court, left the Prince

Prince of Condé to command the French army in Flanders. This Prince, not satisfied with having defeated the enemy in two battles, and taken the town of Furnes on the 6th of September, could not think of going into winter quarters, without performing something worthy of his character. Having, therefore, secured Furnes, he marched with his army to Dunkirk; on the 19th of September; and took it, 17 days after he had opened the trenches.

This was the most famous siege Dunkirk ever sustained; it was undertaken in the presence of an army sent to save a harbour of the utmost importance to Spain. Never were besiegers and besieged seen to behave with greater bravery; every day produced signal conflicts, and instances of mutual emulation; every inch of ground was disputed, that, after much bloodshed to gain lodgments, the assailants were often repulsed, and the same posts several times successively taken and retaken.

In the year 1652, the Spaniards, taking advantage of the intestine commotions by which the French were distressed, recovered what they had lost in several former campaigns. The Archduke Leopold, at that time Governor of the Netherlands, after making himself master of Furnes, Bergues, Bourbourg, and Gravelines, laid siege to Dunkirk. The Marquis d'Estades, who then had the command in it, defended it to the last extremity; when, having no expectation of being relieved, he yielded it to the Archduke, on the 11th day of September. The next year, the United Provinces having concluded a peace with Spain, the King of France courted an alliance with the English, and actually entered into a treaty with them on the 3d of December 1655. In consequence of which, Cromwell directly sent to sea a fleet of five and forty sail, to distress the trade of Spain. The Dunkirkers, always inspired by the love of gain, exerted themselves with great activity in fitting out armaments against the English and French; and scarce a day passed but they brought in some prizes, to the great detriment of the English merchants, who, upon that occasion, presented petitions to Cromwell, intreating that he would put a stop to these depredations; upon which the Protector sent twelve ships of war to block up the harbour of Dunkirk. But all this force could not keep in the privateers of that place, nor prevent their making five and twenty considerable captures in the course of the month of July, in the year 1656. However, this success of the Dunkirkers did not last long; measures were taken, in Eng-

land and France, for laying siege to the town, which indeed had been the main design of the late treaty. With this view Cromwell sent to France six thousand men with pay for six months, to join the French army under the command of the Viscount de Turenne, who, after several conquests in Flanders, during the campaign in 1657, having besieged and taken the fort of Mardick, put it into the hands of the English. This gave Cromwell so much pleasure, that it is said, he offered the King of France ten thousand more of his troops, if there should be occasion for them. In April 1658, the Viscount de Turenne made all the necessary dispositions for the siege of Dunkirk; and Cromwell, on the other hand, in performance of his part of the treaty with France, sent a naval force to invest the place by sea, and prevent throwing succours into it. As there was no place, in all the Catholic King's dominions, of greater importance to him than Dunkirk, the Spanish army thought seriously of marching to its relief. Accordingly, on the 13th of June, it appeared near Duakirk, and intended to attack the French General in his camp. The Viscount Turenne, hereupon, formed the resolution to march out of his lines, and save the enemies the trouble of coming to him, by giving them battle next morning. The Spaniards were defeated, and the town was delivered to the Viscount, the 18th day after the opening of the trenches. It is not easy to express the joy which Cromwell felt upon the conquest of this place; which as it was a proof of the success of his arms, and the wisdom of his Councils, so it delivered the English nation from the ravages of the Dunkirkers, who, during this war, had taken no less than two hundred and fifty English ships. It could not have been believed, at that time, that any thing but mere force and hard necessity could ever have wrested it from them; yet, after all, they kept it only four years; for in 1662, two years after the restoration, King Charles II, to the lasting reproach of his reign, was mean enough to sell this valuable acquisition, to the King of France, for the paltry sum of 5,000,000 of livres, that is, in our money, 218,750 l. The negotiation of this sale began in July, and was concluded in October. Lewis XIV. was so well pleased with his new acquisition, that he acquainted Mr. de Vauban with his intentions to make Dunkirk one of the strongest places in Europe; and commissioned that able Engineer to draw up a plan for the fortifications of it both by sea and land.—This plan was executed, and all the works were completed in 1683; of which



our readers are referred to the account given in our Magazine for November, 1755.

In the year 1694, the English, provoked by the frequent captures of their ships by the Dunkirk privateers, determined to have their revenge. With this intention they fitted out a fleet of sixty ships, consisting of men of war, frigates, bomb-ketches, fireships, and transports with troops. This fleet took its station off Mardick on the 20th of September, and the Admirals ordered the frigates and sloops to take the soundings all round the road; but they were so roughly treated by the cannon of the citadel, the risbank, and two frigates stationed at the extremities of the jetties, that they were soon obliged to retire. On the 22d, the English attempted to set on fire the two forts at the extremities of the jetties. For this purpose, thirty-six frigates, bomb-ketches, and fireships, took their station in the road opposite to the harbour; and, about five o'clock, a fireship was sent against Fort Vert; but, a cannon-ball from that fort having reached it, before it came to the place for which it was designed, it blew up without effect. Another fireship, sent against the fort of Good Hope, had the same misfortune, and blew up without success. On the 24th, the English fleet came before the town, and continued till the 26th, when they retired without success, and went to bombard Calais. Next year, a combined fleet of Dutch and English ships, to the number, as the French pretend, of 114 sail of one kind or other, came before the town on the 4th of August, and continued till the 11th at night, but with much the same success that they had before. The fireships blew up at a great distance from the forts they were designed to annoy; and though, on the eleventh, the bomb-vessels fired from 8 in the morning till 3 in the afternoon, upon the forts which guarded the mouth of the harbour, and, during that time, threw more than twelve hundred bombs, a very few only fell upon the risbank; and, if we may believe the French, there was but one Frenchman killed.

Though, in consequence of the treaty of Utrecht (as may be seen in the above-mentioned Magazine for November, 1755) the fortifications of Dunkirk were intirely demolished, and its harbour quite spoiled and rendered useless; yet Lewis XIV. had taken his measures, and contrived a scheme, whereby he thought to have intirely eluded that clause of it which concerned the harbour, and, notwithstanding what was therein stipulated, to have provided Dunkirk with as good a harbour as it had before. This was the project of the famous canal

and sluices of Mardick, which Lewis began before the works of Dunkirk were quite demolished, and carried on with such expedition and vigour, that, in a short time, a sixty-gun ship passed through the great sluice of Mardick, and sailed quite up to the canal of Bergues. It also happened, luckily for the Dunkirkers, that the sea, in a great storm in 1720, broke up the great batardeau, or dam, which had been built between the jetties and the town, and thereby restored in some measure their harbour, which by their own industry, and the help of the little sluice of Funes, which was not destroyed with the rest, when the works of the town were demolished, they have made deep enough to receive ships of ordinary burthen; so that, by means of it, they now carry on a considerable trade, and by their privateers, in this and the late war, have been of some detriment to the British commerce.

But, if the harbour of Dunkirk has its imperfections, the road is one of the best and securest in Europe. It lies at the distance of two miles and a half from the town, about three from the new harbour of Mardick, and is bounded by a sand-bank called the Brack. Upon this bank the sea is not above four feet deep at low-water, and therefore ships cannot get over it, but in the time of flood; but there are two passes at the east and west ends of the road, by which they may go in and out at pleasure, by the assistance of the pilots; and, by the by, the persons of this denomination, who are authorised to ply about the harbour and road of Dunkirk, are no less than ninety; a circumstance that proves the commerce of the place to be very considerable. The depth of the sea in the road, at low-water, is nine fathoms; the bottom is sandy; fifty ships of the largest sort, and forty of lesser size, may anchor in it, at the same time, with great ease.

Although it was stipulated by the treaty of Utrecht, confirmed by another treaty in the year 1717, That the works of Dunkirk should never be rebuilt, nor its harbour restored; yet Lewis XV. whose conscience, like his great-grandfather's, seems not to be very scrupulous with regard to treaties, resolved to be very free with both these, as soon as he should have an opportunity of doing it with safety. Therefore, about the year 1740, when Great Britain was engaged in a war with Spain, he set about restoring the works of Dunkirk; and, having built new fortifications on the land-side of the town, proceeded to make improvements also on the harbour; restore the jetties that had been demolished in 1714; build new

forts to defend the town and harbour from attacks by sea; and, in hopes that he could, by the success of his arms, oblige the British nation to submit to his incroachments, and ratify the most public barefaced violation of the faith of treaties, afterwards openly espoused the cause of Spain, and becomes a principal in the war, which took its rise at first from his intrigues, and had been supported and fomented by him, during its progress. A general peace being concluded at Aix-la-Chapelle, in the year 1748, it was agreed, with regard to Dunkirk, that the works toward the land should remain as they were at that time, and that all the fortifications toward the sea should be intirely demolished. But, when Lewis concluded this peace, we are not to imagine the Court of France intended it should be of long continuance. At the very time of the negotiations at Aix-la-Chapelle, whilst the French Ministers, at all the Courts in Europe, were boasting, as usual, of their King's disinterestedness, of his love of peace, his inte-

grity of heart, his religious regard to treaties, and the sincerity and purity of his intentions, they were secretly kindling a war, which has since broke out with great fury in all parts of the world. The peace was scarce signed and ratified in Europe by the Most Christian King, when his subjects began hostilities in North America. And, with respect to the fortifications of Dunkirk, we shall not pretend to say with what exactness the demolition of them, stipulated by the treaty, was performed; but, before the present war was declared, that place was in as good a posture of defence towards the sea, as well as the land, as it had been before the peace. After all, to complete the restitution of the place and harbour, and make it every way as good as before the treaty of Utrecht, the great sluice of Bergues was restored in 1756; and we are assured, that the old harbour and basin, being cleaned in 1757, were found in every other respect as sufficient as ever.

### *The Political State of EUROPE, &c.*

#### *Journal of the War in Germany. From the GAZETTE.*

**A**S yet we have seen none of the bad consequences that were apprehended from the loss of the battle of Cunnerdorf: The King of Prussia seems to rise superior to all disasters. On the 17th of September he was at Coburg, from whence it was supposed he would march the next day to Forst. Prince Henry's army was at Lauban and Weissenberg; the Russians were at Guben; and Marshal Daun was at Bautzen, and had pushed a corps to Spremberg; but nothing of importance had then passed between the respective armies.

Since that time, the Russian army having quitted their camp at Guben, Marshal Daun ordered a fresh reinforcement, of five regiments of horse and some battalions, to Spremberg, in order to join them at Christianstadt. As there seemed to be no farther doubt but that the combined army was upon its march to undertake the siege of Glogau, the King thought proper to get before them. The march of his army was made with so much expedition, that they arrived the 21st at Sagan, and 22d at Neustadt; whilst the enemy, who had a much shorter way to go, could reach no farther the same day than Freystadt. The 23d, the enemy's army directed its march towards the Oder, which seemed to denote an intention of passing along the banks of the river, and advancing to Beuthen. The King caused the heights of Nennerdorf and Baunau, behind Beuthen, to be occupied: Both armies remained all night under arms. The enemy made divers contrary motions, by which the Prussians judged that their intention was, either to attack them, or that their motions proceeded from their plan's being disconcerted. In effect, the Prussians were possessed of part of the

camp which the Russians intended to have occupied; and, the next day, the Russian Generals came to reconnoitre their position: Whether the good countenance shewed by the Prussians imposed upon them, or whether they had other reason, they however retreated, and about noon they were seen to pitch their tents. The following days they were employed in making bridges over the Oder at Carolath, and their troops began to go over the 28th. Upon the first advice the King had of it, he went out at the head of some of his troops, in order to harass the enemy's rear-guard; but his Majesty could not reach the bridge sooner than an hour after they had all passed it, and made only a few prisoners. His army then marched, the 3d of October, to Glogau, and the King crossed the Oder, with a considerable corps, to observe the enemy; the head-quarters were fixed at Zerbau near Glogau, where they still continued on the 5th. The Russians incamped at first at Billaba, as did General Laudohn at Shutlau; but they have since pursued their march as far as Schlichtingheim; so that their design upon Glogau seems to have been dropped.

Prince Henry of Prussia's conduct seems little inferior to that of the King his brother. His Majesty had no sooner quitted the camp at Schmotzseifen, in order to march against the Russians, but the communication between the two armies was so intirely cut off, that the Prince could not receive any news from the King; notwithstanding which he founds means to second his Majesty's operations most effectually. After he had secured the passes of the mountains of Silesia, his Royal Highness quitted his camp of Schmotzseifen, and made a hasty march to Sagan, which prevented

prevented Marshal Daun either from coming nearer the Russian army, or detaching any more troops to reinforce it. That General having afterwards incamped at Sorau, opposite to the Prince, his Royal Highness turned the Austrian army, by marching by Buntzlau and Sprottau towards Laubahn; which not only obliged the Marshal to retire as far as Gorlitz, but also General de Valle to abandon the advantageous post of Laubahn, and to join Marshal Daun's army. His Royal Highness ordered the post of Laubahn to be immediately occupied; and took that opportunity of detaching Major-general Stutterheim (who had hitherto been observing General de Ville) towards Friedland and Zittau. General Stutterheim took at Friedland two Lieutenant-colonels, four Captains, and 669 grenadiers prisoners; brought away two pieces of cannon, and destroyed a magazine, consisting of 1600 quintals of flour, 4000 bushels of oats, and 10,000 rations of bread, for want of carriages to bring it off. He then marched to Zittau; but the Austrians having taken the resolution to reinforce the garrison there, and to remove the magazine from thence to Gabel, M. Stutterheim went in pursuit of it, came up with it, and burnt and destroyed 5000 casks of flour, 10,000 quintals of oats, with the carriages, and a number of chests full of arms. He likewise detached Major Reitzenstein, with 100 hussars, towards Gabel, out of which place came a piquet of 120 foot, which the hussars fell upon sword in hand, took 103 of them prisoners, and killed the rest. M. Stutterheim, not being able to force the town of Zittau for want of heavy artillery, was obliged to content himself with the advantages he had gained, having lost no more in this whole expedition than 15 men killed, wounded, or deserted. However all these circumstances obliged Marshal Daun to retire from Gorlitz, even beyond Bautzen; whereupon Prince Henry possessed himself of the camp of Hermsdorf near Gorlitz; and Major-general Krockow found means to fall again upon the rear-guard of the Austrians, on their march towards Bautzen, to make a considerable number of prisoners, and to carry off or destroy 300 waggons, loaded with baggage and provisions.

His Royal Highness's main army being incamped at Hermsdorf, in the neighbourhood of Gorlitz, on the 23d of September, whilst a separate corps occupied the Lands Crone, beyond the Neiss: He formed the plan of marching to Hoyerwerda, with an intention of getting between Marshal Daun's army and Saxony.

At this time the Russians, besides the corps at Christianstadt, had still a large body of troops at Guben, Pforten, Sommerfeld and Gassen, situated between the Neiss and the Bober: The Austrians under General Laudohn were in possession of Tribel and Sorau; and another corps of Austrians, under General Palfi, occupied Spremberg, Cotsbus, Peitz, and other places upon the Spree, while his Prussian Majesty had advanced with his army beyond Sagan in Silesia, having detached General Finck, with a corps of 12 or 15,000 men, into Saxony.

Under these circumstances Prince Henry's

march could not but be attended with the greatest difficulties; as, in order to get round Marshal Daun's army, it was absolutely necessary to make a very great detour, and to march between the Austrian and Russian armies for a space of upwards of ten German miles: However, his Royal Highness, having recalled General Zentzen from Seydenberg, and General Stutterheim from his post at Schouwald near Zittau, in order to form the rear-guard, gave orders for the march of the whole army, which was accordingly begun on the 23d, at seven o'clock at night; and in the morning of the 24th they crossed the river Neiss, near Rothenburg (four German miles distant from Hermsdorf) and, after halting two hours, continued on to Klitten, where the van-guard arrived about 11 that night, and the rear at 8 the next morning.

On the 25th, the van-guard marched from Klitten, at nine o'clock, towards Hoyerwerda; Major-general Lentulus having been before sent, at three o'clock in the morning, with two regiments of cuirassiers, to take possession of it, or give notice if it was already occupied. That General, having advanced within half a German mile of Hoyerwerda, had the good fortune to discover, that General Vehla, with a corps of four or five thousand Austrians, chiefly irregulars, was incamped behind the town in perfect security. Notice of this was immediately sent to his Royal Highness; in consequence of which, orders were given for attacking General Vehla, who was soon obliged to abandon the town and his camp, and to retire towards the neighbouring woods, where he made a very brave defence, and was himself taken prisoner in the rear of his corps, which was soon afterwards intirely dispersed. After halting two days at Hoyerwerda, the Prussians marched, on the 28th in the morning, to Ruland, and the next day to Elsterwerda.

On the 1st of October, upon notice that Marshal Daun had thrown three bridges over the Elbe near Dresden, General Cztritz was detached to cross that river, with five battalions and two regiments of dragoons, at Torgau, and approach General Finck's corps, in case of a probability of its being attacked.

On the 2d, his Royal Highness marched himself, and arrived at Torgau, from whence he proceeded to Belgern, about half way to this place, where General Finck was then posted, and the junction between them was made on the 4th.

On the 6th, the enemy moved forward, their right at Weydau, their left at Ganzig, so that they were within half a German mile of the Prussian camp.

General Bulow (who had been left with four battalions and a regiment of hussars on the other side of the Elbe, to watch the enemy's motions) was ordered to repass the river at Torgau, and occupy Eulenberg, which was done; and General Rebentisch was detached thither with some battalions, in order to cover Leipzig, and to prevent the Austrians from getting possession of the places on the Muldau.

Nothing had then happened between the two armies; but, from their present position, an action may be expected in a very few days,

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Whilst

Whilst these important matters were thus transacting, the united corps of the Generals Finck and Wunfch were attacked the 21st of September, near Corbitz not far from Dresden by the Prince of Deux Ponts and General Haddick, who had under their command the greatest part of the army of the Empire, as likewise a considerable body of Austrians; but after a very warm cannonading on both sides, which lasted from 10 in the morning till 8 at night, the Imperialists and Austrians were obliged to retreat to the very gates of Dresden, with the loss, it is said, of about 4000 men. That of the Prussians killed and wounded did not exceed 800.

The operations of the Swedes may be considered in the same contemptible light they have hitherto appeared. Major-general de Kleist had blocked up their army in Swedish Pomerania, with his corps of six battalions and seven squadrons, from last Spring to the time when his Prussian Majesty thought fit to recall that body of troops, after the battle of Connersdorff, in order to incorporate four battalions of them into his army, whilst the rest were detached into Saxony, under the command of General Wunfch. The Swedes, perceiving no longer any opposition, did not hesitate entering, to the number of 70,000 men, into Prussian Pomerania, seizing the open towns, and acting again upon the plan of their former campaigns, that is to say, raising enormous contributions, foraging, and carrying off the few cattle that had been left there the preceding year. In order to do something more, Lieutenant-general de Tersen, with 3000 men, was detached to subdue the islands of Usedom and Wollin. This was as rapid as it was easy. Two battalions of militia, scattered up and down the two islands, being overpowered by such superior forces, were made prisoners; one of them in the little redoubt, which covers the port of Suinemunde; and the other at Wollin, a small town, about which the ruins of a wall are hardly to be discovered. What facilitated this conquest was, the defeat of the little fleet off Stettin, as some people had been pleased to call 11 vessels, on board of which a small number of militia and cannon had been put, in order to protect the banks of the Oder, and the great lake which is formed at the

mouth of that river, from the insults of the Swedish galleys. At length the King detached Lieutenant-general Manteuffel, with some troops, to put a stop to any farther devastations of the Swedes. This General set out from Berlin on the 23d of September, and on the 28th dislodged the Swedes from the town of Breitslow. On the 29th, Belling's hussars beat up an advanced post of the Swedes consisting of 40 dragoons, and made 15 of them, with Lieutenant Horn, prisoners. On the 30th, the regiment of Hord was to have attacked a more considerable post, but, for want of cannon, was obliged to retire with the loss of 30 men killed and wounded. The same day a party belonging to the garrison of Stettin had a skirmish with a party of Swedes at Zaredin, about a league from Palewalck, and brought away 42 prisoners to Stettin. The Swedes are intrenched in an advantageous camp near Palewalck, and have recalled all their detachments, abandoning their new conquest of Wollin, as well as the post of Locknitz.

The affairs of the Allies are in the same prosperous situation. His serene Highness Prince Ferdinand marched the 18th of September to Corfidorff, where his headquarters remained. On the 21st the grand army was intrenched about two miles from Gieslen, which was in their front, with their right at Rotheim and the left to Weismar. General Wangenheim and the Prince of Bevern were advanced along the Lahne opposite to Wetzlar. The French camp was on the other side of that river in different corps, extending from the right of Gieslen to Wetzlar, of which they were in possession.

The 26th his Serene Highness's army, and that of M. de Contades were in the same position; but Colonel Luckner's appearance with his corps in the neighbourhood of Frankfurt and Coblentz had given a great alarm to the French quarters in those parts. This corps, with that of Colonel Freytag, were the 2d of October beating up their quarters with success; and as a detachment of five battalions and six squadrons has been sent by Prince Ferdinand to join M. Imhoff, it is supposed, that that General will very soon turn the blockade of Munster into a siege.

### From the MONITOR, Numb. CCXXIII.

To the MONITOR.

SIR,

AT a time when the nation rings with exultation and joy from every quarter, for the late success of his Majesty's arms in America, it may seem a paradox to caution your readers against any race of Britons that shall attempt to represent the victory over the Canadian army, and the taking of Quebec, to be actions either not of that consequence as is generally conceived; or to have been the accidental issue of a rash resolution of the Commander in chief; or of such a nature as to deserve no merit.

The emissaries of those men, who have all along nibbled at the vigorous measures of our patriot Minister; who have called upon him for marks of success before he had an opportunity to

carry his councils into action; who have ridiculed the conquest of Goree and Senegal; who have taken so much pains to blast the laurels gained by the reduction of Guadaloupe; who have pinned at the extraordinary victory gained by the Allies on the first of August, near Minden in Germany, over the grand army of France; and who could not bear to hear of the repeated advantages over our natural enemy by General Amherst and Admiral Boscawen; are now trying every argument to reflect upon the conduct of the Officers to whose wisdom and behaviour we are indebted for the possession of Quebec; and spare no pains to represent this conquest as an obstacle to a peace; or to lessen the merit of the enterprise, by raising false notions of military duty.

To raise a just idea, therefore, of the iniquitous aspersions

persons of such men, and of the real cause of our joy on this occasion, I shall give a brief of the several attempts heretofore made by Great Britain against that capital of the French empire in North America; and then, clear up the characters, and confirm the merit, of those who have excelled all their predecessors sent on the same service.

From the time that the city of Quebec was founded, in the year 1608, the French have always had an eye towards extending their power and commerce, by its influence, upon the northern continent of America. For, as it is situate on a river which is allowed to be the most spacious and the most navigable, not only within that continent, but in the whole world; its course being 250 leagues from the Lake Ontario to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and its harbour capable of receiving 1000 sail of men of war of the line near the city, at 220 leagues from the sea; our infant colonies soon began to feel the bad effects of their French neighbours: So that, in the year 1670, King Charles was obliged to try if he could not put a stop to the abuses and incroachments practised and carried on by that government, not being able to find any redress for the damages of his subjects, and the indignities of his crown, by any remonstrances made to the Court of France: but misdo.

With this view we are informed that a squadron of 12 ships were ordered to Quebec; but, though this force was so happy as to gain the height of the city, and laid a considerable time before it, its strength held the besiegers at defiance, who, after quarrelling amongst themselves, were obliged at last to return to England without their errand, and in great

The Ministry in 1711, tired with a long and bloody war in Flanders, and without any prospect of bringing about an honourable peace, turned their thoughts to the expedient of galling the enemy, and of making him more tractable, by taking Quebec from him. For this purpose Sir Hovenden Walker was intrusted with a powerful fleet of 11 men of war, from 60 to 80 guns, besides two bombs, &c. and 31 transports, that carried 5303 regular troops. But this expedition proved less successful than the former.

An expedition against this capital was also planned, and, to all appearance, the Ministry then in power seemed to put much confidence in its success, towards facilitating the negotiations and operations in the year 1746, Cape Breton having been reduced the year before. But, by a fatality peculiar to the genius of that set of men, who could never be prevailed upon to push the interest of their country with vigour, the powerful armament, both of sea and land forces, destined to reduce Canada, was detained so long at Portsmouth, that the French, taking the alarm, had time to give us a specimen of the value they put upon Canada, by sending 11 ships of the line, three frigates, three fireships, and two bombs, with 6186 sailors on board, besides 20 privateers, &c. from 10 to 20 guns, and 56 sail of transports, laden with stores, provisions, &c. having on board 3500 regular troops, and 40,000 small arms, with a proportionable quantity of ammunition, for the

Canadian French and Indians, who were expected to join in defence of that country. And our Ministry exposed themselves to the ridicule of all Europe, for putting the nation to so great an expence for an expedition, which they had not sufficient resolution to carry into execution. For, after several embarkations and debarkations, the destination of the forces against Quebec was changed into that descent on Brittany which Voltaire has placed into so ridiculous a light.

Now, if we survey the late expedition, which has reduced Quebec to the dominion of Great Britain, we shall find that there was no room for complaint either in the planning, fitting, or execution of it. The Ministry allowed of no delays, and left nothing to chance, that could be provided for; and the Commanders were resolved to conquer or die.

O Wolfe! thy memory will ever shine in the British annals! Oh! how glorious, how immortal is the man, who thus parts with his life in his country's cause! In Wolfe was revived the courage of our Edwards and Henries, and that military skill and discipline, which enabled those puny armies at Poitiers, Cressy, and Agincourt to defeat the vast armies of France. How will ages to come be surprised to hear that 4500 Britons, with the loss of no more than 46 rank and file, defeated the numerous army of French, Canadians, and Indians, before the walls of Quebec, and obliged the city to capitulate, whose power had so often bid defiance to our best appointed armaments! And how ought we in gratitude to publish the praises of him, who died in the acquisition of so important a conquest, and breathed his last with this exhortation and resignation: "Pursue your victory, and I shall die in peace."

The alacrity with which this brave Officer was seconded, by those who succeeded to his command in the heat of action, bids defiance to those scandalous reports of a disagreement between him and them in a council of war, previous to that decisive engagement. Monckton led the army forward to victory with a bravery becoming the example of his predecessor in command: And when his wounds made it necessary to consult for the public good, and to resign his command to General Townshend; behold, with what eagerness this honourable gentleman (to whom the nation is greatly indebted for the establishment of the present militia) flew into the center of action, where two generals had fallen, and with what coolness and judgment he filled his station. He dealt about him so dexterously with the instruments of death, that nothing but their retreat, with great loss, within the walls of the city, could save the whole army of our enemies from falling under the edge of our swords: And by a conduct worthy of the most experienced General, soon after obliged the garrison to give up their fortifications,

As to that mean return, to tell such men, that they have done no more than their duty; it is beneath the spirit of an Englishman to treat their heroes in such an indifferent manner. Has Britain raised a monument to Marlborough at Blenheim for a victory that brought us no profit? And



is it possible that this generation can receive with indifference the account of a Wolfe slain, a Monckton wounded, and of a Townshend triumphing in a victory, which is of the greatest consequence to this nation?

W-ho would not wish to die thy glorious death?  
O-r blest his country with expiring breath?  
L-et towards plead Court-martials for defence;  
F-ear may be gloss'd by specious eloquence;  
E-vents and facts are plain to common sense.

## NEWS Foreign and Domestic.

October 2.

ON Saturday at Guildhall came on the election of a Lord Mayor of this city for, the year ensuing, when all the Aldermen who served the office of Sheriff were severally put in nomination, when the Livery returned Sir Thomas Chitty, Knight, Alderman of Tower ward, and Sir Matthew Blakiston, Knight, Alderman of Bishopsgate ward, to the Court of Aldermen, who chose Sir Thomas Chitty, Knight, and he was declared by the Recorder to be duly elected.

After which the Lord Mayor elect made the following speech to the worthy Liverymen of the city of London:

Gentlemen, my Fellow Citizens,

Your generous and kind returning me to the court of Aldermen, this day, with my brother, for one of us to be elected into that high and honourable Office of chief Magistrate of this great and wealthy city, for the year ensuing, calls for my most sincere and hearty thanks, which now, with all gratitude and humility, I give; and do assure you, the best return in my power to make, by the divine assistance and needful advice of my worthy brethren the Aldermen, will be an uniform and steady adherence to its constitution and laws; to maintain the rights and liberties of my fellow-citizens; to distribute impartial justice, encourage virtue and true piety, discourage corruption and luxury, punish vice and immorality, the greatest evils and enemies we have to this our happy island, under the wisest reign of the best of Kings and mildest government, that we in this age know of. And as I am a citizen born and bred, and brought thus far through life in it by Almighty goodness; so my love and zeal for its true welfare and prosperity, is the stronger; therefore I am, and hope shall be concerned, to the best of my power, example, and influence, to promote and increase the same.

October 6.

Hague, Sept. 30. Last Friday, Major-general Yorke presented a memorial to the States-general, of which the following is a translation:

High and Mighty Lords,

I am expressly commanded by the King my master to acquaint your High Mightinesses, that his Majesty hath received repeated advices of a contraband trade carried on by some merchants residing in these provinces, in favour of France.

This trade consists in cannon and warlike stores, which are brought from the Baltic to Holland in Dutch vessels: And his Majesty hath too much confidence in the friendship of the republic, to entertain the least doubt that your High Mightinesses will not suffer his enemies to be aided by your subjects, and still less permit them to make arsenals of your towns. Such a trade is, on the one hand, wholly repugnant to the affections which, by treaty, ought to subsist

between the King and your High Mightinesses, and on the other, to every idea of neutrality, whether formal or tacit. Your High Mightinesses are informed, not only by the public voice and the immense preparations making on the coasts of the ocean, but also in an authentic manner, by the French Ambassador residing here, that his Court intends to invade his Majesty's kingdoms; and your High Mightinesses will easily perceive that such an acknowledgment authorises the King to take his measures, on every side, for his security; and that the demand I have this day the honour to make to you, is much less than his Majesty is intitled by treaty to reclaim in such a conjuncture.

The vigilance of the English squadrons hinders warlike stores from being openly carried to the ports of France, and lays that crown under a necessity of procuring them by the most secret methods, which it hopes to do under the borrowed names of private persons, by bringing them on the rivers and canals of this country, and through the Dutch fortresses, to Dunkirk and other places.

Your High Mightinesses will easily perceive how hurtful this conduct is to the King; and I doubt not but you will make him easy on that head, and immediately put a stop to it.

The attention which his Majesty hath lately given to the representations of your High Mightinesses, against the excesses of the English privateers, by confining their cruises and their searches, by an act of Parliament, gives his Majesty a good title to the same regard on your part.

The trading towns of your provinces feel the good effects of it, and that freedom of navigation which your subjects enjoy, amidst the troubles by which Europe is distracted, hath augmented your commerce much above what it hath been for several years past. Some return ought to be made for such a solid proof of the King's friendship and moderation, at least the merchants who are so ready to complain of England, ought not to be permitted to give into excesses which would have justified the most rigorous examination of their conduct. Accordingly, his Majesty hath no doubt that your High Mightinesses will give all possible attention to this matter.

Permit me, High and Mighty Lords, to recall to your memories, that, during the course of the present war, the King hath several times applied, thro' me, to your High Mightinesses, and to your Ministers, on the liberty given to carry stores through the fortresses of the republic, for the use of France, to invade his dominions; and if his Majesty hath passed over in silence many of these instances of complaisance to his enemy, his Majesty was not the less sensible of them; but he chose rather to be a sufferer himself, than to increase the embarrassment of his neighbours, or extend the flames of war.

† Even



Even the court of Vienna has, on more than one occasion, employed its interest with your High Mightinesses, and lent its name to get passes for like stores and provisions for the French troops, under pretence of the Barrier-treaty, which it no longer observes; and after having put France in possession of the ports of Ostend and Nieuport, in manifest breach of that treaty, and without any regard to the rights which your High Mightinesses, and the King my master, have acquired in that treaty, at the price of their treasures and the blood of their subjects. All the world knows that that treaty was never made to serve France against Great Britain.

The undersigned flatters himself, that from the equity of your High Mightinesses, and the value you set on the friendship of the King my master, you will soon be able to make his Majesty happy by the wise measures you shall take to prevent any thing from being done, for the sake of private interest, that may prejudice the King's cause, and the treaties subsisting between his Majesty and you.

JOSEPH YORKE.

October 7.

At a meeting of the College of Physicians on Monday last, Dr. Reeve was chosen President; Doctors Thomas Lawrence, William Pitcairn, John Monro, William Cadogan, Censors; Dr. Thomas Wilbraham, Treasurer; and Dr. Thomas Lawrence, Register.

His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury has caused a free-school, for the use of the children of the inhabitants of Lambeth, to be built at his own expence, in order the better to instruct them in the principles of the Christian religion.

October 14.

Madrid, Sept. 17. The Catholic King, Charles the Third, was proclaimed on Tuesday last, there, in the accustomed places, and with the usual ceremonies, by the Conde de Altimira, accompanied by all the other Grandees on horseback; the cavalcade was splendid, and the people shewed the utmost satisfaction by their repeated acclamations: That night there were fireworks; the two succeeding days there were bull-fights; mourning was laid aside for three days; and, during those nights, there were illuminations in this capital.

October 22.

Kennington, October 20. This day the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the city of London, in Common-council assembled, waited on his Majesty, and being introduced to his Majesty by the Right Honourable Mr. Secretary Pitt, made their commitments in the following address, which was spoke by Sir William Moreton, Knight, the Recorder.

To the King's most Excellent Majesty,  
The humble Address of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common-council assembled.

May it please your Majesty,  
To accept the most humble but warmest congratulations of your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the city of London, in Common-council assembled, upon the rapid and uninterrupted series

of victories and successes, which, under the Divine blessing, have attended your Majesty's arms by sea and land, within the compass of this distinguished and ever-memorable year.

The reduction of Fort Du Quesne on the Ohio; of the island of Goree in Africa; and of Guadalupe with its dependances in the West-Indies; — the repulse and defeat of the whole French army by a handful of infantry in the plains of Minden; — the taking of Niagara, Ticonderago, and Crown-point; — the naval victory off Cape Lagos; — the advantages gained over the French nation in the East-Indies; — and, above all, the conquest of Quebec, (the capital of the French empire in North America) in a manner so glorious to your Majesty's arms, against every advantage of situation and superior numbers, are such events, as will for ever render your Majesty's auspicious reign the favourite æra in the history of Great Britain.

But whilst we reflect with surprise and gratitude upon this last and most important conquest, permit us, gracious Sovereign, to express our great regret for the immense (though almost only) loss which has attended it, in the death of that gallant General, whose abilities formed, whose courage attempted, and whose conduct happily effected the glorious enterprise in which he fell, leaving to future times an heroic example of military skill, discipline, and fortitude.

Measures of such national concern, so invariably pursued, and acquisitions of so much consequence to the power and trade of Great Britain, are the noblest proofs of your Majesty's paternal affection, and regard for the true interest of your kingdoms, and reflect honour upon those, whom your Majesty has been pleased to admit into your Council, or to intrust with the conduct of your fleets and armies.

These will ever command the lives and fortunes of a free and grateful people, in defence of your Majesty's sacred person, and Royal family, against the attempts of all your enemies. And we humbly trust, that Almighty God will bless your Majesty's salutary intentions with a continuance of success, and thereby in time lead us to a safe and honourable peace.

Signed, by order of Court, JAMES HODGES.

To which address his Majesty was pleased to return this most gracious answer,

‘I receive, with particular satisfaction, this most dutiful and loyal address, as an additional mark of your affection to my person, and of your signal zeal for the honour of my government, in this just and necessary war. Our successes are, under the blessing of God, the natural and happy fruit of union among my people, and of ability and valour in my fleets and armies. I have an intire confidence in this truly national spirit; and the city of London may depend on my tender care for the rights, trade, colonies, and navigation of my faithful subjects.’

They were all received very graciously, and had the honour to kiss his Majesty's hand.

October 25.

The following is the decree of the physicians appointed

appointed by his Catholic Majesty to examine into the condition of his eldest son :

‘ We acknowledge for just and well-founded the judgment which his Majesty has formed of his Royal Highness, a judgment which equity drew from him, in spite of paternal affection, and which many years care and observation have tended to confirm. We declare that the Prince royal, Don Philip, eldest son of his Catholic Majesty, is under so manifest an imbecillity, that the King cannot maintain in his favour any of the dispositions which nature, tenderness, and the law would otherwise solicit for his Royal Highness. We cannot admit any hope, that age, or other natural mutation, will ever give health, or a proper portion of reason, to this Prince. 1st. It is certain that the infirmity is in the organs, and that it has its seat in the solid and nervous parts. 2dly. During so many years, after remedies of all kinds have been tried, after the remission of the fits of the epilepsy, which have even ceased for some time, the infirmity, far from diminishing, is increased. 3dly. Supposing that time and remedies might procure some little alleviation of the disease, yet a cure seems absolutely beyond the power of nature.’

October 27.

Letters from Lisbon mention, that about 400 Jesuits were put on board a Ragusean vessel there, which sailed from thence the 18th of September last, under convoy of a man of war; but whether they were bound was yet a secret, though many believed for Rome.

Thursday the 29th of November is appointed for a general thanksgiving for the late success of his Majesty's arms.

#### BIRTHS.

**A** Son to the Lady of Sir Samuel Fludyer, Knt. and Alderman of London.

A son to the Countess of Egremont, at her house in Piccadilly.

#### MARRIAGES.

**S**IR William Stanhope, Knight of the Bath, to Miss Delaval, sister to Francis-Blake Delaval, Esq.

Robert Scott, Esq; Alderman of Aldgate ward, to Miss Styart, daughter of the late Mr. Styart.

— Dupree, Esq; of Putney, to Miss Rew, of St. James's-street.

#### DEATHS.

**D**AVID Durrant, Esq; of Scottow, near North Walsham, in Norfolk.

Brett Randolph, Esq; a young Gentleman, native of Virginia; at Dursley, in Gloucestershire.

The Right Reverend Dr. Isaac Maddox, Lord Bishop of Worcester.

John Baker, Esq; in James-street, Bedford-row, late a Director of the Royal Exchange Assurance.

Edward Burnaby, Esq; at Kensington Gravel-pits.

The Hon. the Marchioness of Lothian, at Newbattle in Scotland.

The Hon. John Hope, Esq; third son to the Earl of Hopeton, at Hopeton-house in Scotland.

Samuel Kent, Esq; at Chelsea, Member of Parliament for Ipswich in Suffolk.

The Rev. Mr. Exton, Prebend of Winchester, Rector of Cheddisen cum Farby in Hampshire, Chaplain to the Earl of Portsmouth.

Edmund Sawyer, Esq; at his chambers in Lincoln's-inn, one of the Masters in Chancery.

His Grace the Duke of Bolton, at his seat Hackwood park, in the county of Southampton.

#### P R E F E R M E N T S.

**T**HE Right Reverend Father in God, James Johnson, Lord Bishop of Gloucester to be Bishop of the see of Worcester.

Dr. Joseph Atwell, to be a Canon or Prebendary in the collegiate church of St. Peter Westminster.

The Rev. Mr. John Warren, to the rectory West Hatling in Norfolk.

The Rev. Mr. William Crew, to the rectory of Eythorpe in Leicestershire.

The Rev. Mr. Roman, Lecturer of Allhallows Barking, to be Chaplain to Sir Thomas Clarke, Knt. Lord Mayor elect of the city of London.

The Rev. Sir Samuel Bickley, Bart. to the vicarage of Bapchild in Kent.

#### P R O M O T I O N S.

**T**HOMAS Stanhope, Esq; Commander of his Majesty's ship the Swiftsure, to the honour of knighthood.

James Colebrooke, of Gatton, in the county of Surrey, Esq; to the dignity of a Baronet of the kingdom of Great Britain.

George Errington and Paul Vaillant, Esquires to be Sheriffs of the city of London and county of Middlesex for the year ensuing.

B—K—T'S. From the GAZETTE.

**R**OBERT Mafon, of Northallerton, in the county of York, linen-draper, dealer, and chapman.

John Ayliffe, of Blandford, in the county of Dorset, dealer and chapman.

William Coombe, of the parish of Chewton in the county of Somerset, grazier, dealer, and chapman.

Harry Gibbs, of the city of Bath, in the county of Somerset, woollen-draper.

Roger Pinckey, of Great Wild-street, in the parish of St. Giles in the Fields, in the county of Middlesex, brewer.

Bartholomew Gray, late of Mark Lane, London, apothecary, dealer, and chapman.

John Redhead, now or late of the parish of St. Paul Covent-garden, in the county of Middlesex, mercer, dealer, and chapman.

Samuel Buttler, of Snow-hill, London, silversmith, dealer, and chapman.

Samuel Parkes, late of the city of Worcester, mercer and manufacturer.

Thomas Day, of the city of Bristol, merchant, dealer, and chapman.

David Richards, of Chancery-lane, in the county of Middlesex, peruke-maker, dealer, and chapman.

Charles Wace, of the city of Norwich, grocer.

Thomas Ballard, of the parish of St. Martin the Fields, in the county of Middlesex, butcher, dealer, and chapman.

Samuel Tough, of Leadenhall-street, in the city of London, whip-maker, dealer, and chapman.

William Newton, of Manchester, in the county of Lancashire, chapman.  
Edward Fox, of Holywell, in the county of Flint, haberdasher, clothier, dealer, and chapman.  
Berry Ofgood, late of Henley upon Thames, in

the county of Oxford, maltster, dealer, and chapman.

Thomas Smith, of the parish of St. Paul Covent-garden, in the county of Middlesex, mercer, dealer, and chapman.

# BOOKS published in OCTOBER, 1759.

THE Sentiments of an Englishman on Lord George Sackville's Address. Cooper, 1 s.  
Observations on the Air and Epidemic Diseases from the Year 1728 to 1737; by Dr. Huxham, of Plymouth. Hinton, 4 s. 6 d.  
second Letter to a late noble Commander in Germany. Griffith, 1 s.  
Voyage to the Coast of Africa in 1758; by the Rev. John Lindsay. Patterfon, 5 s.  
new Office of Baptism, formed by the Canon of the New Testament. Henderfon, 1 s.  
complete System of Cookery; by William Verrall. Rivington, 4 s.  
Differtation on the Scrophula, or King's-Evil; by William Scott, M. D. Cooper.  
The Ministry of Reconciliation; by James Hervey, A. M. Payne, 6 d.  
An Ode occasioned by the Success of Admiral Boscawen. Baldwin, 6 d.

Wit upon Wit. Cooke, 1 s.  
Institutes of Experimental Chemistry, in two Volumes Octavo. Nourie, 12 s.  
Considerations on the Importance of Canada. Owen, 6 d.  
An accurate and authentic Journal of the Siege of Quebec. Robinson, 1 s.  
An exact Abridgement of all the Acts of Parliament relating to the Excise on Beer, Ale, Brandy, Vinegar, and other Liquors; with an Appendix. Bathurst, 4 s.  
An Essay on Fundamentals, representing the genuine Marks and Characters of a fundamental Doctrine, &c. by H. Moore. Davey and Law, 1 s.  
Genuine Letters from a Volunteer in the British Service at Quebec. Whiteridge, 1 s.  
An Ode to the Right Hon. the Marchioness of Granby. Newbery, 1 s.

*Metereological Journal of the Weather from Sep. 24, to October 24, 1759, inclusive.*

Opposite Shoe-lane, Fleet-street, October 24, 1759.

JOHN CUFF.

Days	Barom.	Ther.	Ther.	Wind.	WEATHER.
sep.	Inch.	low.	high.		
25	29.82	50	64	N. W.	A cloudy day.
26	29.08	54	57	N.	A sunshiny morning, afternoon cloudy with small rain.
27	29.95	48	57	N.	Ditto. Ditto.
28	29.92	56	64	N. E.	A sunshiny day, afternoon wind E.
29	29.9	50	63	N. E.	Ditto.
30	29.92	47	63	N. E.	Ditto.
Oct.					
1	29.88	47	60	N. E.	Ditto. Afternoon wind E.
2	30.02	59	58	N. E.	Ditto. Ditto.
3	29.88	44	53	E.	A rainy day, afternoon wind S. E.
4	30.02	52	58	N. E.	A cloudy day.
5	30.08	48	62	E.	Foggy early in the morning, afterwards fair wind S.
6	30.08	57	66	S. W.	A sunshiny morning, afternoon cloudy.
7	30.08	54	65	S.	A sunshiny day.
8	30.05	49	69	S.	Foggy early in the morning, afterwards a sunshiny day.
9	29.95	54	71	S.	Ditto. Ditto.
10	29.85	57	68	S. W.	A sunshiny morning, afternoon cloudy.
11	29.5	57	62	S. W.	A cloudy day, with small rain.
12	29.08	58	60	S. W.	A rainy day, with high wind.
13	29.2	49	56	S. W.	A sunshiny day, with high wind.
14	29.08	48	58	S. W.	Ditto. with flying showers.
15	29.72	44	59	W.	Foggy early in the morning, afterwards a sunshiny day.
16	29.65	54	59	S. W.	A cloudy day.
17	29.52	56	59	S. W.	Ditto. with rain.
18	29.63	43	53	S. W.	Ditto. Afternoon wind W.
19	29.85	39	49	N.	A sunshiny morning, afternoon cloudy.
20	30.08	35	46	N.	A sunshiny day.
21	29.9	44	55	W.	A cloudy day.
22	29.85	54	61	W.	A sunshiny morning, afternoon cloudy wind N. W.
23	30.05	47	55	N. E.	Foggy early in the morning, afterwards fair wind S. E.
24	29.7	43	51	E.	Ditto. Afterwards a fair morning, afternoon cloudy.

N. B. Several ingenious Pieces of Poetry, &c. came to Hand; but could not conveniently have a Place, by Reason of the Number of foreign and domestic Occurrences we were obliged to insert.

PRICE.

# PRICES OF STOCKS from September 24, to October 25, 1759, inclusive.

Day	BANK STOCK.	INDIA STOCK.	South Sea Stock.	South Sea old Ann.	South Sea New Ann.	3 per Cent. reduced.	3 per Cent. consol.	3 per Cent. Bank 1751.	3 per Cent. India Ann.	India Bonds, B. Cur. pr. prem.	1 s. d.
25		125	94 1/2		83 1/2		8 1/2	84 1/2		3 s disc.	5 10 0
26		126	94 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2		8 1/2			2 s	5 10 0
27		126	94 1/2	84	82		8 1/2	82 1/2		2 s	5 10 0
28		126	94 1/2	83 1/2	82		8 1/2			par.	5 10 0
29		126 1/2	94 1/2		82 1/2		8 1/2	82 1/2		par.	5 10 0
1		126	94 1/2		82 1/2		8 1/2	82 1/2		par.	5 12 6
2		126	94 1/2		82 1/2		8 1/2	82 1/2		par.	5 12 6
3		126	94 1/2		82 1/2		8 1/2	82 1/2		par.	5 12 6
4		126	94 1/2		82 1/2		8 1/2	82 1/2		par.	5 15 0
5		126	94 1/2		82 1/2		8 1/2	82 1/2		par.	5 15 0
6		126	94 1/2		82 1/2		8 1/2	82 1/2		par.	5 15 0
7		126	94 1/2		82 1/2		8 1/2	82 1/2		par.	5 15 0
8		126	94 1/2		82 1/2		8 1/2	82 1/2		par.	5 17 6
9		126	94 1/2		82 1/2		8 1/2	82 1/2		par.	5 17 6
10		130	94 1/2		82 1/2		8 1/2	82 1/2		par.	5 17 6
11		129	94 1/2		82 1/2		8 1/2	82 1/2		par.	5 17 6
12		130	94 1/2		82 1/2		8 1/2	82 1/2		par.	5 17 6
13		132	94 1/2		82 1/2		8 1/2	82 1/2		par.	5 17 6
14		131	94 1/2		82 1/2		8 1/2	82 1/2		par.	5 17 6
15		131	94 1/2		82 1/2		8 1/2	82 1/2		par.	5 17 6
16		131	94 1/2		82 1/2		8 1/2	82 1/2		par.	5 17 6
17		131	94 1/2		82 1/2		8 1/2	82 1/2		par.	5 17 6
18		130 1/2	94 1/2		82 1/2		8 1/2	82 1/2		par.	5 17 6
19		130	94 1/2		82 1/2		8 1/2	82 1/2		par.	5 17 6
20		130	94 1/2		82 1/2		8 1/2	82 1/2		par.	5 17 6
21		130	94 1/2		82 1/2		8 1/2	82 1/2		par.	5 17 6
22		130 1/2	94 1/2		82 1/2		8 1/2	82 1/2		par.	5 17 6
23		130 1/2	94 1/2		82 1/2		8 1/2	82 1/2		par.	5 17 6
24		130 1/2	94 1/2		82 1/2		8 1/2	82 1/2		par.	5 17 6
25		130 1/2	94 1/2		82 1/2		8 1/2	82 1/2		par.	5 17 6

Day	BANK STOCK.	INDIA STOCK.	South Sea Stock.	South Sea old Ann.	South Sea New Ann.	3 per Cent. reduced.	3 per Cent. consol.	3 per Cent. Bank 1751.	3 per Cent. India Ann.	India Bonds, B. Cur. pr. prem.	1 s. d.
25		125	94 1/2		83 1/2		8 1/2	84 1/2		3 s disc.	5 10 0
26		126	94 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2		8 1/2			2 s	5 10 0
27		126	94 1/2	84	82		8 1/2	82 1/2		2 s	5 10 0
28		126	94 1/2	83 1/2	82		8 1/2			par.	5 10 0
29		126 1/2	94 1/2		82 1/2		8 1/2	82 1/2		par.	5 10 0
1		126	94 1/2		82 1/2		8 1/2	82 1/2		par.	5 12 6
2		126	94 1/2		82 1/2		8 1/2	82 1/2		par.	5 12 6
3		126	94 1/2		82 1/2		8 1/2	82 1/2		par.	5 12 6
4		126	94 1/2		82 1/2		8 1/2	82 1/2		par.	5 15 0
5		126	94 1/2		82 1/2		8 1/2	82 1/2		par.	5 15 0
6		126	94 1/2		82 1/2		8 1/2	82 1/2		par.	5 15 0
7		126	94 1/2		82 1/2		8 1/2	82 1/2		par.	5 15 0
8		126	94 1/2		82 1/2		8 1/2	82 1/2		par.	5 17 6
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18		130 1/2	94 1/2		82 1/2		8 1/2	82 1/2		par.	5 17 6
19		130	94 1/2		82 1/2		8 1/2	82 1/2		par.	5 17 6
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24		130 1/2	94 1/2		82 1/2		8 1/2	82 1/2		par.	5 17 6
25		130 1/2	94 1/2		82 1/2		8 1/2	82 1/2		par.	5 17 6

Buried	Within the walls	149
	Without the walls	414
	In Mid. and Surry	1009
	City & Sub. West.	384
		1956
Weekly, Sept. 25		414
October 2		382
		9
		396
		16
		381
		23
		383
		1956

What peck loaf	1 s. 9 d. 1/2
5 Bags	from 100 to 115 s.
5 Pockets	from 120 to 140 s.
5 Cows	per child on 11, 18 s.
5 New	children 11, 18 s.

to de-  
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them, their Chief, first of all, demands  
audience of the Governor-General, and, if  
he is not there, of the Governor of Mont-  
real, to which he is with great ceremony ad-  
mitted. This audience is generally given  
in the great square or court, in the middle  
of the town, where a chair of state is placed  
NUMB. CLXXIV, VOL. XXV.

exchange for guns, powder, ball, great coats,  
and other French garments; iron and brass  
work, and trinkets of all sorts. During the  
time of the fair, which lasts with some in-  
termission, near three months, the town re-  
sembles a kind of hell, from the vast variety  
of nations that crowd it, the odd figure they  
make, their various dresses, languages, quar-

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res,



Bear-Key.	
Wheat 22s. to 31	
Barley 12s. to 16	
Oats 10s. to 13	
Beans 13s. to 15s.	



*An accurate whole-sheet Plan of the Town and Fortifications of MONTREAL, or VILLE MARIE, in Canada; with an exact Description of the same, the Manner of Trading therein with the Indian Natives, and a general Idea of the Commerce carried on between France and Canada.*

**M**ONTREAL, in north latitude 46 deg. 10 min. west longitude 72 deg. 50 min. is situated on an island in the river of St. Laurence, 60 leagues south-west of Quebec; the island being about 14 leagues in length, and five in breadth. The river of St. Laurence is not navigable above Montreal, on account of some cataracts and the rapidity of the stream. The whole island abounds with fine plantations, and is very fertile in corn and fruits; but was much exposed, before it had some forts upon it, to the ravages of the Iroquois or Five Nations, who, in 1688, burnt and plundered all the French settlements in it, except Montreal, which was then strong enough to defend itself against their attacks, and is now the frontier garrison of the French the Indians under the protection of it.

The town of Montreal is so called from a rising hill of great height. It also bears the name of St. Mary, and enjoys a pleasant situation, on the banks of the river, which is there about a league wide. Its inhabitants are at present 12,000; and it is well secured against the attacks of the Iroquois, and other freebooters, by a square rampart of large beams, 20 or twenty feet high; and flanked by bastions, which serve instead of battlements. It has likewise another fort, whose batteries command the streets of the town from end to end. The priests of the seminary, at Paris, who obtained a grant of the place and of the island in 1663, and three courts of justice, one under another, have built a noble church in it of stone, and receive a considerable revenue from the whole island. There are several monasteries, and a house of Knights of Malta, which last is a grand and magnificent edifice.

The savages come down hither in boats, to sell their skins; for the sake of which the place was built. The manner of trading on this commerce is singular enough, and deserves notice: When the savages, in company with the French, intend to trade with them, their Chief, first of all, demands an audience of the Governor-General, and, if he is not there, of the Governor of Montreal, to which he is with great ceremony admitted. This audience is generally given in the great square or court, in the middle of the town, where a chair of state is placed.

For the Governor; and the several Indian nations, each by itself, take their places round him, with their pipes in their mouths; after a due silence kept, the oldest Chief of the Indians lays down his pipe, and then, standing up and addressing himself to the Governor, tells him, 'That his brethren are come to visit him, and to renew their ancient league and friendship with his nation; he adds, that, having nothing in view but the ease and advantage of the French, they have brought down with them good quantities of skins and furs, being sensible that the French could not obtain so many, or so good, if they did not bring them down to their settlements; that they are also sensible how much these things are valued and esteemed in France, and know that what they are to take in exchange are but paltry things and of little value; but however, that their good friends the French may not be without furs, they are content to deal with them; and therefore hope, that, in order to enable them to bring a greater plenty of their goods the next year, as well as to put them into a condition to fall upon the Iroquois, in case they should attack or disturb their good friends, they will let them have guns, powder, and ball upon reasonable terms.' At the close of this speech he lays a string of beads and a packet of skins at the Governor's feet, and desires, 'That he will secure them a free and fair trade, and protect them from thieves.' Then, retiring to his place, he takes up his pipe; and the Governor, speaking next, assures them of his protection, and makes them a present in return.

The next day the trade begins, by which the French gain very considerably. This concourse is usually about June; and some of them come from places above 500 leagues distant. The fair is kept along the banks of the river, and the French have centinels placed at proper distances, to prevent the disorders which might otherwise happen from such vast crouds of different nations. They bring thither all sorts of furs, which they exchange for guns, powder, ball, great coats, and other French garments; iron and brass work, and trinkets of all sorts. During the time of the fair, which lasts with some intermission, near three months, the town resembles a kind of hell, from the vast variety of nations that crowd it, the odd figure they make, their various dresses, languages, quar-

rels, howling, singing, and fighting; and what adds still more to the horror of it is, that the wild Iroquois, who likewise come to the fair, will, in spite of all the care and prohibitions of the government, find means to get brandy and other hot liquors, and drink it to such excess, that they are like so many furies let loose. If at such times they do any mischief to one another, or to the French, they can scarce be brought to give any satisfaction; for they affirm it was the liquor, and not the man that did the mischief; and that it is unjust to punish a person for what he does when he is out of his senses.

Chamblir was formerly, as great a place of trade as Montreal, and there was a pretty good town there; but now the French have only a fort, to hinder the natives and their own people from trading with the English. They have, besides, three other towns, none of them of any great size, at the Three Rivers and at Richelieu; and yet, according to their computation, there are upwards of two hundred thousand souls in Canada; but perhaps this is pretty largely reckoned. However, their regular troops and militia, who are able men and well disciplined, amount to eight or ten thousand, and this has heretofore rendered them formidable to their neighbours, both of the English colonies and Indians.

The country of Canada, as we find it described by the best French writers, is said to be half as big as Europe, reaching from the latitude of 39 degrees to that of 65; that is, from the lake of Erie to the north of Hudson's bay, and from the longitude of 284 degrees to 336; viz. from the river Mississippi to that part of the continent which fronts Cape Race in Newfoundland. According to this description it has Hudson's bay on the north, the sea on the east, the English colonies on the south, Louisiana on the south-east, and the territories of the crown of Spain on the west. This we must allow is a very large and noble plan of New France, if it were in any degree in the possession of the subjects of that crown; but the truth of the matter is, that a great part of this tract is not so much as known to them, and, at the very most, there is not a twentieth part of the country that can with any propriety be said to be under their jurisdiction. The great river of St. Laurence is at its mouth about 60 miles big, and runs through the middle of this country; but its source is still unknown, though some of the French buccaneers affirm that they have gone 800 leagues up it; but then they take it for granted that it passes through five or six great lakes, which are those of Frontinac, Erie, the lake of the Hurons, the Upper lake, the

lake of Leuempigon, and that of the Assinipouals; beyond which, the Indians tell them, there is another lake, still greater than any of these, out of which this river originally comes. The truth however seems to be, that the river of St. Laurence flows from the lake of Frontinac, and from thence runs a course of 200 leagues, to the sea.

From Quebec to Montreal the banks of the river are pretty well settled, but without either towns or villages; and the French distinguish this part of the country by the name of the coasts. Some of their writers, indeed, making use of that licence which is allowed to travellers, speak of two villages between Quebec and the island of Montreal, each of 50 leagues in extent; by which they mean, that both sides of the river are so thoroughly planted, that the whole on each bank may be considered as a village.

Though this country of Canada is situated in the midst of the north temperate zone, yet the air of it is excessively sharp, so that their winter, which sets in about the middle of November, and lasts to the middle of May, is excessively severe. It is not very difficult to assign the causes of this cold, which seems so little consistent with the climate; for we ought to consider, in the first place, that the winds which blow from Hudson's bay, and from the ocean, that is, from at least half the points of the compass, pass over vast tracts of snow and ice, and are, consequently, loaded with prodigious quantities of nitrous particles, which is one great cause of their rigorous seasons. Secondly, there are vast forests in this country, of which but a very small part is cultivated, and this is another great cause of cold; because, as experience shews us, in all other northern countries, where the lands are well broken and tilled, the climate becomes milder by the sulphureous exhalations from the earth, which are totally bound up in barren soils by the influence of the cold. A third cause of cold is the too great quantity of water, and the exhalations from those vast lakes and rivers which are found in this country, and occasion fogs, mists, and rains, which are extremely prejudicial. Notwithstanding these inconveniences, the French boast very much of the fertility of this country; and, indeed, where it is cultivated, it yields Indian and other sorts of corn, peas, beans, and in short all kinds of herbs and vegetables in great plenty.

There are two seasons in which ships sail from France to this country, towards the end of April or the beginning of May, and at the close of August, or beginning of September; the reason is, that they may arrive as the ice is just broke, or a little before it is

formed; for, with respect to the rest of the year, there is no going thither. The vessels employed in this trade export all their goods from France custom-free; neither are they liable to any duties in Canada, except for Brasil tobacco, upon which there is five pence a pound, or about twenty shillings per hundred weight: The cargo of these vessels is pretty much the same with what is sent to the French islands; but it is proper to observe, that tobacco, sugar, and some other West-Indian commodities, make a part of these cargoes, the soil and climate of Canada not allowing its inhabitants to raise any of these commodities for their own use; and we must likewise remark, that, for the same reason, there is a difference in the woollen goods exported thither; coarse cloths being sent to Canada, and thin and light stuffs to the islands. The profits upon these goods are very large, seldom less than fifty per cent. and those that go off best are of least use, such as ribbands, laces, snuff-boxes, watches, rings, necklaces, and such kind of things, of which there are never too many, though commonly sold for four times their worth, all charges included.

As soon as the vessels arrive at Quebec, the merchants there send away the greatest part of their cargoes, that are fit for the Indian trade, to Montreal and the Three Rivers, where they have factors; but the finest goods remain at Quebec, and are sold among the French themselves. All these different sorts of merchandise are paid for in money, in bills of exchange upon the merchants of Rochelle, in furs, or in lumber.

It must however be observed, that it is seldom or never these ships return full laden into France, because the colony does not produce what is sufficient for that purpose; and therefore, that their voyages may turn to account, they used generally to run down to Cape Breton, and there take on board a large quantity of coal for the French sugar islands, where they are sure to complete their cargoes with ease. We may gather from all this, that, whatever our own or the French writers may say upon this head, the advantages received from Canada, by the French, are very far from being so great as most people imagine. If ever there is any money in the

colony, it comes thither from France, in virtue of the establishment on the King's account; this amounts to about 100,000 crowns of their money, which makes somewhat more than 12,000 pounds of ours, which is generally drawn off again by the over-balance of their trade with Old France. This royal establishment accounts likewise for the bills of exchange; but at the same time it most evidently shews that this cannot be accounted a thriving colony, when it cannot bear its own expences, or even keep a part of the money that is sent thither to pay the King's Officers; for it appears, by the best accounts that can be had from thence, that the running cash of Canada amounts but to a very inconsiderable sum; and is sometimes reduced even so low as a thousand crowns, and there are always three fourths of that at Quebec. The calculations of the whole trade of Canada are so various, that there is no reckoning upon any of them with tolerable security; but I persuade myself, that I rather exceed than fall short in my computation, when I estimate the amount of this trade at 800,000 livres a year, or at 35 or 36,000 pounds sterling.

Our readers will easily see from hence, that the calculations, with respect to the people in Canada, which have been taken from French authors, are excessive, and that, after all, there cannot be above half the number of souls they speak of. The danger, therefore, of our colonies does not at all arise from the trade carried on between Old and New France, but from the number of inhabitants in the latter; who, while they can subsist themselves there, will be always very dangerous and troublesome neighbours, and therefore we need not wonder, that the people of New England were so uneasy about them. Could we once people properly Nova Scotia, and secure for ever to ourselves the possession of the island of Cape Breton, our future fears, in all probability, would disappear, though all Canada, after a peace, should be restored to France; since hereby the trade between Old and New France, in the space of a few years, would be lessened half in half, and, perhaps, in a few years more, would decline to little or nothing.

THOUGHTS on the great Benefits a Nation receives by giving due Encouragement to PHILOSOPHERS.—Extracted from a Piece of M. de Voltaire, printed in the Supplement to the Journal des Sçavans for June 1759.

NO history, in any part of the world, can give an instance of a Philosopher who had troubled the peace of his country; not one Philosopher, from Confucius down to our time, has seconded the rage of party,

or was concerned in the least conspiracy against Secular, or Ecclesiastical Powers. A Philosopher makes it his principal duty to love his Prince and his country; he is attached to his religion, without venting bitter

ter invests against the religions of other people; he is sorrowful to the heart, on account of the mad and fatal disputes that formerly cost so much blood, and still excite so much hatred. Fanaticism kindles discord, and the Philosopher extinguishes it; amidst the sweets of peace he studies nature; he cheerfully contributes to the support of the State; he looks upon his Masters as God's Vicegerents on earth, and his fellow-citizens as his brethren; he shews himself to be the good husband, the good father, the good master; he cultivates friendship; he knows that, if friendship be a necessity of the soul, it is the noblest necessity of the greatest souls; that it is a contract between hearts, a contract more sacred than if it were written, a contract that imposes on us the dearest obligations; he is persuaded, that the wicked cannot love.

Thus the Philosopher, faithful in the discharge of all his duties, trusts to the innocence of his life: If poor, he makes poverty respectable; if rich, his riches are for the benefit of society. If, like other men, he commits faults, he repents of them, and corrects himself; if he has written freely as Plato in his youth, he, like him, cultivates wisdom in an advanced age; he dies, pardoning his enemies, and imploring the mercy of the Supreme Being.

Whether he joins Leibnitz in opinion concerning monades and indiscernibles, or is of the contrary sentiment; whether he admits innate ideas with Descartes, or sees all in the Word with Mallebranche; whether he believes in a plenum or vacuum: These innocent speculations exercise his mind, and can never hurt any man; but, the greater his knowledge is, the more, contentious and absurd wits dread his scorn. Such is the secret and real source of the persecution sometimes stirred up against the most pacific and worthy of mortals; and hence it is, that fomenters of faction, enthusiasts, cheats, proud pedants, have so often disturbed the public with their clamours. They have knocked at all doors; they have found access to the most respectable persons; they have seduced them; they have animated virtue even against virtue; and a Sage has been sometimes quite astonished how he could have persecuted a Sage.

When the Irish Bishop Berkley was mistaken in the differential calculation, and the famous Jurin had confounded his error, Berkley confidently asserted, that Geometricians were not Christians; when Descartes had discovered new proofs of the existence of God, he was juridically accused of atheism; when the same Philosopher had

adopted innate ideas, our Theologians anatomised him for differing from the opinion of Aristotle and the axiom of the schools, 'That there is nothing in the understanding, but has been in the senses.' Fifty years after, the mode changed; they treated as Materialists those that returned to the ancient opinion of Aristotle and the schools.

Leibnitz had scarce proposed his system, when a thousand voices cried out, that his design was to introduce fanaticism, to overthrow the belief of the fall of man, and destroy the foundations of the Christian religion. Other Philosophers, who attacked his system, were accused of insulting Providence.

When Lord Shaftesbury endeavoured to prove, that man is born with the instinct of benevolence for his like, he was charged with denying original sin; others, for asserting, that man is born with the instinct of self-love, underwent the reproach of destroying all virtue.

Thus, on whatever side a Philosopher is, he has been always the butt of Calumny, that daughter of secret jealousy, wherewith so many are animated, yet is owned by none; in short, our astonishment may cease, since the Jesuit Hardouin has treated as atheists the Pascals, the Nicoles, the Arnauds, and the Mallebranches.

Let us here make a cursory reflection. The Romans, a people the most religious of the earth, our Conquerors, our Masters, and our Legislators, were never acquainted with the absurd fury that devours us. There is not, in the Roman History, a single example of a Roman citizen oppressed for his opinions; but we, scarce rescued from barbarity, began to exercise animosities upon each other, the moment we learned, I will not say to think, but to babble the thoughts of the ancients. In fine, ever since the encounters of the Realists and the Nominalists; ever since the epoch of the assassination of Ramus, by the scholars of the University of Paris; to revenge Aristotle, down to the imprisonment of Galileo, and the banishment of Descartes from a Dutch town; we have good reason to be sensibly concerned for the infatuation of men, and also good reason to decline their commerce.

These strokes of fatality seemed first to fall only upon a small number of obscure Sages, who were vilified or harassed, during their lives, by those that purchased dignities by bribery, or at the expence of their honour. But it is very certain, that, if you circumscribe genius within narrow limits, you will soon bastardise an intire nation. What was England before Queen Elizabeth,

when

when authority enforced the pronounciation of the Epſilon? England was then the laſt of poliſhed nations, in regard to uſeful and agreeable arts; without any good book, without manufactures, regardleſs of agriculture, and very weak even in her marine; but, when genius was ſuffered to ſoar wildly adventurous, the Engliſh had Spencers, Shakeſpeares, Bacons, Jonſons, and, laſtly, Lockes and Newtons.

It is well known, that all arts are ſiſters, and that, by giving light to each other, they become productive of an univerſal light. It is by theſe mutual helps, that the genius of invention is gradually communicated; hereby philoſophy aſſiſts politics, affording new views for manufactures, finances, and the conſtrucking of ſhips; thereby the Engliſh have arrived at a greater perfection in cultivating the ground, than any other nation; and have enriched themſelves by the ſcience of agriculture, in as great a degree as by that of the marine. The ſame enterpriſing and perſevering genius, which makes them manufacture ſtronger cloths than ours, influences them, in like manner, to write more profound books of philoſophy. The device of the famous Miniſter of State, Walpole, 'Fari quæ ſentiat,' is the device of Engliſh Philoſophers. They walk more readily and farther than we do in the ſame career; they dig down a hundred feet into the ground, of which we only ſkim the ſurface. Such a French book may ſurpriſe us by its bold ſtrokes, but it would appear written with timidity, if confronted with that twenty Engliſh authors have written on the ſame ſubject.

Why has Italy, the mother of arts, from whom we have learned to read, languiſhed, now near two hundred years, in a deplorable decay? It is becauſe no Italian Philoſopher, till our time, was allowed to look at truth through a teleſcope, or to ſay that the ſun is in the center of the world, and

that corn does not rot in the ground, therein to germinate. The Italians have degenerated to the time of Muratori and his illuſtrious cotemporaries. Theſe ingenious people have been afraid to think; the French dare only to think by halves; and the Engliſh, who flew up into the ſky, becauſe their wings were not clipped, are become the preceptors of nations. We are indebted to them for all, from the primitive laws of gravitation, from the calculation of infinity, and the preciſe knowledge of light ſo vainly oppoſed, to the new plough, and the inoculation of the ſmall-pox, ſtill conteſted.

It is a great matter to know how to diſtinguiſh better between what is dangerous and uſeful, between licentiousneſs and wiſe liberty; to abandon to the ſchools their ridiculous ſtuff, and to reſpect reaſon. It was much eaſier for the Heruli, Vandals, Goths, and Franks, to ſtifle reaſon in its birth, than now, after it is once born, to deprive it of its vigour. This pure reaſon, ſubmiſſive to religion and the laws, inſtructs, at laſt, thoſe who abuſe both; it penetrates ſlowly, but ſurely; and, in half a century, a nation is ſurpriſed to retain no reſemblance of their barbarous anceſtors. It is the Philoſopher that has worked theſe miracles by poliſhing manners, and inſuſing gradually his light into minds; and he it is, and he alone, who has extinguished ſaggots and flames, and deſtroyed the ſcaffolds, where formerly were immolated the prieſt John Huſ, and the monk Savonarole, and the Lord High Chancellor Sir Thomas More, and the Counſellor Ann du Bourg, and the phyſician Michael Servetus, and the Attorney-general of Holland, Barneveldt; and ſo many others, whoſe names alone would make an immense volume: The bloody regiſter of the moſt infernal ſuperſtition, and the moſt abominable madneſs.

*Extracts from the Life of EDWARD Earl of CLARENDON, Lord High Chancellor of England; continued from Page 199 of this Volume.*

THE Chancellor took his place in the Houſe of Peers with a general acceptance and reſpect; and all thoſe Lords who were alive, and had ſerved the King's father, and the ſons of thoſe who were dead, and were equally excluded from ſitting there, together with thoſe who had been created by the King, took their ſeats in Parliament, without the leaſt murmur or exception. The Houſe of Commons ſeemed equally conſtituted to what could be wiſhed; for, though there were many Preſbyterian Members, and ſome of all other factions in religion,

who all promiſed themſelves ſome liberty and indulgence for their ſeveral parties, yet all profeſſed great zeal for eſtabliſhing the king in his full power. The major part of the Houſe was of ſober and prudent men, who had been long weary of all the late governments, and heartily deſired and prayed for the King's return; but there were many, who had either themſelves been actual and active malignant and delinquents in the late King's time, or the ſons of ſuch, who inherited their fathers virtues. Both theſe claſſes of men were excluded from being elected



to serve in Parliament, not only by former ordinances, but by express caution in the very writs which were sent out to summon this Parliament; yet were made choice of, and returned by the country, and received without any hesitation in the House, and treated by all men with the more civility and respect for their known malignity: So that the King, though it was necessary to have patience in the expectations of their resolutions in all important points, which could not suddenly be concluded in such a popular assembly, was very reasonably assured, he should have nothing pressed upon him that should be ungrateful, with reference to the Church or State.

It is true, the Presbyterians, many of them men of good parts, were very numerous in the House, had a great party in the army, and a greater in the city, and, except in the affair of episcopacy, were desirous to settle all the King's interest, and especially to exculpate themselves of the odious murder of the King, by passionately inveighing against those who had most notoriously adhered to Cromwell, that is, most eminently opposed them and their faction. They took all occasions to declare, that the power and interest of the party had been the chief means to bring home the King; and used all possible endeavours that the King might be persuaded to think so too, and that the very Covenant had at last done him good, and expedited his return, by causing it to be hung up in churches, whence Cromwell had cast it out; and their Ministers pressing upon the conscience of all who had taken it, 'That they were bound, by that clause which concerned the defence of the King's person, to take up arms, if need were, on his behalf, and to restore him to his rightful government.' When the very same Ministers had obliged them to take up arms against the King, his father, by virtue of that Covenant, and to fight against him till they had taken him prisoner, which produced his murder. This party was much displeased that the King declared himself so positively on behalf of episcopacy, and would hear no other prayers in his chapel than those contained in the Book of Common Prayer, and that all those formalities and solemnities were now again resumed and practised, which they had caused to be abolished for so many years past. Yet the King left all churches to their liberty, to use such forms of devotion they liked best; and such of their chief preachers who desired it, or were desired by their friends, were admitted to preach before him, even without the surplice, or any other habit than they made choice of; but, this connivance not doing their business,

they were very importunate, with their usual confidence, in the House of Commons, that the ecclesiastical government might be settled and remain according to the Covenant.

The party in the House that was devoted to the King, and to the old principles of Church and State, though every day increasing, thought not fit to cross the Presbyterians, so as to make them desperate in their hopes of satisfaction; but, with the concurrence of contrary factions, diverted the argument, by proposing other subjects, of more immediate relation to the public peace, as the Act of Indemnity, which every man impatiently longed for, and the raising money towards the payment of the army and the navy; leaving the model for religion to be debated by that Committee, which had been nominated before his Majesty's return. Thus they doubted not to cross and puzzle any pernicious resolutions of the Presbyterians, till time and their own extravagant follies should put some end to their destructive designs.

In the mean time, the King, with much inward impatience, though with little outward communication, desired the disbanding the army and settling the revenue. The course and receipt of the latter had been so broken and perverted, and a great part extinguished by the sale of all the crown-lands, that the old Officers of the Exchequer, Auditors or Receivers, knew not how to resume their administrations. The great receipt of excise and customs was also not yet vested in the King; nor did the Parliament make any haste to assign it, finding it necessary to reserve it in the old way, and not to divert it from those assignments, which had been made for the payment of the army and navy, for which, till some other provision could be made, it was to no purpose to mention the disbanding of either, though the charge of both was so insupportable, that the kingdom must in a short time sink under the burden. The King was less solicitous in regard to the revenue and raising money, and yet there was not so much as any assignation made for the support of his household, which caused a vast debt to be contracted before taken notice of. However, all things, though slowly, were effected with as much expedition as they well could, and therefore his Majesty was the less troubled for the intervening obstacles.

But the delay in disbanding the army, how unavoidable soever, did exceedingly afflict him, and the more, because, for many reasons, he could not urge it, nor complain of it. He knew well the ill constitution of the army, the distemper and murmuring that were in it, and how many diseases and con-

vulsions



allions their infant loyalty was subject to. How united soever their inclinations and acclamations seemed to be at Blackheath, their flections were not the same; and the very countenance then of many Officers, as well as soldiers, did sufficiently manifest they were drawn thither to a service they did not delight in. The General, before he had formed any resolution, and only valued himself upon the Presbyterian interest, had cashiered some regiments and companies which he knew were not devoted to his person and greatness; and, after he found it necessary to fix his own hopes and dependence upon the King, he had dismissed many Officers, who he thought might be willing and able to cross his designs and purposes, when he should think fit to discover them; and conferred their charges and commands upon those who had been disfavoured by the late powers. After the Parliament had declared for and proclaimed the King, he also cashiered others, and gave their offices to some eminent Commanders who had served the King; and gave others of the loyal Nobility leave to list volunteers in companies, to appear with them at the King's reception at Blackheath. Notwithstanding all this forecast, the old soldiers little regarded their new Officers, at least were little resigned to them; and it quickly appeared, by the select and affected mixtures of sullen and melancholic parties of Officers and soldiers, that as ill-disposed men, of other classes, were left as had been disbanded; and that much the greater part so much abounded with ill-humours, that it was not safe to administer a general purgation. It is true, that Lambert was close prisoner in the Tower, and as many of those Officers who were taken and had appeared in arms with him, when he was taken, were likewise there, or in other prisons, with some of the same complexion, all well enough known to have the intended settlement in perfect detestation; but this leprosy was spread too far to have the contagion quickly or easily extinguished. How close soever Lambert himself was secured, his faction was at liberty, and very numerous; his disbanded Officers and soldiers mingled and conversed with their old friends and companions, and found too many of them possessed with the same spirit; they concurred in the same reproaches and revilings of the General, as the man who had treacherously betrayed them, and led them into an ambuscade from whence they knew not how to extricate themselves: They looked upon him as the sole person who still supported his own model, and were well assured, that, if he were removed, the army would be still the same, and appear in their

old retrenchments: They therefore entered into several combinations to assassinate him; in short, they liked neither the mien, nor garb, nor countenance of the Court, nor were wrought upon by the gracious aspect and benignity of the King himself.

This temper and disposition of the army were well enough known to the General; and he therefore no less desired it should be disbanded than the King did. In the mean time, very diligent endeavours were used to discover and apprehend some principal persons, who took as much care to conceal themselves; and every day many dangerous and suspected men of all qualities were imprisoned in all counties: Spies were employed, who, for the most part, had the same affections which they were to discover in others, and received money on both sides to do, and not to do, what they were appointed. Such was the melancholic and perplexed condition the King and all his hopes stood in, when he appeared most gay and exalted, and wore a pleasantness in his face that became him, and looked like as full an assurance of his security as was possible to be put on.

That the King might the more indulge himself in those thoughts and recreations which pleased him best, he appointed the Chancellor, and some others, to have frequent consultations with such Members of the Parliament who were most able and willing to serve him. These conferences proved very beneficial to his service, and all things were done in good order, and succeeded well: All the Courts of justice in Westminster-hall were presently filled with grave and learned Judges; and, a general settlement being established in the civil justice of the kingdom, according to the old forms of law, no man complained without remedy, and every man dwelt again under the shadow of his own vine, without any complaint of injustice and oppression.

The Chancellor was generally thought to have most credit with his Master, and most power in the Councils, because the King, from a great confidence in his integrity and indefatigable industry, referred all matters, of what kind soever, to him: But the Chancellor foresaw, with good reason, that his great credit with the King would, in a short time, raise such a storm of envy and malice against him, that he should not be able to stand the shock.

The first matter of importance to him was the discovery of a great affection in the Duke for his daughter, who was a maid of honour to the King's sister, the Princess Royal of Orange, and of a contract of marriage between them. No-body was so surprised and confounded as the Chancellor himself at this discovery:

discovery: The affair, he well knew, was cherished and promoted in the Duke by those who were his declared enemies, and who hoped from thence to work his ruin, and that the King's indignation would fall upon him; as the contriver of that indignity to the Crown; though he himself, from his soul, abhorred it, and would have the presumption of his daughter to be punished with the utmost severity. It did not, however, produce those murmurs and discontents he expected. It is true; the Queen-mother was greatly incensed at it; but the King carried himself with extraordinary grace towards the Chancellor, and withal made him a present of 20,000 l. and created him a Baron. This calm did not last long; it was again ruffled by a greater storm: Sir Charles Berkley, in great favour with the Duke, informs him, 'That he was bound in conscience to preserve him from taking to wife a woman so wholly unworthy of him; that he himself had lain with her; and that, for his sake, he would be content to marry her, though he knew well the familiarity the Duke had with her.' Hereupon, the Duke resolves to deny his marriage; and, growing melancholic and dispirited, cared not for company, nor those divertisements in which he formerly delighted. This was observed by every body, and in the end wrought so far upon the conscience of the wicked informer, Sir Charles Berkley, that he came to the Duke, and clearly declared to him the falshood of his charge against the Duchess; that he was very confident of her virtue; and therefore besought his Highness to pardon a fault that was committed out of pure devotion to him, and that he would not suffer him to be ruined by the power of those whom he had so unworthily provoked. The Duke found himself so much relieved in the part that most afflicted him, that he embraced him, and made a solemn promise, that, in compounding the affair, he should be so comprehended as to receive no disadvantage.

The Duke, now appearing with another countenance, wrote to her whom he had injured, that he would speedily visit her; and gave her charge to have a care of his son, whom she had been some time before delivered of. He gave the King a full account of all, without concealing his joy. The Queen alone was still highly offended at this change in the Duke; but, soon altering her behaviour, was reconciled to the Duchess of York and to the Chancellor, who was not elated with this marriage of his daughter, knowing upon what slippery ground he stood, and how naturally averse the nation was from approving an exorbitant power in any subject. His disinterestedness also ap-

peared afterwards in so favourable a light, and shewed how far he was from an appetite to be rich, and to raise his fortune, that he refused a considerable offer of crown-lands, and declined being made Knight of the Garter. It was against his will that he at length consented to be made an Earl; and, when he was strongly urged to resign his office of Chancellor, and to assume the character of Prime Minister, which would be more beneficial to him, he persisted in an absolute and constant refusal, alledging, that in the one he should end his life with the reputation of an honest man; but, in the other, he should die with disgrace and infamy, let his innocence be what it would.

Much about this time the Chancellor was consulted by the King, concerning a treaty of marriage with the Infanta of Portugal, then on foot, which afterwards took effect, and which he had no small share in promoting. However the public joy of the kingdom was manifest upon this conjunction, yet in a short time there appeared not that serenity in the Court that was expected. They who had formerly endeavoured to prevent it, used ever after all the ill arts they could to make it disagreeable, and to alienate the King's affection from the Queen to such a degree, that it might never be in her power to prevail with him to their disadvantage.

There was a Lady of youth and beauty, with whom the King had lived in great and notorious familiarity from the time of his coming into England, and who at the time of the Queen's coming, or a little before, had been delivered of a son, whom the King owned. As that amour had been generally taken notice of, to the lessening the good reputation the King had with the people; so it underwent the less reproach, from the King's being young, vigorous, and in his full strength, and upon a full presumption that, after marriage, he would contain himself within the strict bounds of virtue and conscience. That his Majesty himself had that firm resolution, there want not many arguments, as well from the excellent temper and justice of his own nature, as from the professions he had made, with some solemnity, to persons who were believed to have much credit with him, and who had not failed to do their duty, by putting him in mind 'Of the infinite obligations he had to God Almighty, and that he expected another kind of return from him, in the purity of mind and integrity of life.' Of this his Majesty was piously sensible, though all possible pains were taken, by the company admitted to his hours of pleasure, to divert and corrupt all those impressions and principles which his own conscience and reverent esteem

seem of Providence did suggest to him; turning all discourse and mention of religion to ridicule, as if only an invention of Devils, to impose upon men of parts, and to train them from the liberty and use of those faculties which God and nature had given them, that they might be subject to his reproofs and determinations.

The Queen had beauty and wit enough to make herself very agreeable to him; and is very certain that, at their first meeting, and for some time after, the King had very great satisfaction in her, and without doubt made very good resolutions within himself, and promised himself an happy and innocent life in her company, without any such consciousness as might draw the imputation upon him of being governed by his wife; though they who knew him well, did not think him so much superior to such a confession, but that, if the Queen had the address and dexterity some former Queens had, she might have prevailed as far by degrees as they had done.

When the Queen came to Hampton-Court, she brought with her a formed resolution that she would never suffer the Lady, who was so much spoken of, to be in her presence; and afterwards told her confidants, that her mother had enjoined her so to do. On the other hand, the King thought he had so well prepared her to give her a civil reception, that, within a day or two after her Majesty's being there, himself led her into her chamber, and presented her to the Queen; who received her with the same ill grace she had done all others, many Lords and Ladies being at the same time present: But whether her Majesty in the instant knew who she was, or, upon recollection, found it afterwards, she was no sooner seated in her chair but her colour changed, and tears gushed out of her eyes, and her nose bled, and she fainted; so that she was forthwith removed into another room, and all the company retired out of that where she was before. This falling out so notoriously, when so many persons were present, the King looked upon with wonderful indignation, and as an earnest of defiance for the decision of the supremacy and who should govern, upon which point he was the most jealous and resolute of any man; and the answer he received from the Queen, which kept up the obstinacy, displeased him more.

In the mean time the King forbore her Majesty's company, and sought ease and refreshment in that jolly company, to which in the evenings he grew every day more indulgent, and in which there were some who desired rather to inflame than pacify his dis-

content, magnifying the temper and constitution of his grandfather, who, when he was enamoured, did not suffer his passion to be matter of reproach to the persons he loved, but made all others pay them that respect he thought them worthy of.

Those discourses, together with a little book newly printed at Paris, of the amours of Henry IV, which was too concernedly read by him, made that impression upon his mind, that he resolved to raise the quality and degree of that Lady, by creating her husband an Earl of Ireland, who knew too well the consideration that he paid for it, and abhorred the brand of such a nobility, of which, for a long time, he did not assume the title. The Lady, thus qualified, was now made fit for higher preferment; and the King resolved, for the vindication of her honour and innocence, that she should be admitted of the Bedchamber to the Queen, as the only means to convince the world that all aspersions upon her had been without ground.

This extraordinary resolution served only to widen the breach still more between the King and Queen; who gave way to all the transports of rage and scandal of domestic quarrel, insomuch that, one night, they had such high words together, that she talked of returning to Portugal; to which he replied, that she would do well first to know whether her mother would receive her; and he would give her a fit opportunity to know that, by sending home her Portuguese servants; and that he would immediately give orders for their discharge, since they behaved themselves so ill; for to them and their counsels he imputed all her perverseness.

The Chancellor was employed to compose these violent differences, and, to dispose the Queen to submit to the King's pleasure: But his endeavours for this purpose were unsuccessful; her Majesty declaring that the King might do what he pleased, but that she would never consent to bear the Lady in her presence. The King however persisted in his resolution, and executed his purpose, against the Queen's will; and her Majesty at length, when no-body expected it (such are the unaccountable sallies of female caprice!) received the Lady into her familiarity, and grew remarkably great with her, though the intimacy between her and the King had been renewed: But the King was so far from being reconciled by it, that the esteem he could not hitherto but retain in his heart for her, grew now much less; and he concluded, congratulating his own ill-natured perseverance, that all her former aversion, expressed in those lively passions which seemed not capable

pable of dissimulation, was all fiction, and purely adted to the life by a nature crafty, perverse, and inconstant.

The Chancellor for a long time remained in the fulness of power and credit with his Majesty; but, on the promotion of Sir Harry Bennet and Sir Charles Berkeley, his interest began to decline, though he still continued in favour with the King. About this time arose the occasion of the Dutch war, which the Chancellor opposed, and thereby offended the Duke of York, who frankly told him, that he took it very unkindly, that he should so positively endeavour to cross a design so honourable in itself, and so much desired by the city of London: But the Chancellor found arguments to satisfy the Duke, and the design was dropped for the present.

At or about this time, a transaction of great importance was agitated. This was the sale of Dunkirk, which was then not popular, nor indeed understood; but was afterwards objected against the Chancellor, in his misfortunes, as a principal argument of his infidelity and corruption. It is true, the Chancellor was confuted with about it, and very plausible and specious reasons were urged for parting with it; but he was against the measure, and the whole business was referred to, and transacted in a Committee which the King had trusted in his most secret affairs. When the bargain was agreed and concluded upon, there was not the least murmur at it in all the sessions of Parliament which sit after, until it fell out to some men's purposes to reproach the Chancellor with advising the sale of Dunkirk, and that the very artillery, ammunition, and stores, amounted to a greater value than the King received for the whole, which was 300,000 pistoles; whereas, upon an estimate taken of them, they were not worth more than 20,000 l. sterling. But, whether the bargain was well or ill made, there could be no fault imputed to the Chancellor, who interfered but little in the transaction, the whole matter having been so long deliberated and fully debated by others. Nor did he ever before, or in, or after the transaction, receive the value of half a crown for reward or present, or any other consideration relating to that affair; and the treatment he received after his coming into France was evidence enough, that that King never thought himself beholden to him.

The Chancellor's power and influence, which some time before had naturally excited envy, now created him many enemies, among whom the Earl of Bristol seemed to be his greatest. This loose extravagant Nobleman having asked somewhat which his Ma-

jesty did not think fit to grant, he told him, 'He knew well the cause of his withdrawing his favour from him; that it proceeded only from the Chancellor, who governed him, and managed all his affairs, whilst himself spent his time only in pleasures and debauchery.' In this passion he upbraided him with many excesses, to which no man had contributed more than he had done; and said many truths which ought to have been more modestly and decently mentioned; and all this in the presence of the Lord Aubigny, who was as much surprised as the King. The conclusion was, adding many threats against the Chancellor, 'That, if he did not give him satisfaction within such a time, (the time allowed did not exceed four-and-twenty hours) he would do something that would awaken him out of his slumber, and make him look better to his own business.' The King stood all this time in such confusion, that, though he gave him more sharp words than were natural to him, he had not that presence of mind (as he afterwards accused himself) as he ought to have had; and said, 'He ought presently to have called for the guard, it being in his own closet, and sent him to the Tower.' *on said that*

The Court and Town were full of the discourse that the Earl of Bristol would accuse the Chancellor of high treason, who knew nothing of what had passed with the King. It seems, when the time prescribed to the King for giving him satisfaction was elapsed, he came one morning to the House of Peers, with a paper in his hand, and told the Lords, 'That he could not but observe, that, after so glorious a return with which God had blessed the King and nation, it was evident to all men, and lamented by those who wished well to his Majesty, that his affairs grew every day worse and worse; the King himself lost much of his honour, and the affection he had in the hearts of the people: That, for his part, he looked upon it with as much sadness as any man, and had made enquiry as well as he could from whence this great misfortune could proceed; and that he was satisfied, in his own conscience, it proceeded principally from the sole power and credit of the Chancellor; and therefore he was resolved, for the good of his country, to accuse him of high treason; which he had done in the paper he desired might be read, all written with his own hand, and to which he subscribed his name.'

The paper contained many articles of high treason and other misdemeanours, among which one was, 'That he had persuaded the King to send a Gentleman (a creature of his own) to Rome, with letters to the Pope, to give a Cardinal's cap to the Lord Aubigny.'

ignity, who was Almoner to the Queen. which he had administered unskilfully, corruptly, and traitorously; which he was ready to prove.

## OCCASIONAL LETTERS. LETTER LXIX.

*On Death, Riches, and the Pleasures of the World.* A. V. S. J. N.

I R, L L dreams are lies, according to the common proverb; but this proposition is not universally true, as may appear by the rative I here send you, in which you will find great truths.

Within these few days, finding myself somewhat more pensive and melancholic than usual, I retired pretty early one evening to my chamber; and casting my eyes on some ancient manuscripts, before I laid me down to rest, chance directed me to take up one, wherein I read these reflections:

Several persons are possessed of the talent of eloquent speaking; but it is seldom that they are accompanied with judgment. Some make sublime verses, and are intelligent in the Greek and Latin tongues; but, with all their knowledge, they know not how to procure true wisdom. Their words are brilliant like necklaces of precious stones; but, seriously examined, contain nothing of solid instruction. It is a fine and superficial painting, that affects us externally; but it is neither sap nor substance. What benefit will accrue to the mind from it? What can we learn from this sort of reading? In short, what do we know but dreams and visionary charms, neither conducive to improve life, nor tending to any utility? We have made just the same progress in knowing, as in being ignorant of them.

I had got so far, when drowsiness obliged me to go to bed. Soon after I fell into a profound sleep; during which my imagination transported me into countries covered with yews and poppies, where reigned a dreadful silence.

In the meantime, I could hear, from the neighbouring forests, the frightful screechings of owls, accompanied with the dismal whistlings of hideous phantoms. The hills and vallies re-echoed these shocking sounds; but this was not all: I saw a prodigious number of people covered with black veils, and other funerary implements: Their heads were, as it were, wrapped up, and they filled the air with their mournful complaints.

Hold! make ready! the scene shifts and becomes more terrible! In the twinkling of an eye, I saw an horrible carnage. The ground was on all sides strewed with ghastly carcasses. Who could, said I to myself, bathe themselves in these streams of blood? Here

I see several Lords, Princes, and Kings. I know them by the ensigns of their respective dignities.

As I trembling made these reflections, I saw Death on a sudden hasten her pace with huge strides. What an horrible spectacle was this! Her cruel scythe was all over bloody; a thousand battalions of dangers and sicknesses stalked before her; and a throng of grim satellites and ministers closed her train. When she was near enough to be heard, 'I am Death,' cried she, with a terrible voice, and I cut off with this scythe every thing on the face of the earth, as grass is mowed down. God has given me an uncontested right over the universe, and my orders are to spare none. The poor man in his cot is subject to my laws, and the guards of the most sumptuous palaces cannot secure Monarchs. Great and small stoop their necks to my yoke; I humble and level with the dust the ostentatious pride of the greatest powers, and no head is exempt from this tribute. Nothing can save men from my anger; my blows are inevitable, because I am every-where, and this scythe strikes down young as well as old. I pay no respect to riches, or nobility founded upon the most ancient monuments. Who is he that has resisted me, and who can exempt himself from the general law? I have torn the sceptre from the hand of some, and the diadem from the haughty brow of others. Their menacing words stood frozen between their lips, and the enlivening light of heaven fled from before their eyes. Their inanimate bodies have been immured within gloomy sepulchres. The Indian, the Moor, the Arab, the European, the Asiatic, the Scythian, and the African, all equally fear me. Persons, places, times, manners, and years are indifferent to me. The merchant and man of probity; the wise man and the fool, childhood, youth and old-age, beauty and deformity; have nothing to apologise for themselves to me.

Whilst this implacable enemy of mankind spoke in this manner, a great fear seized my heart, my limbs were benumbed, and my blood was frozen in my veins, especially when I took notice of her deputed throughout the world the cruel ministers of her rage. She seemed to pride herself in a general ruin. Astonished, confounded, and trembling, what



should I do? Where could I betake myself? Yet I fancied that I called in all my powers to give vent to these words:

Oh frivolous cares and wishes of men! Oh vain labours! deceitful hopes! insipid consolations and trivial honours! how transient are you! how short is our life, how uncertain, how full of evils and dangers! how illusory is its outward shew! what gall, what poison within! How miserable are we, like dust raised and scattered about by the wind, as brittle as glass, as inconsiderable as the fugitive shadow, of as short duration as the rose, that blooms in the morn, and sickens and pines away at night! At present gay and lively; in a moment the food of worms: Now strong and beautiful, soon after hideous carcases. In what does it benefit us to amass treasures? Where is the good of pearls, diamonds, gold, silver, and precious apparel? Even to what purpose can sovereignty be serviceable? Of what use are palaces incrustated with marble? Why with an eye of disdain should we look down on others, and fancy ourselves as Gods on earth, if death ravages all; if, miserable as we are, we must into dust return; and if, sooner or later, our pride and vain-glory, are to end irrecoverably?

Lo, a change in decoration, and a new spectacle! Scarce had I finished these reflections, when I beheld before me a tall young man quite incircled with light. Gladness began to spirit up my heart. I took him for a celestial intelligence, and was not mistaken: he was so indeed; for, seeing me pale and quaking with fear, he cheered me with these words of comfort:

Quicken up your fainting soul, said he, and fortify your breast with a noble confidence. Fear suits only a dastardly mind: it does not become great men, nor philosophers. Why do you so much dread death? Your fear seems to you allowable. I know that this motion is implanted by nature in all animals, that it strikes them with horror, that they fly from it. Death deprives men of their life, riches, and delights; it destroys their bodies, and reduces even their bones to dust; it is, in fine, according to you mortals, the greatest of all evils. I grant all this, and, if you are willing, human nature must be of iron not to dread a thing that seems so cruel. But you are mistaken, and you suffer yourself to be seduced by false appearances, and the shadow of a truth which all have not been allowed to discover. Listen to my words, and learn to be wise. The man who rashly trusts to his wit and judgment, becomes the mockery of the inhabitants of heaven, especially when he dares to penetrate into the secrets of nature, and fa-

thom the impenetrable judgments of the Divinity. His mind being so weak that he scarce can distinguish what lies before his eyes, what right has he to hope for the discovery of what God has hidden in the bosom of nature? He flatters himself notwithstanding, that he knows all; yet is unhappy, blind, rash, and full of folly. Self-love is the source of this folly; it is the thick cloud that obstructs the knowing of truth. Rid yourself of self-love, your eyes will see clearer; and what seems to you good, will soon seem less so, or perhaps bad. What you repute as great evils, will become the most excellent of good things.

After chasing away the thick darkness that environs you, learn that mankind is nothing better than a ball filled with wind, and tossed about by fortune. Yes, he that is wise prefers death to life, because men are continually tormented, during the time they sojourn here below, or at least enjoy but perishable goods, mingled with extreme bitterness. You would be easily persuaded of this truth, if you knew perfectly all the good and evil in the life of man, and could make between them a just comparison. Then you would know life such as it is, and would not find death so terrible as you have figured it to your imagination.

What are riches, which all so much desire, seek after, praise, and admire? Can their inconstancy be better represented than by comparing them to a cloud that disappears, changes its form, and is dissipated by the wind? What is more delusive than the first aspect of the rich man? A superb palace, sumptuous furniture, magnificent equipage, a numerous train of courtiers and domestics, nothing is wanting to him; his table is covered with the spoils of the seas and forests; the most exquisite wines sparkle in his cups of gold; every thing humbles itself before him; he thinks himself happy. What must be the reverse of this specious piece? It is often frightful to behold; and indeed no estimate can be made of man's happiness till after death; for the rich man is continually agitated, in the midst of his pretended happiness, by a thousand corroding cares. Either he is sensible of the value of his possessions, or not. If not, of what service to him are his treasures? As he cannot receive a good or ill impression from them, he is therefore on a level with him who possesses nothing. If he knows, on the contrary, what belongs to him, either he loves its possession, or it does not affect him; in the latter case, what benefit does he receive from the possession, and what pleasure can he feel from a thing indifferent to him, and of which he is no more sensible than a man, who drinks no wine, would be



regard to a great quantity of that liquor. On the contrary, he is sensible of his pre-  
ended happiness, all his cares are employ-  
ed in preserving it, and, for this purpose,  
what uneasiness, what pains, what anxie-  
ties, what fears does he not labour under?  
his mind is continually upon the rack; he  
enjoys not the least moment of repose. Let  
it therefore conclude that death is a thou-  
sand times preferable to such a life.

As to the pleasures of life, they are so  
replete with bitterness, that they do not de-  
serve to be sought after. Does not Voluptu-  
ousness, like another Circe, transform her  
votaries into beasts? She presents a fatal cup  
filled with the sweetest of poisons; and who-

ever drinks of this dangerous philtre, be-  
comes instantly inebriated, and often worse  
than a beast. Very few reject this pernicious  
draught; very few fly from the standards of  
this infamous seducer of mankind, to whom  
blindness and folly formerly erected altars  
and temples.

My good angel (for I believe it was he  
who spoke to me) was ready to proceed in  
his wise instructions, when the effect they  
had on my mind, roused me from sleep. In  
vain I courted it to my eyelids the rest of the  
night; for I could not help ruminating on  
my dream, which I send you such as I dream-  
ed it, and am, &c.

*The several Motives of the Passion for enquiring after News, enumerated.*

As every body seems to be fond of, and  
run after news, especially at this cri-  
tical time, when the events of a great war  
fill up the minds of the people, and keep  
them in continual agitation, it will not be  
amiss to pass here in review the principal  
motives which seem to influence that passion.

First, men enquire after news out of idle-  
ness, to amuse themselves, and to pass away  
the time which lies heavy upon them.  
Time, though never so precious, and the  
loss of it irreparable, is less minded than  
any thing else. It is such an intolerable  
burden, that most people cannot bear it.  
They grow weary of themselves, and, to get  
out of such a troublesome solitude, have re-  
course to visits, gaming, feasting, and in-  
trigues; but, above all, they hunt about af-  
ter news. This was the peculiar character  
of the Athenians. The grave men of their  
nation used to tell them in a reproachful  
manner, that they sat in public places, un-  
der portico's, and in the public baths, to see  
people go by, and enquire for news. The  
greatest of their Orators, in order to raise  
their attention about an important affair, re-  
lating to the state, expressed himself in no  
other words but these: 'Gentlemen, I on-  
ly beg of you, that you would be as intent  
upon what I am to say, as you are upon  
news.' The thing went so far, that it was  
found necessary to appoint a new sort of Ma-  
gistrates, in order to take cognisance of idle  
people, who, instead of minding their own  
affairs, made it their only business to enquire  
about other men's concerns.

And indeed, as we read in Acts xvii. 21,  
'All the Athenians, and strangers which  
were there, spent their time in nothing else,  
but either to tell, or to hear some new thing.'  
Athens was resorted to by all sorts of na-  
tions, by men of all conditions, professions,  
and characters. Ships sailed thither from

all parts of the world, and brought in im-  
mense riches, which were exported into fo-  
reign countries by a multitude of wealthy  
merchants. Athens was the seat of an au-  
gust Senate, inferior to that of Rome only in  
majesty, and superior to it in merit, learn-  
ing, and capacity. Athens was frequented  
by all sorts of men of letters, mathemati-  
cians, civilians, poets, philosophers, orators,  
as being the oracle of the whole world, the  
fountain of justice, and the center of true  
wit and good taste. That prodigious num-  
ber of men, who lived an easy and idle life,  
made it their business to enquire after news,  
in order to satisfy their curiosity, and to  
have matter for conversation. This descrip-  
tion points out the city we live in; for we  
may find a great resemblance between Athens  
and London. Its situation and greatness,  
the number of its inhabitants, wealth, wit,  
learning, every thing is alike, and in a much  
higher degree, which must needs produce a  
delire of news, inseparable from great cities.  
Small towns are only taken up with incon-  
siderable news: What passes among the  
neighbours, and in private families, makes  
the common subject of their conversation;  
rash judgments, slanders, and scandalous  
reports are frequent among them.

Secondly, men are fond of news out of  
curiosity. It is the prevailing passion of  
mankind. What will not curiosity do? It  
soars up into heaven to take its dimensions:  
It dives into the bottom of the earth to find  
out what lies in its bowels: It goes back as  
far as the remotest ages: It anticipates the  
time to come, and undertakes to know the  
seasons.

Thirdly, men enquire after news out of  
vanity, and to get a reputation by it. Some  
pretend to foresee future events by a sort of  
political penetration; by deep reflections  
upon the reasons of state, the interests of

Princes,

Princes, and the present posture of affairs; where so sensibly as in this great city, which and by the consequence of the Ministers. In some parts seems to be the throne of Mammon, where self-interest appears in a thousand different characters, and uses all manner of stratagems to represent things otherwise than they are; where every body strives to grow rich at the cost of his neighbours. They judge from their look that there will be a great alteration, and one would think from their mysterious way of talking, that they know more of it than they are willing to tell. Others pretend to have their news from the best hands; they never mention any body but men of the greatest quality; and intimate that they know the cabinet secrets by a particular correspondence with the Ministers. Others are contented to give a nice turn to their news, and to adorn them with some remarkable circumstances, whereby a matter of fact is entirely disguised, and becomes a perfect romance. This is a new sort of merit, and, as it were, a new profession, supported by pride and vanity.

Fourthly, men are apt to tell news merely out of malice. They take delight in tragical events; They love to hear that towns have been ransacked, whole provinces laid waste, and great armies entirely routed: Their only aim, in telling dismal news, is to satisfy their ill humour.

Fifthly, a spirit of faction prompts men to enquire after news. Hence it is that they believe or deny, publish or suppress, enlarge or extenuate, according to the party wherein they are engaged. If they maintain a good cause, they wrong it by their indiscreet zeal, and a peremptory decision of things. If they are engaged in a bad cause, and in a faction against the state; they enquire after news to increase the number of malecontents, to blow up sedition, to break the correspondence between the Sovereign and the subjects, and consequently to destroy liberty, and bring a whole nation into trouble and confusion.

Sixthly, men are fond of news out of a principle of interest. This is an effect of trade in all great towns; but it appears no

What is the great spring of so much covetousness? What sort of skill is used to alter the course of the change; to cry down commodities or make them current; to raise or sink the public funds? By what contrivance is buying and selling carried on, making and unmaking bargains, without a real fund, and by virtue of an imaginary trade? Such a contrivance is a piece of news cunningly whispered about; a matter of fact falsely asserted by some persons appointed for that purpose; a mere probability given out as an undeniable truth; a panic fear or a vain conjecture craftily made use of. The state flourishes or sinks; we beat the enemy, or we are beaten; we take or lose ships; in short, the public affairs appear with a thousand different faces; to raise or destroy the fortunes of some private persons.

Seventhly and lastly, men enquire for news out of impatience to know the good success which they expect, or the sad consequences of a sad event. The upright man, whose intentions are pure, should rely upon God for the welfare and prosperity of the state. As for evils, he should consider, that they will come but too soon, without anticipating them by early reflections.

But such is the impatience of some men, that they grow uneasy, if their curiosity is not immediately satisfied. They expect to hear of a blow, before it be struck: They seem to prescribe laws to providence, and to require from God that he should so far comply with their desires, as to produce a new event, whenever they think it necessary.

*An Account of M. DUHAMEL's Method of preserving the Health of SEAMEN; from the Memoires de Trevoux.*

**W**HENEVER we see the name of M. Duhamel prefixed to a book, we may be assured, that it is the fruit of the most ardent zeal for the advancement of useful arts, and the good of mankind. Such is his treatise on the Methods for preserving the Health of seafaring Men. It is a summary of what experience discovered to him as most advantageous in that respect; and we shall therefore extract the most interesting points, and analyse the practical details.

After several observations on the difference of places whose situation is more or less wholesome, M. Duhamel concludes in general, that rising grounds, and exposed to

the wind, are the most wholesome; that those situate near tide, fresh or salt water, are not subject to the epidemics that infect ships; that the sea is not the cause of these epidemics; that seamen are more exposed to them, when they anchor in roads surrounded by mud, marshes, and sheltered from the wind; that, when their health obliges them to go on shore, they should be compelled to return aboard for the night, or, if this cannot be conveniently effected, should be kept at a distance from marshy grounds, and not permitted ever to incamp, or to lie without good tents, set up in dry, high, and open places.

To discover the particular causes of infection in ships, M. Duhamel lays down this general principle: That the different qualities of the air, the vapours that humect, the exhalations that penetrate it, influence, to a great degree, the health of the animals that breathe it. Nothing but malignant vapours, or putrid exhalations in the air, can occasion those dreadful contagions that lay waste cities, and sometimes intire provinces. The more the air is debarr'd of a free circulation, the more it is susceptible of impressions from the causes that alter and corrupt it. Now all these inconveniencies concur to infect the air in ships, especially in the hold of a ship: It there becomes thick, and its thickness does not permit the perspiration of animals that breathe it, to disperse and dissipate it. Whence it happens, that the warmth of this confined air is more sensible than that of the exterior air, and its elasticity is prodigiously weakened. It has not, therefore, that degree of condensation, that freshness, that motion, which makes it so favourable to respiration. This may be evinced from the accidents that happen to a bird shut up under a bell, where the air it breathes cannot be renewed. Between decks, and in the hold of ships, provisions contract heat, ferment, and send forth exhalations; of which the volume, stench, and malignity are augmented by the like produced by the dung of animals, the smell of their wool, their respiration and transpiration, and the vapours exhaled from the putrid water in ships and in the sink; and even by the bitumen exhaled from the sea.

If the ship's crew are attacked by any sickness, the causes for infecting the air are still more multiplied. During voyages into cold, and much more into hot countries, seamen meet with new sources of disorders. The changes of air and climate are the more dangerous by their indiscretion in braving and even provoking their pernicious impressions. Lastly, salt aliments, though less subject to corrupt, yet, by being hard of digestion, bring on a multiplicity of diseases, especially the scurvy. These are the enemies M. Duhamel endeavours to destroy.

He first proposes precautions against their attacks by preventing them, persuaded, that it is always easier to guard against diseases, than to cure them; or that, if they cannot be intirely avoided, their violence may, in a great measure, be checked or abated.

These precautions are: 1. To admit none aboard, but fresh and healthy sailors, and well provided with all necessaries in linen and cloaths to keep themselves clean. Sick, fatigued, ill-clothed sailors are, in ships, a source of contagion. 2. To clean fre-

quently the sink; to sweep and scrub, especially on the inside, all the upper parts of the ship, and particularly the post of the sick and the cattle-fold. All should be carefully washed; but this ought to be only during the heat of the day, that it might dissipate the moisture before night. Cleanliness in the sailors, and keeping the ship from all filth, infection, and every thing productive of putrid exhalations and vapours, cannot be sufficiently attended to.

3. To purify and renew, as much as possible, the air in the hold and under decks. For this purpose are used vent-holes, the wind-sleeve, bellows, and principally M. Hales's ventilator.

Vent-holes are only apertures, through which the infected air may escape. Some observations are necessary to direct their use. Vapours are lighter than pure air, and their levity determines them to ascend through the vent given them. This is a general principle, that regulates the form and use of all the machines for renewing the air of ships. Therefore the vents for introducing the pure air cannot be placed too low, nor those for letting out the infected vapours too high; and, if they were too narrow, the vapours would find in them a friction, which must obstruct, and could not be conquered by their levity. As to the other machines, M. Duhamel proposes some methods for making their play more easy, and their action more effectual.

Fire is another agent, which may serve the same purposes: It rarefies the ambient air, and the vapours it is loaded with. This rarefaction augments considerably their levity, and consequently accelerates their going out. Perfumes are also reckoned as a means for purifying the air of ships. The author alleges some examples of very troublesome and obstinate fainting fits, wherein the smell of vinegar alone produced the most salutary effects. This virtue he attributes less to the stimulating action of vinegar, than to the impression it produces on the air the sick persons breathe: For, says he, there are none but have found some pleasure in breathing the vapour of vinegar on days disposed for stormy weather; wherein, the air being less fit for respiration, one is obliged to fetch frequent and profound respirations; and thus it is sufficiently proved; that it is necessary to sprinkle good vinegar between the decks, and especially in the apartment of the sick. However, it seems probable that the effect is almost as transient as salutary; that is, that the salubrious quality communicated by vinegar to the air is not so durable as the ease it procures the sick.

The vapours of burning sulphur, continues

nues our author, hinder fermentation, and consequently corruption, even in the liquors that are most disposed to ferment, such as wine, beer, &c. It is also allowed that these vapours serve to disinfect the merchandise that come from countries suspected of contagion. Those Captains of ships are therefore to be commended, who from time to time burn priming powder steeped in vinegar between decks, or who perfume the decks with vinegar poured upon a red-hot ball. M. Duhamel prefers the asperion of vinegar to its vapour, whereof the smoke is disagreeable, and may be hurtful, if too strong; for indeed the smell of vinegar is more grateful than breathing its vapour; and he also counsels, in certain roads, when the weather is fair, to perfume with the vapour of sulphur the decks and bread-rooms. Care at the same time should be taken to guard against all accidents of fire; and the ventilator of M. Hales, a bellows so powerful for pumping air, would not be less so, in diffusing the perfumes throughout all parts of the ship. If any disagreeable smell remained, it might be easily dissipated by going about with a red-hot iron ladle filled with aromatic drugs of little value, as juniper-berries, and such-like.

From all this practical doctrine M. Duhamel concludes, 'That the hold, where the air is more corrupt than in any other part of the ship, should never be the lodgment of the sick, except in the time of an engagement. He assigns them a place where there are no hatches from the hold nor the lower deck, because the air issuing from these places is almost always very unwholesome; and advises, in a particular manner, those that are in good health, to make no use of the wearing apparel and the hammocks of the sick, contagious maladies being chiefly communicated by cloaths.' In the time of a plague it has been observed, says he, that whole families have preserved themselves from the contagion, by shutting themselves up in their houses, though they received their provisions from infected persons, who sometimes fell dead whilst they conversed with them

from their windows; whereas, at the same time, a single rag would communicate the plague. Of this, adds, he, I have a very decisive proof in the contagion that destroyed so great a number of cattle in France and elsewhere. One of our farmers preserved all his cows, by keeping them shut up in a stable, and by hindering his domestics to go into infected stables, and those of his neighbours, whose cattle died, to come into his.

It is true, all these precautions for keeping ships from being infected are an addition to the seamen's toil; but they need not be deemed such when found highly expedient for obtaining the great ends required from their service. M. Duhamel proposes likewise some substitutes to the ordinary food of seamen; but as the victualling of ships, particularly those of war, is provided for as the wisdom of a government thinks most proper, we shall not here touch upon that article.

When ships are arrived at their place of destination, M. Duhamel recommends that their stay should be as short as possible in rivers and muddy ports sheltered from the wind and known to be unwholesome. He also advises to avoid places where the sea is too calm; to abide only where there is good anchorage; to quit from time to time the road, and cruise about, in order to exercise the seamen; to place the land hospital far from vallies, marshes, and stagnant waters; to distribute preservatives against sickness to the soldiers, that repair at night to their tents; to furnish them with fresh provisions in fruits, pulse, fish, &c. This care will be particularly necessary in the torrid zone: Cold countries require a peculiar treatment in cloathing, exercise, regimen, &c. and sailors struck with cold should be kept from the use of spirituous liquors, till they are made to receive a certain degree of warmth.

To conclude, this work may, with good reason, be reputed an excellent manual for all sea-officers, who, no doubt, on perusing it, will confess the obligation they lie under to this learned Academician, for his zeal in promoting their interest, and preserving the lives of those committed to their charge.

### DIRECTIONS for the Sowing of LAND.

**T**HE seeds of all plants should not be sown at the same depth. To satisfy ourselves of this, a trench may be dug twelve feet long, sloping it gradually from the surface at one end, to the depth of two feet at the other. Different seeds being sowed in this trench, and the earth being put in its place, it may be observed, 1. That hardly any seeds rise, when buried deeper than nine inches. 2. That some seeds rise extremely well at the depth of six

inches. 3. That other seeds do not rise at all, when they are above one or two inches deep. Experience shews, that the same seeds may be buried deeper in a light, than a heavier soil; and that seeds, which lie too deep in the earth to spring up in a dry year, may rise in a warm moist year. Experience likewise teaches, that seeds, which are buried too deep in the earth, will remain there ten or twenty years sound and unaltered; so that if, by moving that earth, they chance

to be brought to the surface, they grow extremely well, and produce their proper plant.

It appears from hence, that each kind of grain should be sown at its proper depth, which is best known by experience. Mr. Tull, therefore, proposes having twelve gauges, or sticks, to be used as follows: Bore a hole in one at the distance of half an inch from the end; in the second at an inch; and so on, increasing half an inch to each of the twelve. Drive a peg into each of these holes; then, in that sort of ground where you intend to plant, make a row of twenty holes with the half-inch gauge; put therein twenty good seeds, cover them up, and stick the gauge at the end of that row; then do the like with all the other eleven gauges: This will determine the depth at which the most seeds will come up, and the drill must be set accordingly.

It frequently happens, in sowing by hand, that one handful is larger than another; that, the grains being smaller, the sower takes a greater number of them into his hand. If the field is rough and full of clods, the greatest part of the seed is collected in the hollows, whilst but little remains on the higher parts. By this means the seed is distributed very unequally.

Besides, too much seed is employed in the common way of sowing; because, as it is buried at different depths, what is buried too deep does not rise at all, whilst that which remains uncovered is eat by birds.

These inconveniences are prevented by the drill: For, 1. It makes the furrows at any distance you please, and at whatever depth experience has shewn to be most proper for the seed that is sown. 2. As the drill fills all the furrows with earth, none of the grain remains uncovered. 3. The drill drops into each furrow the exact quantity of seed that is found to be most proper.

Every seed is therefore placed so properly in the earth, by means of the drill, that we may depend they will all do well, unless they are hurt by insects.

But, as the drill sows only the quantity of seed that is absolutely necessary, one ought to be certain of the growth of every grain; because it often happens, that part of the seed is imperfect, and does not sprout at all. As the eye cannot distinguish its quality, we should assure ourselves of it by experiment, by sowing fifty or an hundred grains taken by chance, but exactly numbered; and, when they spring up, the number of plants will shew whether a tenth, a sixth, or a third part be deficient; and the quantity of that which is sown should be increased accordingly.

It is farther proposed to sow the seeds in rows. These rows should be single, double, triple, or quadruple, according to the different kind of plant intended to be cultivated. A space of seven or eight inches, which Mr. Tull calls 'partition,' is left between these rows. The space occupied by the rows we shall, with gardeners, call 'the bed;' and the large intervals between the beds we shall call 'alleys.'

The drill ought to distribute more or less seed in the rows, according to the nature of each plant. To know the space that should be left between the seeds in the rows, it is necessary to observe how much ground a strong and vigorous plant of each kind takes up, that the drill may be set so as to drop each grain at the distance that a very thriving plant requires; for we may be assured, that all the plants will arrive at their greatest perfection, when cultivated according to the new husbandry.

What may, at first sight, seem to be a considerable objection against the new husbandry, is the width of the alleys or spaces between the beds. Many will be surprised, that so much land should lie, as they think, lost; but a trial of the new method will soon remove this prejudice.

At harvest, it will be found, that most of the grains of wheat have produced twenty or thirty stalks a-piece; whereas, in the common husbandry, they seldom exceed two or three. If it were possible to distribute each of those twenty or thirty stalks in the alleys, the earth would appear as well covered as when the whole is sown in the usual broadcast way; but, as the ears are likewise larger, and filled with better grain, it follows, that the crop is, in fact, more plentiful.

In the common way of sowing, the earth appears at first sight well covered with plants; but, as all these plants cannot find sufficient nourishment, and it is impossible to assist them by culture, many of them perish before they ripen, the greatest part of them remain poor and stunted, and the seed is almost intirely lost; whereas, by the new method, all the plants find sufficient nourishment, and, being assisted from time to time by proper culture, become strong and vigorous; insomuch that land has been seen, cultivated in the common way, not to yield the fifth part of the produce of lands sown and cultivated according to the new method.

A quick-hedge, planted between two plowed fields, of only a foot thickness at bottom, and eighteen feet in length, will yield, at the end of fourteen years, as much wood, as a copse of the same wood, which should be eighteen feet square. Yet, if

H h

both

both be cut down every year, the copse will yield, perhaps, ten times the quantity of wood that hedge would do. Why does a space of eighteen feet square, planted in copse-wood, diminish, in the quantity of wood it yields, more than a hedge does, after each of them has stood several years? It is evident, that the difference consists in the copse losing, every year, a great number of branches, for want of air and nourishment, and by its not being assisted by culture. This comparison shews the great benefit that may be expected from the new husbandry.

If it be said, that plowing will break the roots of the plants; I answer, That some of these roots will only be removed to another place, and into a fresh earth, and that those which are broken will be so only at their extremities; which, as we said before, will make them shoot out a greater number of new roots, fitter than the old ones to draw the nourishment of plants from the earth. There is no doubt, but that one of the chief advantages arising from hoeing, digging, or plowing, is this cutting of the roots.

The plough has, perhaps, this advantage over the spade, that the latter cuts all the roots it meets with; whereas the plough often does no more than remove them from one place to another, from an exhausted to a fresh earth.

Besides, when land is sowed according

to our method, it is less exhausted than in the common way; or, rather, it will be in a condition to supply several crops of wheat, which will become better and better every year, because the corn is sown in beds made in the middle of the former alleys, where the earth has been thoroughly and deeply plowed. We shall mention an experiment of Mr. Tull's, which confirms what we have been saying.

Half of a poor field, but well dunged, was planted in the common way with potatoes. The other half of the same field was planted in beds, according to the new husbandry, and plowed four times, while the potatoes grew. The potatoes seemed, at first, to thrive best in the part that was planted in the common way; but, afterwards, those planted in beds thrived exceedingly, and yielded a most plentiful crop, whilst the others were scarce worth the digging.

As it is proposed to plow the ground whilst the plants are growing, the alleys should be wider for large plants than for small ones; for such as remain long on the earth, as wheat, than for those which are but a short time on it, as barley. The breadth of the alleys should likewise be varied, according as the earth is stiffer or lighter. But, in general, when land is sowed with wheat, the alleys ought to be four feet, or four feet and a half wide.

### ON COURAGE, particularly that required in the military Profession.

OUR ideas of courage and valour are generally false, especially when we imagine that courage is an incentive which stimulates mens desires to run in quest of death; that the truly valiant are those who indiscriminately expose themselves to all perils, and lose no opportunity to hazard their life; that bold attempts cannot hurt their reputation, and that flight is always shameful. Thus courage is considered in the same light as despair; and death is supposed to hold out as many charms to the brave as to the unfortunate: Whereas death in itself is neither agreeable nor glorious; nor is the fixed resolution of perishing a magnanimous sentiment, being seldom or never discoverable in a man who is thoroughly in his senses. Those who have formed a just idea of valour, far from believing that it consists in finding dangers and death desirable, are persuaded, on the contrary, that they ought to be avoided and dreaded; that the greatest Captains and bravest men fly on some occasions; and that this flight is not contrary to true bravery. *Æneas*, says *Homer*, knew

how to fear and fly; and *Plato* says, "That the fears of heroes are not without good reason; but that the attempts of the rash end in shame and confusion." This shews that courage is compatible with the fear of death and the passion of preserving life; which is also observable from towns that withstood long sieges, when, on the day of capitulation, the face of the army changes, and the assurance of life gives to the bravest a quite different air, and a more composed aspect.

Valour is not therefore the contempt of life; but a certain force actuating the soul, whereby we expose ourselves to the most visible dangers to lose life, as often as we are obliged thereto by our duty. This force hinders so little the fear of death, that, on the contrary, it supposes it, and has no merit but because it holds it in subjection. By keeping it therefore in subjection it can triumph over the most violent of all the passions of man; of a passion that often presents to him death, not only as the cessation of life, but also as the end of his happiness, of all his designs and all his hopes; that is, as the

\* *Plato* in *Protagora*.



entire extinction of all that he is in himself, in his friends, in his reputation, and in his family; of a passion, I say, that figures to his mind such a terrible prospect that he cannot help shuddering at the thought, and feeling the pangs of the sharpest anguish and dejection.

The love of duty might suffice to spirit up men in the midst of dangers, and make them despise death; and, though it might be possible to be possessed of a valour truly virtuous, without having in view that which regulates all our duty, and without considering that God, having given us birth in such a country, and under such a Prince, imposed on us, at the same time, the obligation of defending our country and obeying the orders of our Prince; yet we may be assured that there is scarce any such thing as pure virtue and real courage, and that what goes under the denomination of courage is only the violence of mens passions, which are as different as the conditions of those who engage in a military life.

This will appear, on considering that there are two passions whereby almost all brave men are animated: The one shews itself openly, the other lies concealed in their heart. Ambition is that which discovers itself, and whose dictates they obey the more willingly, because its irregularity is not so discernible, nothing being so sweet as glory, particularly the glory acquired by warlike exploits, which elates minds to such a degree, that scarce ever danger is seen, much less apprehended. The passion that lies concealed in the heart of the brave is the desire of establishing their reputation, that they may, some time or other, rest themselves with honour, and lead a quiet life. This desire of enjoying the repose of life is inherent to all those who seem most attached to war: If some spend their whole life in it, and even seek it in foreign countries, this is owing to their natural ferociousness, or being trained up to it from their early youth, or because war facilitates the means of living with some splendor.

These two passions have the greater share in the valour of Kings, by how much the eminency of their rank, which places them above the rest of men, obliges them to shew, by their warlike actions, that they are not less eminent by the greatness of their soul and courage: It is therefore that ambitious Princes are never satisfied when they are only esteemed and praised by their own subjects; they ardently wish to extend their renown beyond the limits of their dominions: But, whilst they cover countries with their armies, whilst they carry on sieges and fight battles, they still think of the means of a more perfect felicity, and they sigh after the time

wherein they can relish all the exquisite and delicious pleasures their state promises and abundantly furnishes them with. 'I will subdue the Romans,' said Pyrrhus, afterwards I will conquer Africa and Macedonia, and then I will lay myself out to enjoy the pleasures of life.'

The desire of making known their name throughout the earth, and rendering it for ever famous, kindles in the heart of Generals that warlike ardor which forms their great designs, and inspires them with so many magnanimous actions: What augments and redoubles it is the ambition of becoming considerable at Court, and being deemed the support of the state both by the King and subject.

The valour of Lieutenant-generals consists in the ambition of being honoured with the principal military posts, of being distinguished, and of raising their families; not but the desire of making a noise in the world is a great ingredient of their ambition; but the principal inducement to signalise themselves is the desire of having no equals, and of illustrating their families.

The courage of subaltern Officers is excited by the ambition of commanding the army in quality of Lieutenant-generals, by the hopes that their services will be recompensed with some considerable government, by the desire of making a handsome figure in the world, or by the occasion they have for war to subsist. It will not be amiss to observe by the way, that, though the motives which influence the brave in their actions are not present to their mind, they, notwithstanding, operate on them by certain secret springs; so that there is not one, but has a share in their resolutions and enterprises.

Persons of quality engage in the military profession through the fear of being dishonoured by leading a retired life, so little suitable to their condition, and which might afford just suspicions of a want of courage in them. Gentlemen do the same, to draw themselves out of obscurity, and to avoid the irksomeness of an idle life; and citizens to be reputed, or pass into the rank of Gentlemen.

Lastly, soldiers go to war out of necessity, and shew themselves full of courage on the most perilous occasions, as not being sensible of danger; for necessity compels persons to embrace not only the most fatiguing, the most disagreeable, the most shameful, and the most whimsical occupations, but often also the most hazardous; so that it may not improperly be said, that soldiers sell their lives in war for living, as servants sell their labour and liberty. 'Soldiers, says Aristotle,

tole, give their life for pay and the hope of booty, as we give money for victuals. As to the little knowledge they have of danger, it proceeds from the grossness of their senses, which always occasions the same in their intellects; the idea of balls, sword, and fire not affecting them as other men: 'The gods,' says an ancient poet §, deprive those who are destined to servitude of half their understanding.

We may add to all the kinds of courage, inspired by the violence of passions, that which is only a pure effect of constitution and natural boldness. This sort of valour is very dangerous, as not the result of reason, and therefore most commonly rashness, and sometimes a savage disposition. The intrepidity of soldiers and the bravest Officers is frequently the consequence of the fear of death, and the greatness of the peril they perceive themselves exposed to; for then the fond desire of living, mustering together all the forces of man, makes him hazard all. This kind of courage is found in beasts, who, feeling themselves attacked and pressed close, dash without any fear on those who endeavour to deprive them of life.

Such are the general causes of valour; and, as it is not possible to specify all particulars, we must content ourselves with taking a view of some, and observing that jealousy has often a great share in the most illustrious exploits, and that the eager desire of triumphing over a rival gives birth to noble achievements, which otherwise would be but ordinary actions throughout a campaign. Hatred and malignity are commonly also attended with the same effects.

Valour is likewise excited by foreign causes; for, the moment that armies proceed to the charge, the air, agitated by the sound of drums and trumpets, and inflamed by the fire of the artillery, rouses and chafes warriors to such a degree, that they feel an ardor which cannot be suppressed. This fire of minds is the courage of those who have none, and a powerful succour to those that have: And this is what Aristotle \* means, when he says, 'That anger which is nothing more than the inflammation of minds has a part in all warlike actions.' Cæsar shews he was persuaded that these foreign causes animate the soldiery and Officers, where he speaks to this effect: 'We † must not believe that it was an idle custom among the ancients to make the air echo with the sound of trumpets and the cries of soldiers, when they were on the point of engaging.' Cato the Censor made appear by his manner of fighting, that he was of the same opinion;

for in the first onset, pouring his whole might upon the enemy, he shewed them a terrible visage, and threatened them with a dreadful roar: 'We ‡ must do in war, says he, every thing that can intimidate the enemy and encourage ourselves.'

Of all the kinds of valour which have been enumerated, not one is real or virtuous, according to the principles of theology, or even of the most common philosophy. 'He,' says Aristotle §, who goes to war for the sake only of establishing his reputation, or for fear of losing it, is not valiant: He also is not valiant, who knows not the danger, or does not fear it, or inconsiderately exposes himself to it: For whoever knows not the danger is void of understanding; he who does not fear it is stupid; and he who exposes himself inconsiderately to it is rash.

If, therefore, none of these valours are either virtuous or real, it is then the business of those who have embraced the profession of arms to declare, whether they believe that it is through a spirit of malignity, and to destroy the merit of their bravery, or to place things in a proper light, that it has been here inculcated, there is no pure valour: Whether, when they were present at a battle, had broke a squadron, were come to close quarters with the enemy, had several horses killed under them, and received several wounds, the love of their duty and the obedience they owe to God, who commands them to serve their Prince, were the motives that urged them to give such signal proofs of their bravery: Whether it be not true, that what awakens and raises their courage on these occasions is a pressing desire to acquire reputation, wealth, honours, and dignities. Not one will disprove these positions: The soldiery will say, that want and poverty compelled them to embrace so painful and perilous a state; Gentlemen, that they made choice of it to be known, and to live in splendor; and persons of quality to acquire glory and raise themselves to dignities.

It is a thing so well known, that Christians are obliged by their profession not to do their good actions in order to attract the esteem of men, that Machiavel blames Christianity for depriving those of courage who live according to its laws, by ordering them to renounce glory, which, says he, is its only incentive. The consequence he draws is, notwithstanding, very bad; for the felicity Christians expect as the reward of their labours, and the certainty of living eternally, is much more proper to make them despise death, and undertake great matters, than the hope of living for some time in the

§ Apud Plat. 6, de Legibus.

\* Ethic. c. 12.

† Com. de Bel. Civ. l. iii.

‡ Plut. in Cat. § 3 Ethic. c. 9 & 10.

memory of men. Besides, what this irreverent politician says, is destroyed by the simony of history, which records the noble acts and enterprises of Constantine and Theodosius the Great. The British nation justly boast of many equally valiant and brave among its Kings and Princes. The names of the French were blessed by the piety of a Turenne: The same may be said of the English under the conduct of the great Duke of Marlborough, who seldom neglected to receive devoutly the Sacrament on the eve of

a battle. In short, it is ridiculous to think that piety can be prejudicial to any thing: It is the foundation of all real virtues, and administers force and vigour to man, above what is natural. On the contrary, the prospect of death in a battle paints all the horrors of a guilty conscience in the most frightful manner: The Officer and soldier, who have followed a vicious course of life, stand aghast, their arms fall from their hands, and they betray all the wretched symptoms of the basest cowardice.

CRITICAL REFLECTIONS on *some Things necessary to the Perfection of modern*  
TRAGEDY.

TRAGEDY should reform the manners, especially a tragedy where the catastrophe is fatal, and the hero suffers the punishment due to his crime. This ought to inspire the spectator with an horror for the vice he sees represented. To effect this, it should make him apprehensive of suffering the consequences of a crime, which he sees punished in the person of another. But he is incapable of the impression, unless, first, he plainly sees that vice is punished; secondly, unless he is forced to own, that the vice is the very same which he himself is guilty of. To convince him of the one, without shewing him the other, would only flatter his passion with a prospect of impunity; and to discover the punishment, without awakening the conscience, would only raise an uncertain dislike to vice in general, as displayed in the character of another; and, consequently, he can never be prevailed upon to abandon what he thinks himself so much a stranger to.

Though both these things are absolutely necessary to obtain the end of tragedy, an author generally confines himself to the first. He thinks he has succeeded very well in his performance, by exercising poetical justice upon offenders; and yet the punishment he inflicts, is very often liable to misapplication, and is very seldom capable of making the least impression upon the audience, who look upon it, at best, as the ingenious contrivance of a poet's fancy. As for the second, the poet seems to leave it to the spectator. Thus much, at least, is evident, that nothing now-days is more neglected, nothing, perhaps, so little understood. Nay, it is frequently reckoned among the perfections of a piece, to make it impossible for the spectator to have any conviction of his guilt. To illustrate this, it may be observed from Aristotle, that, in order to possess the minds of an audience with fear, the orator must make them perceive, that, considering the circumstances they are in, they have just cause to

be apprehensive, since others of greater merit have fallen into the misfortunes they are threatened with. He must shew them, how persons exactly like themselves have suffered misfortunes where they least expected them, and when they thought themselves the most secure from danger. Let the application be made to the representations of the theatre.

To be under any apprehension, the spectator must first believe himself equally guilty, and as deserving of punishment as the person before his eyes. But, now, self-love does busily interpose, and strives to metamorphose vices into virtues; at least, she has the art to soften and extenuate them, till by degrees they almost disappear. The poet joins in concert to deceive him into an opinion of his innocence; at least, to persuade him, that he is far from being upon a level with the hero, and therefore cannot, with any justice, be involved in the same misery. Both carry on the cheat; self-love diminishes the vices of the spectator, while the poet magnifies those of the hero. He would have despaired of success, if he had not painted him in the most flagrant colours, set off his subtle turns, his dark disguise, and heightened all the rage and horror of a boundless passion. These images, wrought up by a masterly hand, cannot fail of being pleasing to the spectator; but will they reform him? Quite the contrary; for no sooner he withdraws his attention from the play, and reflects upon his own conduct, but he finds so vast a disproportion between the errors of his life, and those enormities upon which the poet displays his justice; that it is no wonder he is not afraid of suffering for crimes he was never guilty of, and of which, perhaps, no-body in the world ever was, with all the circumstances described upon the stage: 'I am not the person, says he, my passions never hurried me so far; I am not that cruel, base, ambitious wretch.

The spectator, therefore, must be presented with an example, not more criminal than he

he finds himself to be. He must be convinced, in spite of all the insinuations of self-love, that he is equally culpable with the person he sees involved in misery, the natural consequence of a passion like his own. Without this art of touching him with remorse, it is impossible to make him apprehensive of misfortunes, and consequently to reform his morals.

The poet, for instance, introduces upon the stage, the character of one hardened in impiety, a most accomplished villain; perhaps another, whose soul is as black as hell, a base, perfidious, cruel, barbarous monster. Do you think now, he can find out one among his audience, who will believe himself plunged into the same abyss of guilt? Let him chuse out the most profligate wretches breathing, and then fill the boxes, pit, and galleries; I challenge him to shew me one of all that croud, who will not bless himself, and think his soul as pure as snow, a perfect pattern of virtue, compared with either of these characters.

It is plain then, according to Aristotle's rule, that, if he must chuse a hero, who is not properly a criminal, but unfortunate; one who is become miserable, not by malice, but mistake; by such inadvertencies as men of figure and reputation are obnoxious to.

This was the art which those great masters the ancients practised to perfection. Was Greece to be purged from incests, or such vile enormities, which overflowed the state? An Oedipus is brought upon the scene. Was ever mortal so severely chastised for errors so pardonable? Could any, in the like case, be less to blame than he? Another irregularity to be redressed, is the insolent behaviour of children to their parents, who sometimes go so far as to make an attempt upon that life which first gave them being. By what example now shall they stand corrected? That of Orestes and Alceon. Orestes was the son of an adulteress, who became the murderer of her royal husband, and then usurped the government, which, with her own person, she surrendered to the pleasure of the adulterer. Alceon, in obedience to his father's commands, revenged his blood upon Euripyle, who had been accessory to his death. They both were matricides, it is true; but they were in a manner forced by the obligation of duty; and yet for this transgression, how deserving soever of indulgence, they are both delivered up by the gods to the torments of the infernal furies.

Thyestes had betrayed a weakness, of which there were, but too many examples; but he had all the reason in the world to hope his fault would be forgiven or forgot. How

vain is hope! neither time nor distance could calm the resentment of his brother Atreus. No tie of blood, nor voice of nature, nor the horror of a monstrous crime, could mitigate his vengeance. The sincerity, and confidence wherewith he surrendered himself to the discretion of his enemy, his profuse submissions to him, could make no impression upon Atreus; nothing could extinguish or alluage his fury. At the sight now of such an example, what will be the language of a spectator, involved in the same guilt as Thyestes? Such an affront will never be forgiven. Shall I gratify a passion, which will be attended with inevitable ruin?

These are the models which writers must copy after, to make their tragedies more instructive and moral. Whereas the representation of such monstrous characters, before taken notice of, has no tendency to rene the passions, can make no impression upon any, but those who have a resemblance to them; that is, such a tragedy can never be serviceable to any, but such spectators as are never present, are no where to be found, perhaps were never yet in being; to monsters, which nature only forms by one at a time, and that in the compass of many ages. Glorious advantage to a commonwealth! Can human society then be purged from nothing but such outrageous crimes? No doubt it may; and, according to the system of the ancients, tragedy was serviceable to the audience, who daily frequented the theatre, and to such as by their irregularities and vices disturbed the order of human society. They were touched with remorse, and made to own, 'I am as bad, or rather worse than he: If his crime is punished so severely, how sad will be my fate.' But the poet, perhaps, will object, that he paints after the life, that he cannot soften the vices of his hero, without changing his character; if so, let him lay aside the subject, and chuse another; for this will never do. To shock the audience, who know how he stands described in history, would be directly contrary to Horace's rule,

*Aut famam sequere, aut sibi convenientem  
finge.*

But then it is urged, the subjects for tragedy will be strangely reduced, and few will pass muster upon the stage. Let us not mistake; it is sense and reason that make the limitation; it is experience, and the maxims of Aristotle, taken from the best poets of his time. Tragedy, in order to reform the passions, should not represent the misfortunes of a very wicked man, but of one attended with such errors as might justly bespeak our indulgence; and yet, notwithstanding this concession, many complain that

they cannot with patience see the stage robbed of its finest ornaments, of those beautiful characters, which make the life and soul; and all the merit of such performances; characters, which, well wrought up, set forth the access and crisis of a passion, shew all the secret workings, the tumults and transports of the soul.

It is certain, these master-strokes of human wit, these shining efforts of the poet's art, ought not, under certain restrictions, to be banished from the stage: But it may be said, that these characters do not belong to the hero of the play, by whose example the audience are to be reformed. Follow the conduct of the inimitable Euripides, in his Hippolytus, one of the finest pieces that ever graced the stage. Here it is neither Phædra nor Hippolytus who instruct the spectator, but Theseus punished for his blind, extravagant, mean compliance with Phædra, which occasioned the death of his only son. Besides, these characters may be introduced in tragedies where the catastrophe is different from that already mentioned. For instance, to inspire the love of virtue, by shewing the rewards that attend it, the hero, inviolably addicted to the obligations of honour and virtue, is raised from a state of misfortune to a scene of happiness and glory. Bring now some infamous wretch against him to countermine and thwart his designs; let your imagination then take its full career; paint his guilty passion in the most glaring colours; trace all the subtle movements of the heart; display its secret rancour and its boundless rage. A wonderful contrast! Virtue at length prevails, and triumphs over vice. What a scene of pleasure does this lay open to the audience? For these descriptions will be very entertaining and instructive, not directly, by reforming the spectator subject to those vices, but by working upon his admiration, engaging his esteem for virtue, which he sees triumphant, and by inspiring his breast with generous ardors of resolution to pursue the same glory, which attends the hero of the play.

What has been said, might also be justified from the different conduct of the ancients, where the catastrophe was happy. For self-love palliates and diminishes our faults, at the same time that it magnifies our virtues. The most common performances of a duty pass for evidences of a spotless perfection. To possess us therefore with virtues even of an inferior kind, we must be presented with models of heroic purity, as the only title to the regards of Providence, and the rewards of virtue. Let the conditions of purchase be enhanced, our vanity will soon make an abatement, and think to merit upon much

lower terms. For this reason, as the ancients, in tragedy, where the catastrophe is fatal, diminish the vices of the hero, so they proportionably heighten his virtues in those pieces which propose him to our imitation. One example will be sufficient.

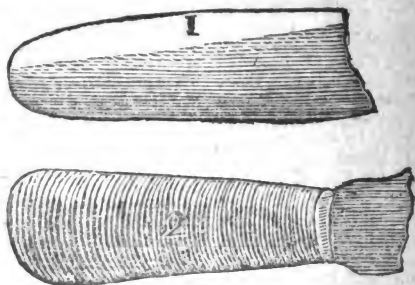
We all know, how much it was the interest of the Greeks to suppress the exorbitant power of the Persians, whose growing conquests had made them neighbours. To stop their progress, or defeat an enemy so formidable and so near, of whom the example of Xerxes shewed they had reason to be apprehensive; it was necessary to be well united: but the contention about precedence and rank, the misunderstanding between the Princes, the jarring interests of so many different States, all concurred to frustrate this great work. Politics, eloquence, and poetry, strive with emulation to effect this so desirable union. Homer composed his Iliad, to shew how prejudicial the quarrel between Agamemnon and Achilles, and how advantageous their reconciliation was to the Greeks.

Isocrates, in his panegyric, the masterpiece of that great man, undertook to persuade the Greeks that they ought to make no difficulty of submitting themselves, in this expedition, to the conduct of the Athenians; and that, by invincible reasons, the right of command belonged to them. Some time before Isocrates, Euripides engaged in the same cause, and wrote his incomparable tragedy of Iphigenia in Aulis, to induce the Princes and States of Greece to sacrifice their private interests to that of the public. What example now does he set before their eyes? A King, the most potent of all the Kings in Greece, who, for the honour of those Princes, and the common interest of the country, sacrificed the darling object of his passion, his own daughter Iphigenia, to obtain a favourable wind, which the gods refused upon any other terms; he delivers her into the hands of the priest to be butchered upon their altars. The poet has not scrupled to strain the virtue of his hero to the height; he puts it to the severest trials; he makes him encounter the indignation of a raging Achilles, the dissuasions of a whole army, the tears of a disconsolate mother, the virtue, the tenderness of a daughter so dear, the foundation of all their hopes; and, above all, the voice of nature and the passions of his own heart join in the conflict. No remonstrances, no threats, nor tears, nor grief, nor love, can stop his resolution; but, deaf to all regards, he conducts to the altar the victim which the gods demand. Had ever Prince or State such obstacles to surmount, before they could be prevailed upon to sacrifice their own inconsiderable,

siderable, chimerical interests? However, the poet thought he could not dispense with a less example. Observe what views these great men had in the constitution of their pieces;

views intirely founded upon the nature of the heart of man; such views as shew, that to be a good tragedian, the philosopher must at least be equal to the poet.

*An extraordinary CASE in SURGERY.*



**T**HOMAS Knowles, aged 39 years, on the 5th of May, 1759, was brought into St. Thomas's hospital, (and was under the care of Mr. Paul) having that day fallen between two ships, with the above described knife in his trowsers pocket. The knife was forced through the sheath, entered the thick part of the nates, and passed obliquely, three inches and one quarter from the anus, through the rectum into the bladder; and

four inches three sixteenths of the blade, fig. 1, broke in, and remained in the part till Monday the 7th, when it was extracted through the anus. The fæces and urine came through the penis, wound, and men, which discharge gradually decreased, and in nine days stopped; and the man was perfectly cured by the 1st of June.

Fig. 1. represents the broken blade, fig. 2. the handle.

*The HISTORY of ENGLAND (Vol. XXV, Page 194) continued.*

*With a Head of Sir William Morrice, Secretary of State to King Charles II, finely engraved.*

The 28th of March [1681] the exclusion bill was brought into the House and read. After the reading, Sir Leoline Jenkins alone spoke against it: He repeated some of his former reasons, as, that this bill condemned a man unheard, was directly contrary to the wisdom and justice of the nation, and tended to introduce a new form of government. 'If, continued he, the Duke will try to cut this law with his sword, if he overcome, he will have the same power to set aside all laws, both for religion and property; the power will be in the hands of the Conqueror, &c. Some railleries passed upon him for not being seconded; after which the bill was ordered a second reading.

The House of Commons was refusing the debate about Fitz-Harris, when, on a sudden, the Usher of the Black Rod commanded their attendance in the House of Lords, where they found the King in his robes, who told them—'He perceived there were great heats between the Lords and Commons, and their beginnings had been such, as he could expect no good success from this Parliament; and, therefore,

thought fit to dissolve them.' Accordingly, the Chancellor declared the Parliament dissolved.

The King, who was prepared beforehand for what he had done, immediately took coach, and drove with all speed to Windsor, and the next morning to Whitehall, seeming extremely pleased, that he had thus made his escape from the designs of the Commons. This Parliament, which sat but seven days, was the fifth and last of this reign.

From this time, the King, during the rest of his life, governed not only without a Parliament, but with an absolute power. When he saw himself out of the reach of the Parliament, he intirely threw away the mask of dissimulation, and shewed, that the Popish plot, the prosecution whereof he had lately recommended so earnestly to the Parliament, appeared to him but a mere chimera, or, at least, he did not think it near so dangerous as he would have had it believed. The four Lords, prisoners in the Tower, whom he would have sacrificed to the Parliament, appeared innocent to him. But what was

will



Engraved for the Universal Magazine.



S<sup>R</sup> WILLIAM MORICE

*Secretary of State to King Charles 2.<sup>d</sup>*  
*Printed for J. Hinton at the Kings Arms in Newgate Street.*

It is the belief of the Commission that the Commission should be authorized to conduct such studies and to make such recommendations as it may deem appropriate.

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Will more remarkable, even to the end of his reign, was, that the King grew as sanguinary, as he had hitherto appeared merciful; and that, as soon as he had the power in his hands, he made his enemies feel the most terrible effects of his vengeance. In a word, he clearly discovered, by his conduct, that he was intirely in the principles of despotic power, and had only dissembled his sentiments, in his speeches to his Parliament, because he judged such dissimulation proper to conduct him to the end proposed to himself, from the first years of his reign.

The reader must be astonished to see a King, who had received so many mortifications from his Parliaments; who had been so often obliged to comply, and feign opinions he had not; on a sudden become absolute master of his kingdom, without fleet, without army, without foreign assistance, without money, but that of his ordinary revenue, after many years fruitless labours, to accomplish his designs; it is, therefore, absolutely necessary to unfold the causes of so surprising a revolution.

By the artifices of the Court, and the natural inclination of many Englishmen, the kingdom was divided into Whigs and Tories. This division was so carefully fomented by the Court and the Popish party, that, at last, it became very great. To render the two parties irreconcilable, it was insinuated to the Episcopalians, of whom the majority were Tories, that both Church and Monarchy were in danger, and that the scene of Forty-one was going to be revived: That the Presbyterians, under colour of providing for the preservation of liberty, really intended the destruction of the Church, and the introduction of Presbyterianism; in order to which, they were pursuing the same course they had taken in 1640 and the following years, by undermining the foundation of the Monarchy, for the more easy subversion of the Church. These insinuations had the greater effect, as what had once happened, and whereof the memory was still fresh, might happen again; and I know not, whether it may not justly be doubted, that some of the Presbyterians had such a thing in view. This was sufficient to awaken the old animosities between the Church of England and Presbyterianism. The Episcopalians, terrified with the prospect of falling into the same state from which they had been almost miraculously delivered, considered the introduction of Popery, with which they were alarmed, as a distant and uncertain evil, and the establishment of Presbyterianism as certain and present. It is even very probable, that many, whose passions were violent, looked upon

Popery as the less evil. In this belief, they threw themselves as it were desperately into the Court-party, without considering, that the Duke of York, whose cause they espoused, was no better affected to them than to the Presbyterians. Passion made them forget the interest of the Protestant religion, in order not to be once more under the Presbyterian yoke. On the other hand, the three last Parliaments, composed, as I observed, of men well-affected to Presbyterianism, proceeded with too little caution, and discovered too hastily, or too openly, their designs, with regard to religion. By that they gave the Court-party an opportunity of uniting with the Episcopalians, and of joining together the interests of Religion and the Monarchy. From that time, the Tories were so well pleased with this union, that they would never hear of separating these two interests, but once, under James II, when there was no possibility of keeping them united, without endangering the constitution in Church and State. The Whigs, on their side, having since perceived what advantages the Tories received from this union, seem to have moderated their pretensions, with respect to religion, contenting themselves with procuring the Presbyterians a bare liberty of conscience; but the Tories, not trusting to this moderation, consider it as a snare and an artifice to separate the interests of Religion from those of the State; for in this union the strength of the Tory-party wholly consists. I have, perhaps, wandered a little too far from my subject, in speaking of these two parties, with regard to what has happened since the reign of Charles II; but, I hope, the reader will not be displeased with this general idea. I return now to the transactions after the dissolution of the Oxford Parliament.

The Presbyterians being thus divided, and the Court strengthened with the Church, the Tory-party was composed of all the rigid Episcopalians, mortal enemies of the Presbyterians; of all the Papists, and of those to whom all religions were indifferent, and whose expectations were centered in the Court. It may be affirmed, that the number of these last was never greater in England, the King having incessantly laboured to increase it, whether through inclination, or because he depended on such as his firmest friends. The Whig-party consisted of all the Presbyterians, and of some Churchmen, who were more attached to the interests of the State, and the Protestant religion in general, than to the Church of England in particular. But the city of London was the chief strength of this party, whose Magistrates were intirely devoted to it. Things

standing thus, the King believed he should run no great hazard in dissolving the Oxford Parliament, reckoning he had a party in the kingdom strong enough to resist, and even subdue his enemies, when they should be no longer supported with the authority of a Parliament. Mean while, not to alarm the nation by a too hasty discovery of his intentions, as to his future government, he contented himself, at present, with publishing a declaration, containing his reasons for dissolving the two last Parliaments. I shall not insert this declaration here, because every reader, who remembers what has been said, will easily comprehend wherein consisted the King's complaints. I shall only say, in a word, that the King supposed as undeniable, that he had no other aim than to procure the good of his people; and that the Commons, actuated by a spirit of cabal and sedition, only sought to shake the foundations of the Monarchy, and invest themselves with arbitrary power, by all their proceedings, which he largely set forth. He positively declared, that no irregularities in Parliaments should ever make him out of love with them; and therefore he was resolved to have frequent Parliaments, and, both in and out of Parliament, to use his utmost endeavours to extirpate Popery.

Several pamphlets appeared, as well against the dissolution of the Parliament, as against the declaration. It was said upon the first, that, though the King pretended, that he dissolved the Parliament on account of the votes passed the same day about Fitz-Harris, yet the Ducheſs of Mazarine published the news at St. James's, many hours before it was done. As to the declaration, it was said to be of no validity, of French extract, and to have several manifest Gallicismſ in it, particularly that expression, 'It was a matter extremely sensible to us;' a form of speech peculiar to the French, and unknown to any other nation. But the King little regarded such libels.

The declaration having been published and read in the churches by the King's order, addresses flowed from all parts, approving the dissolution of the Parliament, and, in general, the King's whole conduct. Not content with thanking the King, these addresses were even filled with invectives against the late Houses of Commons. One of these addresses being presented at the King's Bench, as a public libel, by the Grand Jury of Middlesex, the Court took no notice of it. We may easily judge who presented these addresses, by what has been said. They became so much in vogue, that the smallest corporations feared the resent-

ment of the Court, if they neglected to address. The King received them all very graciously, and distinguished those that brought them with particular marks of his favour. But, as some of the other party ventured to present addresses of a very different stile, the King either refused, or received them, with evident signs of his displeasure. Some of the Aldermen and Common-council of London, presenting an agreeable address, were received very kindly. But the Lord-mayor, Recorder, and some others of the Common-council, waiting on him at Windsor, with a very different petition, were denied admittance, and ordered to attend the Council at Hampton-court, where they received a reprimand from the Lord Chancellor. It was, however, pretended, that these loyal addresses, as they were called, expressed the sentiments of the people in general, tho' they came but from one of the parties. But what may make it presumed, that the King did not much depend upon the people, notwithstanding these numerous addresses, which weekly filled the Gazettes, is, that he never after dared to call a Parliament, to the end of his reign; a sure sign, that he feared the elections would not be favourable to him. For, if these addresses had expressed the general sense of the people, what could have hindered the King from calling a Parliament, which, to judge by these addresses, must have been devoted to him?

The King was not satisfied with discouraging those who would have presented disagreeable addresses to him, but also silenced and imprisoned the news-writers which were not of his party, while others had liberty to publish daily invectives against the Whigs and the late Parliaments.

Shortly after the dissolution of the Parliament, the King made Charles Lenox, Duke of Richmond, his son by the Ducheſs of Portsmouth, Knight of the Garter at nine years of age. Laurence Hyde, Esq., was created Viscount Hyde of Kennelworth; and Lord Chancellor Finch Earl of Nottingham.

Notwithstanding the vote of the Commons on the account of Fitz-Harris, he was indicted of high treason at the King's Bench bar, tried, condemned, and executed. It is pretended, that he confessed to the Chaplain of the Tower, that there was a design laid, by the Protestant party, to seize the person of the King, and imprison him, till he had consented to what should be desired of him; and that he mentioned many particulars. Others pretend this confession was forged, or only made to save his life. Indeed, it is not easy to imagine, that so many

many Protestants, engaged, as was pretended, in this plot, would communicate their signs to an Irish Papist; nor is it less difficult to conceive why his execution was attended, since he might have served for evidence of this plot, about which, however, here was no farther inquiry.

The same day that Fitz-Harris was executed, Oliver Plunket, the Popish titular Primate of Ireland, suffered the same punishment for contriving, with the Court of France, to raise an insurrection in Ireland. Some pretend he was condemned unjustly, and upon false evidence. I know not what here is in it; but, from this time forward, no agreement is to be expected amongst the Historians, in the relation of the same facts. It is always with some addition, which plainly discovers the party they espouse.

Thus much is certain, that the King delayed not to be revenged of some of those who had been against him. The Earl of Shaftesbury was sent to the Tower, the beginning of July. He was now called the Protestant Earl, in derision of his having appeared more zealous than any other Lord in support of the Protestant party; and from hence it may be easily judged who gave him that name. The same day, the King also sent to the Tower some persons of a much inferior rank, as Rouse, Hayns, White, and one Colledge, a joiner of London, who had been very strenuous for the Whigs, while that party was supported by the Parliament. He was also called the Protestant Joiner, for the name of Protestant was become the nick-name of those who had most opposed the King and the Papists. The adherents of the Court, on the other hand, pretend, that the Whig-party in London, perceiving the Court began to be revenged upon their enemies, had found means, with the assistance of Cornish and Bethel, Sheriffs of London, and zealous Whigs, to secure Grand Juries intirely at their devotion; so that, to defeat the efforts of the Court, these Juries were to return Ignoramus upon all bills brought against any of the party, and therefore obtained the name of Ignoramus. But we are not to require any proofs of this supposition. The Historians of the Court-party content themselves with affirming, as a thing beyond doubt, that the Grand Jury of London was resolved to return Ignoramus upon all bills against their friends; and we must take their word for it, though it seems to be supported only by the rumours of their own party.

However, the Court began their revenge with Colledge, the joiner; and, for that purpose, a bill of indictment of high treason against him was delivered to the Grand Jury

of London, who, not finding it well-grounded, threw it out with an Ignoramus. This caused an universal joy in London, and was looked upon as a sort of triumph; but the Court was resolved to proceed against Colledge with the utmost severity. For this purpose, on pretence of certain words, said to be spoken by Colledge at Oxford, he was ordered to be removed to that city, and there tried and condemned. But, not to be disappointed, as they had been at London, the King's Council came to Oxford, and were shut up with the Grand Jury, till they had persuaded them to find the bill. This is, at least, a fact which has been often objected, and publicly and openly maintained, without having been denied. Be this as it will, Colledge was carried to Oxford, and tried at the assizes, upon the evidence of Dugdale and Turberville, who had been the witnesses in the trial of the Lord Stafford. It is not possible to read the particulars of this trial, the partiality of the Judges, and the depositions of the witnesses, without discovering a settled design for the destruction of this man, who was condemned and executed as a traitor. He died, protesting his innocence, and ignorance of any plot, but the Popish. The Court's resentment against this man shewed itself so manifestly, that he was considered as the first martyr for the Protestant cause. The Writers, even the most devoted to the Court, dare not positively affirm he was guilty. They content themselves with leaving the thing doubtful, after endeavouring, however, by the turn they give to their account, to insinuate a belief, that he was not innocent.

The same day that Colledge was executed, Dr. Oates was, by order of Council, turned out of Whitehall, with a command not to come within the verge of the Council-chamber. Indeed, he was no longer wanted, at a time when not only the Popish plot was ridiculed, but a design formed of being revenged on those who had been most zealous to support the belief of it, and of improving a new Protestant plot.

The time for electing the Sheriffs of London being come, Thomas Pilkington and Samuel Shute, both Whigs, were chosen in the room of Bethel and Cornish, which was very disagreeable to the Court; but, on Michaelmas-day, they had the satisfaction to see Sir John Moor, an Addresser, chosen Lord-mayor.

At the sessions for London, Rouse, one of those sent to the Tower by the King, was indicted of high treason, and the Grand Jury found the bill Ignoramus.

It was the same with the Earl of Shaftesbury. The King passionately wished to be

revenge of this Lord, who, for some time, had shewn him little regard. To this end, he granted a special commission of Oyer and Terminer to all the Judges of the kingdom to sit, the 24th of November, with the Lord-mayor, and Aldermen, at the Old-Bailey, on the Earl's trial. Eight witnesses were heard against him, who deposed upon oath many things from his own mouth, which discovered pernicious designs against the King's person; but the greatest crime, objected against him, was the copy of an association (found in his study) against the enemies of the King, of the Protestant religion, and of their country. But, notwithstanding the hopes conceived by the Court, of being freed from this enemy, the Grand Jury, consisting of one-and-twenty of the principal citizens of London, considering, that the paper containing the association was only a copy, and not writ in the Earl of Shaftesbury's hand, and observing very great improbabilities in the depositions of the witnesses, found no sufficient ground for the bill, and returned it Ignoramus. Immediately the whole city testified their joy for the Earl's deliverance, by bonfires in all the streets, and other marks of satisfaction; and the witnesses against him were in great danger of being torn in pieces, by the mob.

Before we finish this year, it will be necessary to mention the transactions in Scotland, where the Duke of York, as the King's High Commissioner, had opened the Parliament, the 28th of July. This Parliament, very different from the two last held in England, took a quite contrary course, and passed several acts such as the King desired.

By the first, they acknowledged, that the crown of Scotland is, by inherent right, by the nature of monarchy, by the fundamental and unalterable laws of the kingdom, transmitted and devolved by lineal succession, according to proximity of blood; and that no difference in religion, no law, no act of Parliament, can alter or divert the right of succession, and lineal descent of the crown to the nearest and lawful heirs. This act made it high treason, either by word or writing, to endeavour to suspend or alter the right of succession.

By the second act, all former laws for the security of the Protestant religion, presently professed in that realm, were ratified; by which all the laws, made by James I, Charles I, and Charles II, against Popery, were confirmed. To this act was annexed a test and oath to be taken by all Officers in Church and State. This oath was drawn in such a manner, that it imposed a necessity of swearing directly against conscience, or

of being, as I may say, debarred the society of men. Accordingly, it was refused by most of the ministers, and a great number of the laity. But this was what the contrivers of the oath wanted, in order to have an opportunity to persecute and destroy those who, it was foreseen, would obstruct the designs of the Court. Scotland was almost reduced to slavery, with regard to the government: Nothing was wanting, but the introduction of the Popish religion; and for this the oath was intended, because it was thereby hoped to have opportunity of disabling the greatest enemies of Popery from opposing this design. Archibald Campbell, Earl of Argyle, son of him beheaded at Edinburgh, was one of the refusers of this oath, unless he might take it with a reserve of his own explanation. But this the Duke of York would never allow him. Indeed, these ambiguities had been purposely inserted, to keep the rigid Presbyterians from taking it. At last, he was arrested, imprisoned, and brought to a solemn trial, not only for refusing the oath, but for having dissuaded others from taking it; and, for this new kind of treason, was condemned to lose his head. It is pretended, the King would have pardoned him; but this can only be said by conjecture. However, he found means to escape out of the Castle of Edinburgh, and withdrew into Holland.

It appears, from what has been said, that the Whig-party mostly consisted of professed Presbyterians, or of men inclined to Presbyterianism, though they professed the Established religion; that is to say, the times of James I. and Charles I. were returned, when every man, who was not of the Court-party, and a furious Tory, was a Presbyterian. The King, finding his authority sufficiently established since the dissolution of the Oxford Parliament, resolved intirely to ruin his enemies the Whigs, and, consequently, the Presbyterians. To this end, he ordered that the Nonconformists should be rigorously prosecuted, which discovered his motive for conveying away, in the House of Lords, the bill to repeal the act of the 35th of Elizabeth, at the very time it was going to pass into a law. For, if this bill had not vanished, no advantage could have been taken against the Presbyterians. This order of the King occasioned a violent persecution against the Dissenters. Since the dissolution of the last Parliament, all the Magistrates, Judges, Justices of the peace, Governors, and Lord-lieutenants, had been changed, and the most violent Tories put in their places. It may easily be imagined, with what joy and zeal these men executed the laws against the Presbyterians, which had been suspended for



or some years. The clergy particularly distinguished themselves by shewing their attachment to the principles and maxims of the Court. The pulpits resounded with the doctrine of passive obedience and non-resistance, which had been espoused by a few in the reign of Charles I. but was now universally preached. The clergy seemed to make it their business to surrender to the King all the liberties and privileges of the subjects, and to leave them only an unlimited obedience. According to the principles publicly preached, no Eastern Monarch was more absolute than the King of England. This doctrine was supported in the Courts of justice, by all the Judges and Lawyers, to the utmost of their power. All this was followed with numberless petitions and addresses, wherein the association, and the principles from which it flowed, were utterly abhorred. This association, which

had occasioned the persecution against the Dissenters, was but a chimera, and entirely founded on the paper found in the Earl of Shaftesbury's closet, without even a possibility of knowing whether it was an original or a copy. But any man's thinking of associating the subjects against the King was sufficient, according to the current principles, to charge the whole Whig-party as guilty of the greatest crime imaginable. I shall not transcribe these addresses. It suffices to say in a word, that they supposed the King of England as absolute as it is possible to devise. Thus the violent Tories, who then prevailed in the corporations, were not satisfied with persecuting the Presbyterians, but also made the King an arbitrary and absolute Monarch, as if there had been no other expedient to save the Church of England from the attempts of the Presbyterians.

[To be continued.]

*An Account of the Trial of JOHN AYLIFFE, Esq; for Forgery, at Justice-Hall, in the Old-Bailey, the 26th of October, 1759.*

JOHN Ayliffe, Esq; was indicted for feloniously forging and counterfeiting a certain deed, with the name of H. Fox thereunto subscribed, purporting to be a lease from the Right Honourable Henry Fox to him, and to have been signed, sealed, and delivered by Henry Fox.

The indictment further charged the said John Ayliffe with the felonious publication of such forged deed as a true deed (knowing the same to be forged) with intent to defraud the said Henry Fox, against the statute.

The indictment also charged the said John Ayliffe with feloniously forging such deed, with intent to defraud William Clewer, Esq; against the statute.

The indictment also charged the said John Ayliffe with the felonious publication of such forged deed as a true deed (knowing it to be forged) with intent to defraud the said William Clewer, Esq; against the statute.

It appeared upon the trial, that Mr. Fox, about two years ago, became intitled to an estate in Wiltshire, on the decease of Mrs. Horner, to whom Mr. Ayliffe had been formerly steward, but had been some time discharged from her service. Mrs. Horner, however, out of regard for the wife and family of Mr. Ayliffe, desired Mr. Fox, that he would make Mr. Ayliffe some beneficial lease of the value of about 30 l. a year; there was no obligation upon Mr. Fox to do this; but, being willing to fulfil that Lady's request, and having purchased an estate, called Rufsley-park, which is the

estate conveyed by the deed laid in the indictment, and supposed to be forged; he made an offer to John Ayliffe of making him a lease of that park, and the grounds belonging to that estate, being 120 acres, for the term of ninety-nine years, for his own life, his wife's life, and his son's life, at the rent of 35 l. a year. Mr. Ayliffe was extremely rejoiced at this proposal; as there was a very good house, and a considerable estate about it, of double the value of the rent reserved; and he gladly accepted the offer. In consequence hereof, a draught of a lease was prepared, and carried to one Mr. Jones, a stationer in the Temple, to have two parts of it ingrossed; the person that carried it was unknown; but the instructions he delivered at that time were, to make two parts of this lease, but not to add the common conclusion at the end of it, which is [In witness whereof, the parties above-named have hereunto interchangeably set their hands and seals.] And the reason given by the person bringing the draught, why that was to be omitted, was, because the parties might want to add some other covenant; therefore that was, by order of the person that sent him, not to be inserted.

This circumstance affords something very remarkable; for Mr. Jones's clerk, Henry Thomas, did ingross two parts of this draught, all in his own hand-writing, to the words [In witness whereof, &c.] and he proved, that these ingrossments were exactly agreeable to the draught brought by this unknown person, who, when they were prepared, fetched them away. These deeds,

so ingrossed, were shortly after executed at Mr. Fox's house; one by Mr. Fox, and delivered to Mr. Ayliffe; the other by Mr. Ayliffe, who was then Mr. Fox's steward, and left in the hands of Mr. Fox. And as the words [In witness whereof, &c.] were left out by Henry Thomas, the counterpart, which was left in Mr. Fox's hands, was filled up by the hand-writing of Mr. Ayliffe.

This shews two things; that the person that carried the draught of this lease to be ingrossed was an agent sent by Mr. Ayliffe; and the deeds ingrossed by Henry Thomas (one of which was produced) were identified by Mr. Ayliffe's own hand-writing, added in the conclusion, and filling up that line which was directed to be omitted.

These leases being ingrossed, one may well imagine the manner in which they were executed by a Gentleman that had a confidence in his steward; a steward, who had so considerable a bounty immediately moving from his master, and who could not be suspected, at that instant, of putting a trick upon him. And Mr. Fox, on his steward's bringing the leases to be executed, executed them in his house, without ever reading one word of them; yet, however fraudulently Mr. Ayliffe had the opportunity of acting, Mr. Fox had care enough to have the counterpart left in his own custody.

After this, Mr. Ayliffe fell into very declining circumstances; he wanted to borrow money, and applied to William Clewer, Esq; to advance him what he wanted; of whom he frequently had borrowed money before; and Mr. Clewer was to have, as a security for the money that he had advanced and was to advance, some estates of Mr. Ayliffe in Dorsetshire, and likewise a mortgage of this very estate, that had been so leased to him by Mr. Fox.

The deed, which was so executed by Mr. Fox in December, bore date the 27th of November 1758, the rent 35 l. per year, and was witnessed by Fannen and Hobson; and, upon borrowing this money of Mr. Clewer, a security was to be made to him of several estates, and, amongst the rest, this estate of Rusley-park. Accordingly, upon the 13th of April 1759, in consideration of the sum of 1700 l. Mr. Ayliffe made a mortgage to William Clewer, Esq; of this Rusley estate; reciting, in the mortgage-deed, a lease that had been made between the Right Honourable Henry Fox and himself, as dated the twenty-second of November 1758, of that estate at 5 l. a year rent; and Mr. Clewer having advanced to him several sums of money, to the amount of 1700 l. this mortgage-deed was executed to

him, by which this Rusley estate is assigned to him, and at the same time a title-deed, to verify the recital of the lease of Rusley, in this mortgage, was delivered to Mr. Clewer by Mr. Ayliffe, bearing date 22d of November, 1758, between Mr. Fox and Mr. Ayliffe, at 5 l. a year, subscribed H. Fox, and endorsed with the name of the very two witnesses to the deeds that were really executed at Mr. Fox's house, bearing date the 27th of November, 1758, and at 35 l. a year rent. This was delivered to authenticate the deed recited in that conveyance of the leasehold premises that was made to Mr. Clewer, as a security for his money.

It was proved, That at the time of this transaction, which was in the Paper-Buildings in the King's-Bench walks, at the chambers of one Mr. Priddle, Mr. Ayliffe desired there might be an oath of secrecy taken by the persons present, not to disclose that he had mortgaged this Rusley estate; which oath of secrecy they were surprised at, and refused to take.

The reason he gave for it was, 'That he would not for all the world have it come to Mr. Fox's knowledge that he had mortgaged this Rusley estate; for, says he, I am sure he will be very angry with me, if he ever hears of it.' When he could not bring them to take an oath, then he was forced to depend on their promise, that it should be kept a secret: A secret indeed he knew too well it ought to be for his own safety. This lease was every word of the prisoner's own hand-writing; the date the 22d, not the 27th; the rent 5 l. a year, and not 35 l. and the name, H. Fox, was forged, and the names of Fannen and Hobson, the two witnesses to the real deed, were so also. This lease being so delivered over, and Mr. Ayliffe still continuing in very distressed circumstances, Mr. Clewer had a mind to know (and sent Mr. Green to Mr. Fox for that purpose) whether Mr. Fox would take up the mortgage that had been made to him of Rusley. When Mr. Green came to Mr. Fox with that proposal, he said, 'He had no mind to buy it in; and, the rent being mentioned by Mr. Green, in the conversation, to be 5 l. per year, Mr. Fox said immediately, 'No, Sir, you are mistaken; it is 35 l.' Mr. Green then produced the lease; and Mr. Fox, not having the least idea of that deed's being forged from one end to the other, said, 'It must be a mistake; but began to suspect that a fraud had been put upon him at the time of the execution, and that the deed he had in his custody might be at that rent too: Accordingly he went up stairs to examine it; and, when he came down again, said to Mr. Green, 'It is 35 l. a year.' Mr. Green,

a good

od deal surprised upon hearing it; said, was afraid Ayliffe was a bad man; and immediately went from Mr. Fox to Mr. Ayliffe, to inform him of it. Upon his discovering that it had reached the ears of Mr. Fox; from whom he so much wanted conceal it, and that for very good reasons, he had been so bonantiful a friend to him, writes a letter to Mr. Clewer, which was hided; and incloses in it a letter, which desires Mr. Clewer would write to Mr. Fox, to disavow it; and to deny that there was any mortgage actually made. This was very strong evidence to shew that he was fully sensible that the lease which was deeded to Mr. Clewer, and shewn to Mr. Fox, would not bear the light.

In regard to the first charge, of actually forging the lease, the circumstance to prove was, that it is all of his own hand-writing. As to time and place, when and where it was done, it was impossible to know, and prove exactly in what secret corner, or what place, a man does transactions of this nature; and therefore, as to the time when it was done, it must be gathered from a violent presumption, that it was done at the time when the person stood in need of a forgery, in order to receive an advantage from it.

As to the place where this lease was uttered and published, knowing it to be forged, it was made extremely clear: It was at the chambers of Mr. Priddle, in the Paper-buildings, in the Temple; and, that it could not be the real lease executed by Mr. Fox was plain, because Mr. Thomas proved the two leases ingrossed by him were of his own hand-writing, down to the words

(In witness whereof, &c.) The counterpart produced was his, and the rest was proved to be Mr. Ayliffe's hand-writing.

It was also proved not to be the same by Mr. Ayliffe's own declarations to Mr. Fanen, one of the subscribing witnesses, near the time of the execution of the deed at Mr. Fox's; when Mr. Ayliffe, expressing his joy, and declaring the goodness of his Master, Mr. Fox, said, that he had got Rustley conveyed to him at 35 l. per year. There was likewise another strong proof of it: Mr. Ayliffe had a servant named Lodge, to whom the prisoner delivered that lease which he had of Mr. Fox, with some other writings, near the time when it was executed, and then said, Mr. Fox had granted him a lease of Rustley, at 5 l. per year; but Mr. Lodge proved, that he had the curiosity to look into that very deed, and saw it was 35 l. a year. These circumstances were therefore very clear evidence to shew, that this lease at 5 l. a year was forged, in order to raise a sum of money; which makes a great difference in the rent reserved: And it was clearly proved too, that he published this lease with intention to defraud Mr. Clewer, who advanced him a large sum of money upon it.

The Jury withdrawing, after the Lord Chief Justice had summed up the evidence, and given his charge to them, returned in about six minutes, and brought in their verdict, Guilty, Death.

There was another indictment found against Mr. Ayliffe, in Middlesex, for another forgery; but, being capitally convicted of the one, it was thought unnecessary to try him for the other.

*Proceedings of the High Court of Admiralty, held at Justice-Hall in the Old-Bailey, October 29, 1759.*

A Bill of indictment was found, by the Grand Inquest, against William Lawrence, Samuel Dring, William Goff, and Hendric Muller, late of London, mariners, or piratically and feloniously boarding a ship, called the Enighadt, belonging to persons to the jurors unknown, upon the high seas, within the jurisdiction of the Admiralty of England, about three leagues from the North Foreland, in the county of Kent, in this kingdom, and assaulting Christian Van Asten, then Master thereof, and robbing him of six guineas, his property, and twelve deal boxes, value 40 s. and three bales of cambric, value 700 l. and two bales of bed-ticking, value 100 l. the goods of persons to the jurors unknown, on the 3d of April, 1759.

To this indictment they pleaded Not

guilty; but, Christian Van Asten, the Master of the Dutch ship, swearing positively that he knew William Lawrence and Hendric Muller; and the Mate of the same ship, by name Fedy Olford, swearing to the identity of the persons of Lawrence, Muller, and Dring; which was confirmed by the testimony of Henry Welch, a passenger on board the Dutch vessel, in regard to all the four prisoners, and further corroborated by the evidence of Thomas Seal, the First Lieutenant of the privateer, but not fully certain concerning Goff; Lawrence, Dring, and Muller were found guilty, Death; and Goff acquitted. Being called upon to make their defence, they had nothing to say, nor any witnesses to call.

A bill of indictment was also found, by the Grand Inquest, against Henry Tiekner.

Thomas

Thomas Lillywhite, Thomas Hartwell, Joseph Fisher, John Salmon, and James Polard, late of London, mariners, for that they, together with John Cane the younger, since escaped, with force and arms, on the high seas, about the distance of three leagues from Little Hampton, in the county of Suffolk, within the jurisdiction of the Admiralty of England, did board and enter a certain ship, called the Young Fig, and make an assault on Alburus Ruards, Master of the said ship, putting him in bodily fear and

danger of his life; and did feloniously take and carry away ten hogsheads of wine, value 20 l. the property of persons unknown.

All the prisoners acknowledged their guilt as to the taking of the wine; but were unanimous in declaring it was by their Captain and Lieutenant's command: They also had no share of what their Captain sold the wine for; and, it appearing besides that this Dutch vessel might be deemed a prize, they were all six acquitted.

*The BRITISH Muse, containing original POEMS, SONGS, &c.*

COLINET: *Sung by Mr. Lowe and Mrs. Lampe.*

Now the hap—py knot is ty'd, Betsey is my charm—ing bride,  
Ring the bells and fill the bowl, re—vel all with—out controul, re—vel all with  
out controul. Who so fair as love—ly Bet, who so blest'd as Co—li-net?  
Who so fair as love—ly Bet, who so blest'd as Co—li-net?

2.  
Now adieu to maiden arts,  
Angling for unguarded hearts;  
Welcome Hymen's lasting joys,  
Lissing wanton girls and boys;  
Girls as fair as lovely Bet,  
Boys as sweet as Colinet,

3.  
Though ripe sheaves of yellow corn  
Now my plenteous barn adorn,  
Though I've deck'd my myrtle bow'rs  
With the fairest sweetest flow'rs,  
Riper, fairer, sweeter yet  
Are the charms of lovely Bet.

4. Thro'

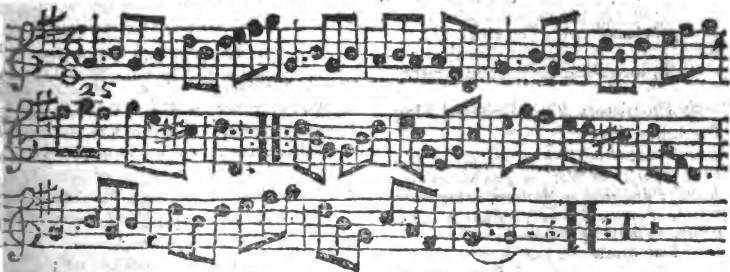
Though on Sundays I was seen,  
Wish'd like any May-day Queen;  
Though six sweethearts daily strove  
To deserve thy Betty's love;  
When I quit without regret,  
All my joy's in Colinnet.

Strike up then the rustic lay,  
Drown with sports our bridal day;

May each lad a mistress find  
Like my Betty fair and kind,  
And each lass a husband get  
Fond and true as Colinnet.

Ring the bells and fill the bowl,  
Revel all without controul;  
May the sun ne'er rise or set,  
But with joy to happy Bet,  
And her faithful Colinnet.

## A NEW COUNTRY DANCE. BROOKS'S MAGGOT.



Cast off one couple, lead through the bottom, and cast up one  $\therefore$ ; lead through the top and cast  $\therefore$ ; six hands round and right and left at top  $\therefore$ .

### To the PROPRIETORS of the UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE.

GENTLEMEN,

I have read with great Pleasure the little Pieces of French Poetry, with which you have now and then obliged the Readers of your truly useful Collection. I could wish that they were more numerous; as they cannot but instruct and amuse those who study that Language. But what must afford great Satisfaction, is to see English poetical Versions of such Compositions produced, the following Months, by your ingenious Correspondents. In this Manner Emulation is kept alive; and, if any Thing good has been said in a foreign Tongue, the Aim of such as endeavour to transplant it into our own, with Improvements, deserves our Thanks and Approbation. I send you herewith a small Composition of that Kind, called THE MAXIMS OF WISDOM: I think it contains, in very beautiful Verses, a Summary of all that a worthy Member of Society ought to do, to acquire the Love and Esteem of those that know him. As such, therefore, I doubt not but you will readily insert it in your next Number. I hope and wish that some of your poetical Correspondents may do it Justice by an elegant and faithful Translation.

I am, &c. your constant Reader,

Leadenhall-street, November 6, 1759.

J. E. J.—v.

### Les MAXIMES de la SAGESSE.

RENDEZ au Créateur ce que l'on doit lui rendre :

Réfléchissez avant que de rien entreprendre.  
Point de société qu'avec d'honnêtes gens,  
Et ne vous enfliez point de vos heureux talens.  
Conformez-vous toujours aux sentimens des autres ;

Cédez honêtement si l'on combat les vôtres.  
Prenez attention à tout ce que l'on vous dit,  
Et n'affectez jamais d'avoir beaucoup d'esprit.  
Entretenez personne au-delà de sa sphère ;  
Et dans tous vos discours tâchez d'être sincère.  
Tenez votre parole inviolablement,  
Et ne promettez point inconsidérément.  
Soyez officieux, complaisant, doux, affable,  
Et pour tous les humains d'un abord favorable.  
Sans être familier, ayez un air aisé ;  
Ne décidez de rien qu'après l'avoir pesé.

Aimez sans intérêt ; pardonnez sans faiblesse.  
Soyez soumis aux grands sans aucune bassesse,  
Cultivez avec soin l'amitié d'un chacun.  
A l'égard des procès, n'en intéressez aucun.  
Ne vous informez point des affaires des autres ;  
Sans affectation dissimulez les vôtres.  
Prêtez de bon gré, avec discernement.  
S'il faut récompenser, faites-le gracieusement ;  
Et de quelque façon que vous vouliez paroître,  
Que ce soit sans excès, & sans vous méconnoître.  
Compâtiez toujours aux disgrâces d'autrui ;  
Supportez les défauts, soyez fidèle ami.  
Surmontez les chagrins où l'esprit s'abandonne,  
Et ne les faites point rejaillir sur personne.  
Où la discorde régné, apportez-y la paix,  
Et ne vous vengez point qu'à force de bienfaits.  
Reprenez sans aigreur ; louez sans flatterie.  
Riez passablement ; entendez raillerie.

K k

Aimer



Élimer un chacun dans la profession ;  
 Et ne critiquez rien par ostentation.  
 Ne reprochez jamais les plaisirs que vous faites,  
 Et mêtez-les au rang des choses secrètes.  
 Prévenez les besoins d'un ami malheureux :  
 Sans prodigalité rendez-vous généreux.  
 Modérez les transports d'une bile naissante ;  
 Et ne parlez qu'en bien de la personne absente.  
 Puisse l'ingratitude, & vivez sobrement.  
 Jouez pour le plaisir, & perdez noblement.  
 Faites peu, peniez bien, & ne trompez personne.  
 Faites toujours cas de ce que l'on vous donne.  
 Ne tyrannisez point le pauvre débiteur ;  
 Pour vous, come pour lui, soyez de bon humeur.  
 Au bonheur du prochain ne portez point d'envie.  
 Ne divulguez jamais ce que l'on vous confie.  
 Ne vous vantez de rien ; gardez votre secret :  
 Après quoi, mêtez-vous au-dessus du caquet.

*To the Proprietors of the Universal Mag.*

Gentlemen, I have the pleasure to inform you, that I have been very lately, you a Translation of the French Verses on War, in your Magazine for August ; and those on Autumn in September ; which, if you think worthy a Place in your Collection, by inserting them you will oblige your Reader and humble Servant,

PETRONIUS.

*ON WAR.*

**W**HEN flames thy torch, O War ! with baleful light,  
 Thou fil'st the world with havoc and affright ;  
 Noble, yet trait'rous murder dost thou prove,  
 Of bravest souls the glorious death and love,  
 Bellona cowards leaves, midst hostile strife,  
 And for her prey, selects the fairest life ;  
 She spreads destruction with remorseless rage,  
 Which nought but heaps of slaughter can assuage.  
 How strange that virtue which we valour name !  
 Fatal to those who seek the paths of fame,  
 In streams of blood delighting, and of woe  
 Accomplish'd ; which from vice 'tis hard to know.  
 Unknown when golden ages blest'd the plain ;  
 Without it, innocence secur'd her reign.  
 From hell proceeded theft and murder's rage ;  
 And fierce revenge began the iron age.  
 Sad peace, with virtue, faith, and justice, stray'd ;  
 Bellona came, to succour them afraid,  
 Without recourse to charms, who, with the steel  
 Of their own age, the monsters taught to feel.  
 Fearless of fate, for arms like arms she found ;  
 For insult, insult gave, and wound for wound.  
 O exercise of pleasure and affright !  
 In which both justice and revenge unite ;  
 Where we behold, with fury, virtue join,  
 And glory often aid th' unjust design ;  
 Where specious fame expands her vaunted charms,  
 T' allure heroic souls to murder's arms.  
 Instead of golden grain our fields thou'ld'st fill  
 With the pretended points of bristling steel,  
 And would'st destroy the good to slay the ill.

*The SADNESS of AUTUMN.*

**F**OR six drear months, the sun, to human sight,  
 On the chill'd earth obliquely pours its light ;

Adieu, fair walks ; no more your beauty calls ;  
 I now must live inclos'd in lonely walls.  
 Spoil'd of its purple now is, her waste the plain ;  
 The grass is ever wet with soaking rain.  
 I see the trees resign their leafy pride,  
 Ecll Boreas rage, and spread destruction wide ;  
 The various colours I behold with grief,  
 With which sad Autumn paints the fading leaf :  
 Their beaut'ous green is chang'd, and now we view

The yellow, purple, red, and orange hue :  
 Most, falling from their spreading boughs, descend,  
 And on the earth a wretched heap extend ;  
 Where driv'n along they o'er the plains are cast,  
 The sport of warring winds and northern blast.

*ELIE PALATRET,*

*Ecclesiae Anglicanae Presbyteri, Carnian.*

*POTENTISSIMO GEORGIO U.*

Contigeris nostras, PRINCIPES, si forte Camenas,  
 Anglorum Dominum pone supercilium.

*ODE.*

Leo Britannicus GEORGIO II. Virgineum Britannicam, Gallorum terrore periculis liberatam, Nisi.

**E**N, Tibi mavors animus Leonis  
 Pristinas vires restitit, GEORGI ;  
 Surgit e somno furiosus acqueritulos  
 Lilia calcas, & ius am

En, Tibi fundit fremitus sonorus,  
 Concutit collum capitis bobati,  
 Igneus Galli lacerare gessit  
 Viscera dira.

VIRGINIS servat teneros amores  
 ANGLICÆ, castis recubans in ulnis,  
 Ne Tibi sævus rapiat Tyrannus  
 Candida corda.

Hanc Tibi gaudens humeris in altis  
 Ducit, ut Divum Dominum saluter ;  
 Teque, quem novit sobolem Tonantis  
 Pronus adorat.

Illa vix palmas retinet pudicas,  
 Vix suos tristes gemitus coërcet,  
 Ne tuis semper jaceat lacertis,  
 Magnæ GEORGI.

Sæpe mortales habuere nymphas  
 Turba, quæ sedes habitant Olympi ;  
 Quin Jovem, celsum niveas in ungas  
 Leda recepit.

Pande, mi Princeps, penetrale cordis,  
 Inspice & faustis oculis in ipsam ;  
 Te sibi fidum vocitat tutamen  
 Conjugis instar.

Tunc erunt læti Populi per omne  
 Tempus, & sancti Proceres Senatus,  
 Tunc dabit cælo venerandus alto  
 Thura sacerdos.

Tunc Pater nostræ Patriæ verendus  
 Eximes curis, gemitus & omnes,  
 Quos diu Galli peperere falsi  
 Auræ dona.



Ad. LIONEM. ANGLICUM.

**SURGE**, superbe Leo, crispas effunde capillos,  
Fac resonet fremitu sidera cæla tuo.  
Surgas, en solito pro sanguine lilia tradet;  
Surge, vora, ac primis imbuc corda feris.

**II.**  
Gallus atrox, cheu! Populorum cæde superbit;  
Quærit & in lacrymis gaudia dira sibi.  
Gor gius ac celsi prognatus stirpe. Tonantis,  
Anglica pacifico fidere corda sovet.

**III.**  
Galle ferox fido toties qui fulmine terras,  
Quo tua per Populos scepra tenere queas,  
Falleris; ausa videt generosus \* Guelphicus Heros,  
Grandius atque tuo fulmine fulmen habet.  
Intonat, horrendo sternit tua castra fragore;  
Victor ad infernas millia mittit aquas.  
Mons tua vel celeris penetrat Palatia gressu,  
Concidat ut folio Gloria vana tuo.  
Ante tuos oculos infandæ stragis acervos  
Ponit, & ore truci dicta tremenda ciet.  
Væ Tibi contemptor Superim, Populômque  
Tyrannè!

\* Guelphicus HANNOVERÆ maximus ultor  
crit.

**IV.**  
Peffida Gallorum confringit scepra Leonis  
Dens, terit & pedibus lilia dira suis.

**V.**  
Quid crepitas, VENI, VIDI, VICI, QUE, superbe  
Galle? Etenim Galli nomen & omen habes,

**VI.**  
Galle, tuos animos castravit \* Guelphicus Heros;  
I nunc, & Cybele turpia sacra face.

**VII.**  
Fata dedere Jovi terras domitare patentes,  
Neptuno vitrei stagna profunda sali;  
Bellaque fulmineo cessere furentia Marti;  
Hæc Tria Numinibus, † CAROLE, Major  
habes.

**VIII.**  
In Picturam FREDERICI Maximi.  
Ars tua conticeat, Pictor; temeraria tentas:  
Pectore quisque suo Principis ora gerit.

**IX.**  
Nobilissimo PITT.

Qui FABIAS mentes, PITT, qui corda CA-  
TONIS,  
Nomen & eloquium qui CICERONIS habes,  
VIRGINIS HANNOVERÆ lacrymas, fremitusque  
LEONIS,

Tristiaque HESSIACI suscipe fata SOLI;  
Callorum intrepidus diros confringe Penates,  
Æmulus & nostri Principis esse velis.

**X.**  
LECTORI.

Si Tibi nostra placeant, dederis, mi candide lector,  
Egregias dotes ingeniumque tuum.

\* Princeps Ferdinandus.  
† Carolus Fredericus Borussiae Rex.

\* We received a Poem from the same hand,  
intituled, 'Solatium Quæstibus Hannoveræ  
Oblatum;' which will be inserted in our next.

ODE for his MAJESTY's Birth-Day.

November 10, 1759.

Written by William Whitehead, Esq; Poet-Laureat, and set to Music by Dr. Boyce, Master of the King's Band of Musicians, and performed before his Majesty.

The vocal Part by Messrs. Beard, Savage, Baildon, Cox, Wals, Barrow, Vandernan, Coster, Hudson, Warren, and the Children belonging to the Chapel Royal; the instrumental by Dr. Nares, his Majesty's Band, &c.

**BEGIN** the song.—Ye subject choirs,  
The bard whom liberty inspires  
Wakes into willing voice th' accordant lays.—  
Say, shall we trace the Hero's name  
From the first fostering gale of fame,  
Which bade th' expanding bosom pant for  
praise?

Or hail the star whose orient beam  
Shed influence on his natal hour;  
What time the nymphs of Leyn's stream,  
Emerging from their war'ry bow'r,  
Sung their soft carols through each other shade,  
And for the pregnant fair invoc'd Lucia's aid?

**ANTISTROPHE.**  
No. Haste to Scheld's admiring wave,  
Distinguish'd amidst thousands brave,  
Where the young warrior flush'd his eager sword:  
While Albion's troops with rapture view'd  
The ranks confus'd, the Gaul subdu'd,  
And hail'd, prophetic hail'd, their future Lord.  
Waiting the Chief's maturer nod,  
On his plum'd helmet vict'ry fate;  
While suppliant nations round him bow'd,  
And Austria trembled for her fate.  
Till, at his bidding, slaughter swell'd the Mayne,  
And half her blooming sons proud Gallia wept in  
vain.

**EPODE.**  
But what are wreaths in battle won,  
And what the tribute of amazè,  
Which man too oft, mistaking, pays  
To the vain hol-shrine of false renown?  
The noblest wreaths the Monarch wears  
Are those his virtuous rule demands,  
Unfain'd by widows or by orphans tears,  
And woven by his subjects hands.

Comets may rise, and wonder mark their way  
Above the bounds of nature's sober laws;  
But 'tis th' all-cheering lamp of day,  
The permanent th' cheering cause,  
By whom th' enliven'd world its course main-  
tains.

By whom all nature smiles, and beauteous order  
Reigns;

**WINTER. AN ODE.**

**O**LD Time, alas! with stealing pace,  
Now changes nature's blooming face:  
No more the beauties of the spring  
Delight; no more the warblers sing;  
No more the roses deck the ground,  
No more is rural pleasure found;  
The breeze that fan'd the rustling glade  
The woodbine bow'r, the poplar shade,

And fragrant sweets arising there,  
That wide perfume'd the ambient air,  
Are banish'd all; and all that's gay  
Steals Winter now has swept away;  
The verdant grove, where oft I've stray'd,  
The matted grass whereon I've laid,  
The rill, which purld so clear before,  
Congeal'd in ice, delights no more;  
Phœbus too, glory of the skies,  
Who bids the meads, the flow'rs arise,  
Deserts us now, as if afraid  
To view the change that Winter's made;  
While he maintains his rigid reign,  
Progne deserts the cheerless plain;  
To southern realms remote the flies,  
To more auspicious, warmer skies;  
Whilst we are left behind to bear  
The unwholesome rigour of the air.  
Then say, and is there nought to find,  
To warm the map, to sooth the mind?  
The grape remains—fill high the bowl,  
This still can animate the soul.  
Just emblem of our station here  
Appears each circulating year;  
Man surely reaps the seed he sows,  
And error's sown where error grows.  
Then learn the spring of life to improve,  
And ev'ry noxious weed remove;  
Sow nought but seeds of prudence there,  
And these will well repay thy care:  
Thus Winter's self shall prove a spring,  
And Poreas' blasts new pleasures bring.

Cambridge, October 20, 1759.

WILLIAM SKYMOUR.

### SOME STANZA'S.

Address'd to no Minister nor great Man.

W I T H all thy titles, all thy large estate,  
And all the favours which a King can  
grant,  
Something is wanting still to make thee great,  
And still that something thou wilt ever want.

For, is it greatness at a sumptuous board  
To feast a country, and to hear thy name  
Mid noisy revels riotously roar'd,  
When longer than the banquet lasts not fame?

Or, is it greatness, in the pomp of pow'r,  
Each morn a crowd obsequious to collect;  
Pleas'd to accept th' obsequance of an hour,  
When with the levee endeth all respect?

He who is great some nobler purpose shews,  
Nor scalls nor levees his attention claim;  
That which is fit and right he first pursues,  
And after finds it justify'd by fame.

What though a swining academic train  
(O shame to learning!) on thy footsteps wait;  
Though flattering mules in a courtly strain  
Salute the pillar of the British state?

Ye, in fair history's impartial page,  
Penn'd nor in flatter ring nor invidious strain,  
Truth will report thee to the future age  
No Statesman, but a Courtier light and vain.

For, hath thy civil prudence well upheld  
The state, gain'd foreign and domestic foe?  
Was fierce rebellion by thy counsel quell'd?  
By thee averted Gallia's threaten'd blow?

Where was thy foresight when the Gaul prepar'd  
To seize the provinces of Albion's realm?  
That foul disgrace with thee though others shar'd,  
Yet seiz'd they were when thou wert at the helm,  
And though once more Britannia lifts her head,  
By pow'ful nations sees herself rever'd;  
And hails her valiant sons, by glory led,  
T' assault that realm whence late assault she  
'fear'd:

Yet from their deeds no honour thou canst gain,  
Though vict'ry's laurels should their brows in-  
twine;

For when didst thou their arduous toils maintain?  
Or, of their bold exploits, which plan was thine?

Didst thou secure the harvest of the land,  
Amidst invasion's threat and war's alarm?  
When martial weapons fill'd the reaper's hand,  
Was it thy voice exhort'd him to arm?  
Have fleets and armies by thy orders mov'd,  
To distant lands and oceans far remote?  
And, when success those orders hath approv'd,  
Do crowds thy wisdom and thy spirit note?

Yet in the triumph thou assum'st a share,  
Bustling, important, full of giddy zeal;  
And vainly sit'st, with ministerial air,  
A fly of state on glory's chariot-wheel.

### The Humours of the KING'S-BENCH.

Y E mortals vindictive, who creditors are,  
Who think to oppress us with sorrow and  
care;  
But faith you're mistaken when as you arrest,  
'Tis nothing, believe me, but all a mere jest:  
Obey the glad summons, and quickly repair  
Unto the King's-Bench; for no grief enters  
there.

No mortals, though free, lead more joyous their  
lives;  
Here's a marble, missippi, and matches at five,  
Ye plaintiffs litigious, who think to perplex,  
For faith your defendants have no cause to vex:  
Then think not our pleasures you ever can  
quench;

For none live so happy as in the King's-Bench.  
No more it's a prison, but Comus's Court,  
Where the choicest of spirits do daily resort;  
Ske—gs, R—, and M—, the joy of the  
train,

Enliven our bowls, which are flowing a-main:  
Then think not our pleasures to ever annoy,  
To end all our troubles you crown us with joy,  
What genius would think much of being brought  
there,  
When grac'd with the presence of learned Sh—re,  
With



With other professions of singular merit,  
 Officers, and Parsons, and Captains of spirit;  
 Obey the glad summons, our hearts never  
 And never need coming into the King's Bench.

For none live so happy as in the King's Bench;  
 When now let us all in conjunction agree,  
 And never pass over the brave Captain L—;  
 Who crown him with honour, thou great god of war;  
 And, Fame, with thy trumpet sound his praises afar;  
 Then join all you Britons in chords with me!  
 Drink health and success to the brave Captain

6.

And B—d—e, our Sheriff, next honours us  
 With these words, body tuoned on about most to  
 Wherefore the wise ones think hard and se-  
 vere;  
 But, when this two months and his fifty pounds  
 He'll sure know the difference 'twixt In and  
 Out.

*As our Affairs in North-America, still claim, and not undeservingly, a great Part of our Attention, it was thought that the Life of a skilful English Navigator, in the Beginning of the last Century, who gave Name to a Bay in the Northern Parts of America, from whence one of our Mercantile Companies is denominated, would be serviceably received by our Readers.*

### The Life of Captain HENRY HUDSON.

IT is but just and decent, that those brave and industrious adventurers, who brought so much honour and advantage to this nation, should have their memories preserved, and transmitted to posterity; therefore we shall endeavour here, as far as we can, to do the justice to Captain Hudson. Where he was born and educated, we have no certain account; but, by his name, it seems to have been in the north parts of England. The laudable custom of discovering foreign countries for the benefit of trade, which had been so zealously pursued during Queen Elizabeth's reign, not dying with that glorious Princess; Mr. Hudson, among others, attempted to find out a passage by the north to Japan and China. His first voyage was in the year 1607, at the charge of some London merchants. And his first attempt was for the north-east passage. He departed therefore from Graveland, May 1, 1607, with a small company, his ship's crew consisting only of ten men and a boy besides himself. On the 25th of that month, they were 6 leagues to the eastward of Shetland, in 60 deg. 12 min. north latitude. The 11th of June steering north-north-west, they discovered (two days after) a promontory before them, which they named Young's Cape; and a very high mountain near it, the Mount of God's Mercy. Their sails and shrouds were then frozen; and, from the 2d to the 20th of June, they did not see the sun. The

Obey the glad summons; all forsook their  
 quench, and his bone all his kindred  
 And never need coming into the King's Bench.

How wit and good-humour reign all the year long,  
 And nothing is heard but a jest or a song;  
 We thank ye, kind Sirs, for your pastoral care;  
 No more, O ye bums, shall ye put us in fear.  
 So joyous we take now our bottle and wench;  
 All fears are suspended since in the King's  
 Bench.

8.

Then welcome to take all our freedom away;  
 Though our body's confid' here our souls are  
 all gay;  
 For, like demigods, we all here rule the roast.  
 And, in a full bumper, say Mo— in the toast:  
 Here's a health to the chamber, my buxks  
 never flinch;  
 For such are the joys of the merry King's  
 Bench.

As if they saw part of the coast of Greenland, which they named Hold with hope. They kept a north-easterly course, meeting with many fogs and calms, and much ice driving in the sea, and on the 27th discovered Greenland. The ice lay very thick along the shore, which they coasted, having no ground at 100 fathoms, four leagues from the coast. They found themselves, the next day, between the land and the ice, Vogel hook bearing east. On the 31st of July, by their own observation, they were in 78 deg. 42 min. latitude, whereby they imagined that they were over against the great Indraght; but, in clearing up in the evening, they found themselves a good way into the inlet, being almost a bay encompassed with very high mountains; and had no ground at 100 fathoms. To the southward they found an open sea, and proceeded as far as 78 deg. 56 min. of latitude; but, instead of advancing further north, were, on the 6th, in 77 deg. 30 min. when they entered first into a green, and then into a black sea, which last proved to be an open passage. On the 11th they were advanced to 79 deg. 17 min. latitude; and, the two next days, proceeded as far as 80 deg. and 80 deg. 23 min. But, on the ice stopping them, they were forced to alter their course, and steer south-east and by east. The 14th of July, they had land on the east, and discovered a bay open to the west. At the mouth of it they called a high but small island

Island Chillin's Cape, from their boat (wain's name, who first saw it). They had then 30 fathoms of water; afterwards 26, and, further in, had no ground at 100 fathoms; therefore judged it rather a sound than a bay. The next day, clear weather, and the sun shining warm; they could see the high land of Greenland, 20 leagues from them to the north-east, stretching, by their account, into 81 degrees of latitude. The day following, being July the 16th, they were encompassed with ice; and, having now run towards the farthest part of the land discovered by them, which, for the most part, lay north-east and south-west, they could discern more land joining the same, stretching far north into 82 degrees of latitude, and by the hewing and appearance of the sky, or horizon, much further. When they first saw it, they hoped to find an open sea between the land and the ice, and intended to have returned by the north of Greenland to Davis's Straights, and thence into England. But finding it impossible so to do, by reason of the great quantity of ice that lay to the north of them; and plainly perceiving, that there is no passage that way, between the 78th deg. 30 min. and the 82d degree of latitude, they shaped their course for England, and arrived in the Thames the 15th of September. The year following, 1608, Mr. Hudson undertook a second voyage for discovering a passage to the East-Indies by the north-east. Accordingly, he set sail from St. Gallatin's with sixteen persons only, on the 2d of April; and, by the 20th of May, they were in 64 deg. 32 min. northern latitude. The 3d of June they had sight of the north cape, on the coast of Finmark, bearing south-west, eight leagues from them. And, on the 7th, being in 75 deg. 29 min. latitude, came to the first ice they had seen in this voyage. They entered into it, with hopes of getting through, keeping on their course to the north-east: But, when they were got four or five leagues in, they found the ice before them so thick, that they were forced to return. On the 18th and 21st of June, they perceived there was a current setting to the north, which gave them some encouragement. But, when they came into 72 deg. 32 min. latitude, they lost all hopes of a passage that way, by reason of their nearness to Nova Zembla, and the great quantities of ice. However, some of the company went on shore, and viewed the country. And, the ship anchoring near a bay, the Captain dispatched five of his men to search a sound or river in the bottom of the bay, that sent out a great stream to the northward, against the tide which came from thence. This stream was so strong, that it carried

away the ice or any thing else against the flood; and flows from the north three hours, and ebbs nine. At their return, they informed him, that the great river or sound was two or three leagues broad; had no ground at 20 fathoms; that the stream did strongly set out of it; was of the colour of the sea, and very salt. But, upon further examination, and after having gone six or seven leagues up the stream, they found that it ended in a shallow of four feet. Had it continued as it first appeared, it might have yielded an excellent passage to a more easterly sea. Full of grief and disappointment, and being now void of all hopes of a north-east passage, they resolved to sail to the north-west, and to make trial of the place called Lumley's Inlet, and the furious over-fall mentioned by Captain Davis. But meeting with contrary winds, and having spent more than half the time before they had gone the shortest part of the way, they returned homewards, and arrived at Gravesend August 26, 1608. Not disheartened by his two former unsuccessful voyages, Captain Hudson undertook again, in 1609, a third voyage to the same parts, for further discoveries. But, whether his former patrons and supporters were dead, or discouraged, or for what other reason is unknown; he was this time fitted out by the Dutch East-India Company. They furnished him with a fly-boat, equipped with all necessaries and provisions, and with twenty men English and Dutch. He sailed from Amsterdam, March 25, O. S. and, on the 25th of April, doubled the north cape of Finmark in Norway. He kept going along the coasts of Lapland towards Nova Zembla, but found the sea so full of ice, that he had no hopes of going through it that year. Some of his sailors who had been in the East-Indies could not endure the cold, and therefore quarrelled with the rest. Captain Hudson proposed two things to them: First, to go towards the coasts of America, in 40 deg. latitude; trusting to some maps sent him from Virginia by one Captain Smith, in which was marked down a sea, affording a passage round about the English plantations, and from thence into the South-Sea; though it was a mistake. The other thing he proposed to his men, was to find a passage through the streight of Davis; which was generally approved. So, the 14th of May, they sailed that way, and the 29th of the same month arrived at the islands of Ferro, where they stayed about a day and a half to take in fresh water. Afterwards, they kept on their course west-north-west, till the 18th of July, and came upon the coast of New-France, where they landed to get a new mast, having lost their fore-mast ever since the 15th of June.

The

The place was very proper to catch cods and  
shells in, and to fatten skins and furs with  
good advantage. But the sailors treated the  
people of that country very ill, and took away  
their goods by force, which caused many  
quarrels. The English, who were the  
lourest, had a mind to go further: Ac-  
cordingly, July the 26th, coming out again  
to sea, they proceeded forward till the 3d of  
August, when they landed near Cape Cod  
in New England, in 41 deg. 45 min. lati-  
tude, and found good grapes and rose-trees.  
The natives seemed glad of their arrival;  
and one came on board, and eat and drank  
with them. They went over the bar of Vir-  
ginia, the 18th of August, being the en-  
trance into the river of Virginia; now bet-  
ter known by the name of the Bay of Chese-  
apeake. Getting into that bay, on the 28th,  
they kept sailing up into it, and some of the  
rivers that discharge themselves into the same,  
for about five weeks; during which time  
they had frequent communication with the  
savage natives that dwell on or near the  
banks; some of which they seem to have  
well used, and some otherwise. They came  
out again the 4th of October, and stood to  
sea; but would have done their business bet-  
ter, if the sailors had been well affected to  
it, and had not wanted necessaries. When  
they were at sea, they consulted what to do,  
but were of different opinions. The master's  
mate, a Dutchman, was for wintering in  
Newfoundland, and seeking out Davis's pas-  
sage to the north-west. Captain Hudson op-  
posed it, fearing that his ship's company,  
which had threatened him before, would  
take an opportunity to mutiny again, and  
that the cold weather would consume their  
provisions, and put them into an impossibil-  
ity of returning into Holland, many of the  
sailors being then sick. Pursuing therefore  
their voyage homewards, they arrived the  
7th of November, N. S. at Dartmouth in  
Devonshire; and gave advice of it to the  
Directors in Holland, sending them also a  
journal of their voyage. Captain Hudson  
offered to go again to discover the passage  
through the north-west, provided they would  
give him 500 livres in money, more provi-  
sions than he had before, and the same wages.  
And he proposed to sail from Dartmouth the  
1st of March, spend the month of April, and  
half of May in killing whales and other  
creatures near the island of Panay; after that  
sail to the north-west; stay there till the mid-  
dle of September, and then return to Hol-  
land by the north of Scotland: But, it  
seems, his proposal was not accepted: For,  
in his fourth and last voyage, in 1610, he  
was fitted out by Sir Thomas Smith, Sir  
Dudley Digges, Mr. John Wostenholme,

and some of their friends, in a bark named  
the Discovery. His commission was, to say  
if through any of those straits which Captain  
Davis saw but durst not enter, on the western  
side of Davis's streights, any passage might  
be found to the South-Sea. They sailed  
from St. Catharine's, April 17, and fell in  
with the eastern part of Iceland on the 17th  
of May. Endeavouring to sail round the  
north of that island, and being stopped by  
the ice, they plied round the south of the  
same, and came into a good harbour, which  
they named Loufy Bay; where they found a  
bath, the water of which was so hot, that it  
would scald a fowl. The 2d of June, they  
came within sight of Groeland; that night  
the sun, according to their observation, went  
down due north, and rose the next morning  
north-north-east. The ninth they were off  
Forbisher's streights; and, keeping on, south-  
westward, came on the 15th in sight of Cape  
Desolation. Thence they proceeded north-  
westward, among great quantities of ice,  
until they came to 60 deg. latitude; being  
the mouth of the Streights that bear Hud-  
son's name. The land that he first disco-  
vered there, he named Desire provoked.  
They advanced in those streights westerly,  
as the land and ice would permit, till the  
11th of July; when, fearing a storm, they  
anchored on the north side of the streights;  
by three rocky islands, which he named the  
Isles of God's mercies. As they went on,  
a point of land, on the opposite southern side  
of the same streights, he called Hope ad-  
vanced; and an island a little west of the  
same, Hold with hope. Keeping west, on  
the south side of the streights, along the  
western point of North America, that shoots  
into those streights, and the adjoining bay,  
he named three promontories there, Prince  
Henry's Cape, King James's and Queen  
Ann's Capes: And to the country itself he  
gave the name of Magna Britannia. After  
having thus sailed three hundred leagues  
west, in the streights now called Hudson's  
streights; he came August 2, to a narrower  
passage about two leagues over, and very  
deep, having two headlands; of which he  
called that on the south Cape Wostenholme,  
the opposite one on the north-west, Digges's  
island; another promontory in a neighbour-  
ing isle, Cape Salisbury; and a high hill to  
the south-west upon the main land, Mount  
Charles. This narrow passage brought them  
into the bay, which has ever since been ho-  
noured with the brave but unfortunate dis-  
coverer's name, and is to this day called  
Hudson's Bay. He sailed above 100 leagues  
south into this bay, being confident that he  
had found the desired passage. But, finding  
at length that it was only a bay, he impru-  
dently

dently resolved to winter in the most southern point of it, with an intention of pursuing his discoveries the following spring; little considering how unprovided he was with all manner of necessaries to support himself during a severe winter in that desolate place. However, they drew their ship, on the 3d of November, into a small creek, where they would all have infallibly perished, if they had not met with unexpected and providential supplies of provisions. In the spring, when the ice began to walt, one of the savages came to visit them; and, for a knife, looking-glass, buttons, and a hatchet, gave them in exchange three deer-skins and three beaver-skins. After making several signs that there were many people to the north and south, and that after so many sleeps he would come again, he went his way, but never returned. Captain Hudson, being bent upon completing his discovery; as soon as the season would permit, he furnished his shallop with eight or nine days provisions, and sailed about to the south and south-west of the bay. But, notwithstanding his utmost endeavours, he could meet with none of the natives, nor induce them to come

to him, though they were very near him, and frequently set the woods on fire in his sight. Finding himself now absolutely necessitated to abandon his enterprize, and to make the best of his way home, he distributed to his men, with tears in his eyes, all the bread he had left, which was only a pound to each; and very little fish they could catch. In his despair and utmost uneasiness, having let fall some threatening words of setting some of his men on shore; a few of the sturdiest of them (who before had been very mutinous) entered his cabin in the night, tied his arms behind him, and exposed him in his own shallop at the west end of his streights, with eight of the most sick and infirm of his men. There they turned them adrift, and it is thought they all miserably perished, being never heard of more. Such was the unhappy end of the brave Captain Hudson. As for the rest of his rebellious crew, they proceeded with the ship for England. But going on shore July 29, near the Streights mouth, four of the strongest of them were set upon and cut off by the savages. The rest after enduring the greatest hardships, arrived at Plymouth in September 1611.

*An Account of HIGH LIFE BELOW STAIRS, a new Farce of Two Acts.*

**T**HIS piece, as the author would have us believe, was written, and brought upon the stage, with a real desire to do good, among a very large and useful body of people (he means servants of all denominations) whose breach of trust, in regard to the embezzling of their masters substance; carelessness in the discharge of their respective occupations; and extravagance, in imitation of the luxuriousness of high life; he places in the light of a strong, yet ridiculous colouring. We also suppose the author's good intentions had another main point in view, which was, that his performance might be a warning-piece to all masters to inspect diligently into the transactions of their servants, whether in the kitchen, the cellar, or elsewhere; lest, by being overpampered at his expence and great detriment, they should forget their humble state, affect pomp and dignity, and have recourse to means not consistent with the honesty and fidelity required from them, to satisfy a rapaciousness, which insensibly, if not stopped short, becomes immoderate.

Vigilance, no doubt, is as much necessary in the one, as punctuality in the other; and the fable, built upon this moral, introduces Lovel, a young West-Indian of fortune, telling his friend Freeman, who had frequently remonstrated to him to what a degree he had been cheated by his servants,

that he would disguise himself in the garb of a country lad, to know the exact truth of their behaviour, and to be himself an eye-witness of their revels. In order to this, as now further assured of being dealt fraudulently with, from an information of his friend's servant, one of known integrity; he feigns a journey from town to his borough in Devonshire, and gets himself, by his friend's management, to be tutored by his principal servant Philip, as a raw, simple person, and wanting some instructions to qualify him for a place in London. His servants, elated with the thoughts of his absence, summon, quality-like, by message-cards, to a rendezvous of merry-making at Squire Lovel's house, some of their principal acquaintance, all servants, and dignified among themselves by the grand titles of My Lord Duke, and Sir Harry, and Lady Bab, and Lady Charlotte. The Squire having had admittance, with a promise of being fitted for service in two months by Philip, who receives a guinea from Freeman for his entrance: The first scenes of rioting and debauchery he discovers were in his coachman and black, who had already got quite drunk by drinking their master's good journey. The cook makes ready for an elegant supper, after disposing of her perquisites at the tallow-chandler's; Kitty, a fine Lady, the chambermaid, has told some of his Honour's



hour's shirts, and other linen, which she says it is a shame his Honour should wear any longer; and Philip intends to make a sale of his wardrobe the next day. Now the supper and side-board are set out. My Lord Duke arrives, jabbering French in his compliments to Kitty; Sir Harry soon after makes his appearance; Lady Bab was so afraid of taking cold, that she must needs get her sedan-chair down stairs; and poor Charlotte was seized with such a fit of cholick, that she had like never to reach house, her chairmen being withal such asses. Philip and Lovel enter, loaded with claret, Burgundy, Champagne, and a cask of Tokay for the Ladies. Philip had got him free of the cellar, and he affected drunk; whereupon, being advised to take a nap of sleep, that he might the better, by, wait on the honourable company, he slips out and leaves them dancing. As a fiddler with a wooden leg plays for them. Their dancing over, they return to table. Lovel with Freeman stands by the door. Tom, his only trusty servant who did not join with the rest, lets in. The wine, plate, and table are cleared away; the candles are put out; all

the visitors run about in confusion, and at last are thrust into the pantry. Lovel enters with pistols, affecting to be drunk, Freeman following. Hearing somebody sneezing in the pantry, he swears that thieves have got into the house, and, cocking a pistol, points it at the pantry-door. The company shriek out violently, and all is discovered. My Lord Duke, Sir Harry, and the Ladies, are packed out of doors; Philip and Kitty are discharged; Tom is rewarded for his honesty; and the young Squire, now in a serious mood, concludes, that, if persons of rank acted conformably to their decorum of life, it would be impossible for their servants to ape them; but, when they affect every thing that is ridiculous, it will be in the power of any low creature to follow their example.

The incidental parts of this piece, which seem wrought with the most humour, contain nothing more than the fulsome strainings after wit in servants expatiating upon the debaucheries and indolence of their own lives, their affectation of state and grandeur, their extravagance, and their manner of passing scandalous censures on their masters friends and visitants.

*Buildings of the Army under the Command of General AMHERST, for the Year 1759, in a perspective View of Lake George, and a Plan of Ticonderoga: Taken on the Spot. By H. SKINNER, Esq; Captain-Lieutenant in the Royal Train of Artillery employed in that Expedition.*

THE commanding Officers of cantonments received the General's orders, in winter, to practise their men at firing, whenever the weather permitted; and a company of men from each regiment, and those to be the most active, with the Officers: These to be called the light company of the regiments they belonged to, to be dressed agreeable to the pattern given by the General, and armed with a line and bayonet only. The army was employed likewise in making musquet cartridges for the ensuing campaign. One scout went out from Fort Edward, in winter (under the command of Major Rogers) with 60 Mohawk Indians, a detachment of regulars, with several volunteer Officers and one Engineer, to Fort Carillon; the Indians fell upon a party on the other side the river, who were cutting wood, and took 11 prisoners. The regulars remained some miles from the fort, intended for an ambuscade; but the enemy did not pursue the Indians to the place, who made a very good retreat with their prisoners, but were obliged to scalp six of them. The Engineer having reconnoired the lines, as much as he desired, the scout returned, and, through the intemperance of the cold, many of them

were frost-bitten, and lost their limbs, and these chiefly rangers.

May 1. The army began to be in motion, and, on the 12th, the General arrived at Albany, and was saluted, by order of General Gage, with 17 guns. The provincials marched in there every day.

June 3. The General marched to Fort Edward, attended by a small escort. All the regular regiments have taken post on the road to the fort, and are employed, with the provincials, in battoeing up provision; which was attended with the greatest difficulty, as the river, at that time, was higher than known for many seasons, which obliged them to row against a strong current, and lay aside that easy method of setting. General Gage remained at Albany to bring up the rear. The greatest part of the train being left at Fort Edward, at the end of last campaign, enabled us to leave this place by the 6th of this month, escorted by Whiting's regiment of provincials, and arrived at Fort Edward by the 12th, which is 56 miles, 36 of which are navigable for battoes. About the 29th of last month, Major West of the 55th regiment, with a detachment of Gage's light infantry, rangers, and provincials, marched from the army, and took post about

three miles from the camp, towards the Lake; and built a small rectangular stockade, with two bastions and a ditch.

Fort Edward, June 14. Col. Grant, of the Royal Highlanders, with eight companies of his regiment, 500 provincials, two companies of Gage's light infantry, one of rangers, 30 Indians, with two field-pieces of artillery, took post seven miles from the camp, built a rectangular stockade, and mounted in it three four-pounders. The General practising the army in forming in the woods (a few days ago) a party of them were lost, which occasioned the guns of the fort to be fired before they were able to return. As the provincials join the army, great pains are taken to instruct them in the use of the musquet, and other duties of a soldier: Their Field Officers take their tour of duty of the line.

June 16. The artillery, stores, provisions, and battoes began to be drawn to the seven-mile post from the camp.

June 17. This morning came to the seven-mile post a flag of truce, consisting of a Canadian Officer and five men; they were stopped by our advanced centries, and sent immediately to the General by a bye-path: It is said that they came to treat about an exchange of prisoners. Col. Grant sends out scouts every morning to Lake George and South Bay; (which runs within 14 miles of Fort Edward, and is frequently made use of both by the enemy and our scouting parties) but as yet have made no discoveries, and takes great pains in getting the stockade finished, and returning the cattle as soon as they have brought their load, and sends (by the General's orders) a return of the quantity of stores, &c. sent to his post every day.

Fort Edward, June 18. The flag of truce was sent back with a proper escort. Continue carrying up provisions to Col. Grant's post, and battoes; who sent a detachment of one Captain and 100 men, with rangers and Indians to the Lake, at five o'clock this morning. No artillery to be sent till the roads are mended. On the 16th the 55th regiment, (grenadiers excepted) with a detachment of one Captain, one subaltern, and 20 men, of the artillery, with 15 field-pieces, joined Col. Grant, and today one regiment of provincials.

Fort Edward, June 19. Marched. The royals, with one regiment of provincials, and one company of rangers, were joined at Col. Grant's post by the 55th regiment, one company of rangers, and the Indians; and took post three miles from the Lake: This detachment was under the command of Col. Forster, who, on his arrival, forti-

fied his intrenchment with the trees he cut down to clear the ground, and immediately began to build a stockaded fort; he had also with him an Officer of artillery, and two field pieces. Yesterday arrived here Brigadier-general Gage, and Col. Montreuil, Chief Engineer. The regiments that have marched from this place, took neither their grenadiers nor light infantry with them.

June 20. The army employed in repairing the road from Fort Edward to the advanced post; this was a day of rest for the cattle, being most of them worn out with hunger and fatigue, and the carriages were in a very bad condition. Col. Grant received orders with his regiment, the light infantry, and rangers under his command, to march to-morrow morning.

June 21. General Amherst and Brigadier-general Gage, with the grenadiers and light infantry of the army, with the 17th and 27th regiments and 5 provincial regiment, marched from Fort Edward with six twelve-pounders, two six-pounders, two royal howitzers, with musquet cartridges for the army, and the commanding Officer of artillery, and were joined by the Royal Highlanders, to take post at Lake George, attended with 100 carriages with battoes, and a great many others with provisions. Col. Pyson of the provincials commanded at the post which Col. Grant marched from, with 1000 provincials, and seven field-pieces of artillery, one Officer and twelve men. The stockade at this place finished this day. Continue coming up, from Fort Edward to this post, provision, battoes, and whale-boats.

June 22. A false alarm, at Col. Pyson's post, of some Indians being discovered betwixt his post and Fort Edward, one company were sent by him in search of them. Weather very hot.

June 23 and 24. Col. Pyson very diligent in forwarding to the Lake the artillery stores, and provisions, sent to his post; takes great care to prevent surprises in his encampment, by contracting the lines erected by Colonel Grant, and frequently sending scouts to South Bay, and the environs of his camp; to instruct his men in the use of the firelock, notwithstanding he had frequently false alarms in his camp. The weather, for these several days, was so excessive hot, that the oxen were scarce able to draw, which obliged them to send only provisions from Fort Edward.

Fort Edward, June 27. Marched a detachment of artillery to the Lake. Colonel Montgomery commands here. As the provincials, who were left sick on the way, arrive here, they are immediately sent to their regiments.

regiments. The General received an express from General Wolfe, who informs him, that he has received the following intelligence, from an Officer of provincials, and an Officer of rangers, viz. That the enemy's attention was intirely on the defence of Ticonderoga; that Quebec was left with a garrison only of 400 invalids, but Mons. Montcalm has since drawn most of the army to the latter, and employs all the artificers that he is able to get; that 14 ships with provisions had arrived safe, with a few soldiers on board: This fleet these Gentlemen fell in with. These Officers had been some time prisoners with the French, and one of them had endeavoured to send us intelligence from Quebec several times, which the enemy discovered and imprisoned him, where he remained some time, but at length got his liberty; he told Col. Schyler of the Jersey regiment, that he was determined to make his escape this summer, and put it in execution in the following manner: They first seized a canoe, and in it sailed about 100 leagues down the river St. Lawrence; then fell in with a shallop with three hands in her, which they took, and sailed in her till they fell in with a sloop with four or five hands, and had the same success as with the former, and brought her safe into Louisburg; for which great undertaking, it is said, the Governor made them a present of a purse. Several of the enemy's boats have been seen on the lake at different times; they attempted to cut off two Officers and five men, who were fishing near Diamond island, which is 14 miles from the camp; but failed, by our battoes immediately putting ashore, and marching by land; the enemy pursued them very near the camp. The General, the next day, sent a party a fishing to the same place, and at the same time marched a party by land, intended for an ambuscade; the fishing party had strict orders to row on shore, at the appearance of the enemy's boats, to the place appointed, but met with no success.

June 28 and 29. The weather more moderate: The oxen went to Fort Edward to bring up the battering train. A false alarm, at Col. Pyon's camp, by some of the drivers, who were firing at birds. On the 28th a scouting party of his returned from South Bay, but made no discovery; likewise returned from a scout to Crown-Point a party of rangers; they saw no army incamped there, but a very large one at Fort Carillon. Employed at the Lake in weighing up a sloop of 14 guns, which was built at the opening of the last campaign, and sunk at the end of it. Capt. Loring, of the navy, has the direction of these

things, and is made Commodore of the Lakes.

Lake George, June 30. This morning marched Major Welt, with the 55th regiment, to relieve Col. Whiting's provincial regiment at the three-mile post (from Fort Edward.) Several whale-boats discovered to-day on the Lake by one of our scouting parties. Most of the artillery stores are sent us from Col. Pyson's post; there remain there seven field-pieces and an Officer of artillery. The General received an express from General Prideaux, by some Indians, with an account that his army had left Fort Stanwix the 22d of this month.

Lake George, July 1. Continue sending up provisions and artillery stores. Two rangers made their escape from the enemy at Oswegachy, and by chance fell in with Fort Miller, after having been 17 days out. They inform us that the enemy has a small post at Caderacqui; were in great want of provisions at all their forts on Lake Ontario; had in the Lake two sloops, which mounted such heavy guns, that, if there was the least sea, it would be almost impossible to use them; and that lately they had been supplied with provisions.

Lake George, July 2. This morning, at 11 o'clock, a party of the enemy's Indians and Canadians, the number not known, surprised 16 men of the Jersey regiment, who went to cut spruce without the General's leave, and without their arms, about three quarters of a mile from the camp, and 600 yards from the left flank redoubt of the army; fired a volley at them, and killed, scalped, and wounded 11 of them: The latter made for the redoubt; and the enemy pursued them so close, that, if the party at the redoubt had not fired, they would certainly have taken and killed the whole. Never were men more butchered than these poor wretches, nor never did savages behave with more insolence. The picquets, rangers, &c. were in pursuit of them immediately on the alarm; and hardly had they time to get in their battoes and row them out of musquet-shot, when our men came to the Lake: The enemy rested themselves on their oars for some time, and then retired. It is thought by some that this was the party discovered yesterday evening. The General very ill with the flux. Most of the things which were buried last campaign have not been discovered by the enemy; the only thing of any consequence that they have found is a floating battery, which mounted eight battering-pieces, and was sunk in the Lake. The army employed in erecting an irregular fort on a rock, which is to be built of stone, casemated,

and large enough, to contain a garrison of 600 men; its situation is very strong, having the Lake on one of its fronts, and a swamp 600 yards broad on two other of its fronts. They have very good stone for lime and clay for bricks on the spot. The weather rainy.

Lake George, July 3: At eight o'clock this morning the heavy artillery marched from Fort Edward, with a great number of covered waggons, &c. escorted by Col. Montgomery's regiment, provincials, and rangers; was joined, at Col. Pyson's post, by seven field-pieces and a detachment of one Officer and 12 men of the artillery, and got to the Lake at eight in the evening. The General came to meet them some miles from the camp. Very poor ground between Pyson's post and the Lake; the wood chiefly white pine and small oak, and the road landlocked. The ground where the army is incamped nothing but a loose sand, and very disagreeable in windy and hot weather. As the battoes arrive, they are immediately launched in the Lake. The weather very moderate.

Lake George, July 4. The situation of this incampment very bad, on account of its being surrounded by high hills, and some of them so very near, that the enemy may discover all our movements with their naked eye; together with our want of Indians, as those we have are only about 60 in number, and great part of them boys. A party of them returned from a scout to-day, and say that the French have fires at the first Narrows. The enemy's Indians continually lurking about our camp, and pursued two of our Indians for two days. Got part of the sloop above water.

Lake George, July 5. At night our advanced guards always light fires, and keep them burning all night. The guns belonging to the sloop were dug up to-day; they were buried between graves. The picquets range the hills every day.

July 6. This evening one of our centries challenged a French Indian twice, who had got amongst the battoes, and finding himself discovered, fired his piece at the centry, who returned the compliment, and wounded the Indian, as the blood was seen the next day. 100 battoes began to be caulked for the artillery stores. General Prideaux's army said to be 5000 strong; the Indians of which have been very successful in taking prisoners, and remain very faithful to the English. A few days ago, with a party of his Indians, Capt. Jacobs went a scout. The army very healthy, chiefly owing to the good conduct of the General, by allowing them fresh provisions

and spruce beer, together with the convenience of the Lake for bathing.

Lake George, July 7. Major Ord, of the artillery, ordered to build a Radeaux, to contain nine pieces of cannon. Mounted an 18 pounder iron in the stern of a proe; fired her; she recoiled about half a foot, but rolled much in the water, owing to its narrowness. The provincials out every morning at exercise; they are drawn up two deep, and fire by platoons, and no pains are spared to make soldiers of them; 240 are draughted to be instructed by the artillery, and to do no other duty. This evening a party of rangers returned from a scout to Crown-Point; say that very few of the enemy are to be seen at that place, but that there is a great number of tents at Ticonderoga; that they saw Jacobs and his party closely pursued ashore by the enemy in birch canoes, and that they fired on Jacobs's party before they were able to get on shore; and they heard a firing for some time.

Lake George, July 9. Employed in repairing the sloop and erecting the fort. One of the Indians who was with Jacobs returned to camp wounded in his belly, who says that some more will be soon after him. This evening the General received a return of the strength of General Prideaux's army by three Indians, which amounted to between 4 and 5000, regulars and provincials, with one company of artillery, and 800 Indians; They left Oswego three days ago.

Lake George, July 11. The sloop has got her masts in, and is to mount six and four pounders. The Radeaux is in great forwardness. The battoes delivered to the several regiments, with strict orders that the commanding Officers appoint proper people to water them. The evening gun has been fired out of the proe for these three nights past, loaded with ball. On the 10th of this month the General had the regular regiments of the army, with two field-pieces, out into the woods to exercise, according to his plan; and their good behaviour gave him great satisfaction. Capt. Jacobs not yet come in.

Lake George, July 12. This morning Major Campbell, with 400 grenadiers, rangers and Indians, went in battoes and whale-boats, attended by the proe with the 18 pounder in her, and one serjeant and six men of the artillery, to drive the enemy from the islands on the Lake. About eight in the morning the enemy fired on our advanced boats with the rangers, and killed one serjeant and wounded an Indian; upon which a smart firing began on both sides: The Major ordered these boats to retire, and the cannon to be fired, which made so good a shot at a great distance, that the enemy's

Indians returned to their birch canoes the greatest precipitation; but, finding he could not come up with them, they (their oars when we did: We fired shot at them, and it is thought sunk their canoes. After the Major found he could not come up with them, he

returned to the islands, and destroyed the huts which they had built, and then came to the camp. The commanding Officers of regiments are desired to use the utmost dispatch in getting ready to march at the least notice.

[To be finished in our next.]

*The Political State of EUROPE, &c.*

*Journal of the War in Germany. From the GAZETTE.*

THE preparations made by the several armies in Germany for going into winter quarters, are as yet so inconsiderable, that it they intend on all sides; to put an end to campaign by some coup d'éclat: At least the of the Prussians and Austrians to fix them in Saxony, indicates that some important or general battle must decide their quarters future operations.

The King of Prussia was, on the 20th of October at Sophientha; and the Russians and Austrians remained in their strong camp on the banks between Mechau and Gros Osten, with the Elbe, a small river, in their front. His Majesty having detached General Vennewitz's Corps; the Austrians upon his approach, raised the blockade, and retired to Ratisbona being followed closely by General Venner. His Royal Highness, Prince Henry of Prussia reached Torgau the 16th, finding it necessary to his strong camp at Strehla, on account of General Rebentisch's retreating from Schuldau, by which means the Austrians had gained his flank, and might attempt to cut off his communication with Torgau. General Rebentisch could not be posted in his post without weakening too much his main body. His Royal Highness's present position is strong and well placed, the left extending to the aforesaid town, with a large morass for part of it, the left flank of it covered by the Elbe, as the right is by a wood, at two English miles distant from the town. Marshal Daun's camp is at Belgern, and he has pushed a considerable body by his left, in order to get between Prince Henry and Leipzig.

On the 24th, General Rebentisch was detached by Prince Henry to Duben, a small town upon the Mulda, as well in order to observe the motions of the enemy from Eulenberg towards Leipzig as to watch the rear of his camp, in case the enemy should attempt to get behind, and cut off his communication with Wittenberg. Intelligence was received in the afternoon of the 25th, that the Austrians had pushed a strong party through the woods behind his right, and got possession of Voglesang, some other villages, and the small town of Dommitzsch, by which means his position was entirely surrounded, having the Elbe on his left, and the Austrian posts on the other sides at Belgern, Schuldau, Rochwitz, and Dommitzsch, at which last place Duc D'Arenberg commanded a body of about 16,000 men. His Royal Highness thereupon ordered General Finck's corps, which was in the rear of his

camp, to march towards Voglesang, from whence the Austrians were driven, after a smart cannonade of several hours, and some firing of small arms; and General Finck was left in that post. On the 26th, his Royal Highness (who found it impracticable to dislodge the enemy from Dommitzsch without great loss of men) detached, in the evening, General Wunfch with six battalions and some cavalry across the Elbe to Wittenberg, where he was to be joined by General Rebentisch's corps which had retired to that place from Duben upon the approach of the Austrians.

On the 27th and 28th, nothing material passed, only some Prussian Generals were sent to reconnoitre, and to make an appearance, as if his Royal Highness intended an attack on the enemy's right, in order to draw Marshal Daun's principal attention to that quarter.

Early in the morning on the 29th, Duc d'Arenberg decamped from Dommitzsch, in order to occupy the heights near Pretsch upon perceiving the van of General Wunfch's corps, which was marching that way, immediately formed into order of battle. General Wunfch (whose whole force, joined to General Rebentisch's, did not exceed 5000 men) posted himself with some dragoons and hussars, on two rising grounds, and waited till the arrival of his infantry with the artillery. He then began to cannonade the Austrian corps, which, during all this time, never attacked or attempted to dislodge him. The enemy was thrown into confusion, and suffered greatly by the cannonade, which lasted almost the whole day, and his Royal Highness has 1200 prisoners; amongst whom are Lieutenant General Gemmingen, who commanded the rear-guard, and 20 Officers of lesser note. The Austrians likewise lost in the action some cannon, a great part of their tents, and a very large quantity of baggage.

His Royal Highness had joined General Finck's corps at Voglesang about eight o'clock the next morning, in consequence of a plan that had been concerted for the attack upon Duc D'Arenberg's detachment, which was to have been made by General Finck's corps in front, whilst another body was to endeavour to intercept their retreat, if they attempted it through the woods; but the Austrians had decamped from Dommitzsch, and instead of pursuing their first design of occupying Pretsch, had, upon meeting General Wunfch's corps, resolved to march to Duben, and there to pass the Mulda.

General Finck marched on the 30th to Duben,

been, where more prisoners were taken; so that the whole number is said to amount to 15 hundred; the loss on the side of the Prussians, being very inconsiderable. General Finck could follow the enemy no farther, on account of a strong reinforcement which was sent them.

The 4th of November, at two o'clock, Marshal Daun decamped in the most private manner, directing his march towards Strehla. As soon as it was perceived, Lieutenant-general Ziethen was detached after him; and, it was hoped, he would make some prisoners. Many deserters came over to the Prussians that afternoon. General Wunisch marched from Duben, and took possession of Eulenberg, which the Austrian detachment abandoned in the night of the 3d, and General Warffleben occupied Belgern on the 4th, to which place (or perhaps to Strehla) it was supposed the army would march the next day; but his Royal Highness sent for the heavy artillery from Magdeburg. General Hulstn according to accounts received by Prince Henry, marched on the 26th or 27th inst, from Sapiensthal, with 18 battalions and 30 squadrons towards Saxony; was at Moska on the 31st; and the 3d of November at Spremberg, with his van-guard at Hoyerswerda.

The army of the Empire, consisting of 12,000 men, is incamped at Mulberg.

As to the situation of the army of the Allies, it appears that it is still incamped at Krosdorf,

well supplied with provisions, and, for the first of the year, remarkably healthy.

The French still keep their position about Siefen, Dudenhofen, and Wetzlar.

On the 21st of October M. de Contades detached from his army six battalions and two regiments of cavalry, to reinforce the corps M. d'Armentiers.

On the 23d Colonel Luckner, attacked a strong post which the French had at Niederchen, to cover their convoys of forage, and entirely defeated them, killing a Lieutenant-colonel, Major, two Captains, and between 40 and 50 inferior Officers and private men, and taking an Officer and 71 men prisoners, together with 400 horses, and 112 waggons loaded with forage.

On the 26th four battalions, and as many squadrons, marched from the camp at Krosdorf to reinforce the corps of General Imhoff near Munster, who with the force under his command continues the blockade of that place. We can soon be assured, that the siege thereof has been begun in form, which, it is said, is to be carried on by the Comte de Lippe Buckeburg. Prince Ferdinand's army is now huddled for defence against the sharpness of the weather. The French army, (of which M. de Broglie had taken the command) remained in the former position about Gießen, without any late alteration in their incampments.

## NEWS Foreign and Domestic.

From the GAZETTE, October 27.

Dublin October 16.

The Speech of His Grace John Duke of Bedford, Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland, to both Houses of Parliament of that Kingdom.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

IT is with great satisfaction, that I obey his Majesty's commands to meet you again in parliament, as I have no doubt that your conduct will be such as to justify the representations I had the honour to lay before him, upon my last return from this Kingdom, of the zeal and loyalty of his Houses of Parliament to his royal person and Government.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I have ordered the proper Officers to lay before you the several accounts and estimates for the public service; and though the expences naturally incident to a war carried on with so much acrimony by an incensed and powerful enemy, have exceeded the usual charge, yet I flatter myself that the putting this kingdom in a proper state of defence, and the ensuring the troops to an aptness for taking the field on any sudden emergency, will fully compensate for the expences which shall have been incurred by it, especially as I can assure you, that I have nothing in command from his Majesty to ask, but the usual supplies, which I make no doubt you will grant with the utmost cheerfulness.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The great success, which, (through the blessing of God) has attended his Majesty's arms by sea and land in various parts of the world, must I am convinced, afford the greatest satisfaction to his faithful subjects of Ireland, who jointly with those of Great Britain enjoy the blessings of internal peace, whilst they behold a great part of Europe involved in the calamities of war.

The pleasing prospect I have now before me of the union and harmony which so happily subsist amongst you, of the prosperous state of this country, improving daily in its manufactures and commerce, affords me the most reasonable expectation of effecting the welfare and happiness of this kingdom, which I know will be most acceptable to his Majesty, and consequently in duty to him, and to the station in which he has been graciously pleased to place me, most agreeable to myself.

To the King's most excellent Majesty,  
The humble Address of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled.

Most gracious Sovereign,

We your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects the Lords Spiritual and temporal in Parliament assembled, beg leave to renew those professions of affection and attachment to your Majesty's royal person and government, which we have had the happiness so often to make, from



h we have never departed, and which we in all events maintain with unabated zeal, with unshaken fidelity. Permit us to take this occasion of offering our congratulations, with hearts animated by the next and most sincere joy, upon the great success which, through the blessing of God, has attended your Majesty's Arms in the various parts of the world.

To succour the distressed, to relieve the weakates from oppression, and to preserve the liberties of Europe, has been the constant and generous care of your Majesty and of your illustrious predecessors: But to withstand so powerful an enemy so formidable a combination, is a trial seems to have been reserved to compleat the glory of your Majesty's reign; and to distinguish succeeding ages, by shewing how great efforts may be made by a wife and magnanimous prince, supported by the confidence of a brave and united people.

We must be insensible, and unworthy of the blessings bestowed upon us, not to reflect with utmost gratitude on the internal peace which and our fellow-subjects of Great Britain have enjoyed, and compare our own condition with that of other countries which have felt, and do still feel, the severest calamities of war.

This we owe also, next to the protection of providence, to the wisdom of your Majesty's councils, and to your watchful care for the safety of your people: But we now, in an extraordinary manner, perceive the happy effects of your Majesty's mild, equal, prudent, and long government, by which the hearts of all your people are come so entirely devoted to you, that even your enemies seem to be convinced, that there are no means left to disturb your kingdoms, but those of en violence; and that all attempts would be in vain to alienate the affections of your Majesty's subjects by drawing them to any other object, or stir up within your own dominions a spirit of discontent or rebellion.

Duty, gratitude, and interest, call upon us to return your Majesty our sincerest thanks for continuing his Grace the Duke of Bedford in the government of this kingdom, of whose eminent abilities we have had the fullest experience; and whose unvaried zeal for his Majesty's service, as been so happily tempered, as to produce that harmony and union amongst ourselves, which will incline and enable us to promote with one mind every measure necessary for the support of your Majesty's government: It is therefore with the most entire satisfaction that we receive him as our chief governor, as we have the strongest confidence that every thing which can be expedient for the security, the tranquility, and the improvement of this your Majesty's kingdom, will be designed by him, and be executed with carefulness, and with efficacy.

Hen. Baker Sterne, Cler<sup>t</sup> Parliamentor.

His Grace the Lord Lieutenant's Answer.

I will forthwith transmit this dutiful and affectionate address to be laid before his Majesty.

To the King's most Excellent Majesty, The humble address of the Knights, Citizens and burgesses, in parliament assembled.

Most gracious Sovereign; we, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the commons of Ireland, in parliament assembled, beg leave to approach your sacred person with hearts overflowing with gratitude, duty and affection, and to congratulate your Majesty upon the great and glorious success of your Majesty's arms by sea and land, in various parts of the world.

We have the deepest and most grateful sense of the blessings which by the wisdom of your Majesty's councils, we enjoy in common with your Majesty's subjects of Great Britain, to whose interest we are inseparably connected, whilst we behold a great part of Europe involved in the calamities of war.

We shall with cheerfulness and unanimity grant the usual and necessary supplies for the support of the establishment, most gratefully acknowledging your Majesty's tenderness and care of your subjects of this kingdom, by which we enjoy the blessings of peace, without feeling the burthens of war.

We are fully satisfied, that though the expences naturally incident to a war, carried on with so much acrimony by an incensed and powerful enemy, have exceeded the usual charge; yet the putting this kingdom into a proper state of defence, and the enuring the troops to an aptness for taking the field, on any sudden emergency, will fully compensate for the expences which have been incurred.

Your Majesty's continuing his Grace the Duke of Bedford, in the government of this kingdom, in a time of so much danger, is a strong instance of your Majesty's paternal care of, and concern for, the safety and welfare of it. His Grace's wise and impartial conduct has united us in harmony and affection, and affords us the most pleasing prospect to safety and prosperity.

Accept, most gracious Sovereign, the warmest acknowledgments which gratitude can inspire, or loyalty dictate, of your Majesty's uninterrupted goodness to us; and permit us to assure your Majesty, that we shall, in all our proceedings, endeavour to approve ourselves your Majesty's most loyal, most dutiful, and most affectionate subjects.

E. Sterling, } Cler<sup>t</sup> Dom. Com.  
H. Alcock, }

His Grace the Lord Lieutenant's Answer.

I will immediately transmit this dutiful and loyal address to be laid before his Majesty.

October 30.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Porter, commander of his Majesty's Ship the Hercules, of 74 guns, to Mr. Cleveland, dated in Plymouth sound, the 26th of October 1759.

On the 10th instant, at eight in the morning, being in the latitude of about 46 degrees 40 minutes

nutes fleeing S. E. with the wind at S. W. we saw a sail to windward, which we chased, and soon after discovered her top gallant studding sails set, and that she came down larking upon us: About noon the chase hoisted a blue flag at her main-top gallant mast-head, which we answered by hoisting an English ensign at the mizen-top mast-head (a signal which is sometimes made between two French ships of war upon meeting after parting company) she neared us very fast, and we plainly discovered her to be a large ship of war. At two in the afternoon, a Dutch galliot passing near us, we hoisted a French Jack, and fired a shot at her; upon which the chase hoisted a French Jack at her ensign-staff, and fired a gun to leeward. At half past five, being about one mile windward of us, and abaft, our beam coming down as before seemingly with an intention of coming to action, as her guns were run out below, she hauled her jack down, and hoisted her ensign and pendant: We shortened sail, hauled down the French jack, hoisted our colours, hauled our ports up (which were until this time down) and run our weather guns out; upon which she immediately hauled her wind, and set her main-sail and stay-sails: We then discovered her to be a 74 gun ship, having 14 ports below, made sail and stretched a-head of her, and tacked, passing her to leeward. At six tacked again, and stood after her; found she kept away large, we bore after her, keeping her a little upon the lee-bow, to prevent her choice of the engaging distance. About three quarters after nine, being pretty near up with her, though not near enough to engage, she put her helm hard a-starboard, and gave us her larboard broad-side, and then kept on as before, and gave us her starboard broadside. We then immediately starboarded our helm, and ran right down upon her, whilst she was loading her guns, and getting close to her, ported our helm, and began to engage as the guns bore upon her. At half past ten we were so unlucky as to have our maintop-mast shot away, which she took the advantage of, and made all the sail she could from us; we did the same after her, and continued to chase until eight the next morning, when we saw the north end of Oleron about five leagues distance. The chase was about four or five miles from us; finding it impossible to come up with her in so short a run, and engaging ourselves with a lee shore, with our fore yard shot through in two places, our fore-top sail yard so badly wounded, that when we came afterwards to reef the sail it broke, and having all our sails and rigging very much shattered, (at which the enemy only aimed) we left off chase and wore ship, having one man killed, and two wounded, including myself, being wounded in my head by a grape shot, and have lost the use of my right leg. The officers and Men behaved with the greatest spirits and alertness, without the least confusion.

November 6.

Camp at Cordorf, October 17.

The King of Great Britain having constituted the Right Honourable the Marquis of Granby,

and Stephen Martin Leake, Esq; Garter principal King of Arms, Plenipotentiaries for investing his Serene Highness Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, with the most Noble Order of the Garter, Mr Leake arrived at the camp, with the habit and ensigns, on monday the 15th. The next day the Plenipotentiaries had their first audience of his Serene Highness, at the head quarters, and presented their credentials and the book of statutes, and his Serene Highness having agreed to accept the election with the usual reservations, the Plenipotentiaries immediately invested him with the Garter, Ribband, and George, Garter pronouncing the usual admonitions in latin. The next day was appointed for the publick investiture, and, for that purpose, a largtent was prepared on a hill, in full view of the French camp, and another lesser tent at a little distance from the great one, for his Highness to receive the first part of the investiture: To this tent the Prince came about 12 o'clock, escorted by a large detachment of the horse guards blue, who were afterwards drawn up on either side upon the slope of the hill before the tent, others doing duty on foot. His Serene Highness was received by the Plenipotentiaries in the lesser tent, where the habit and ensigns had been previously laid on a table, and he was immediately invested with the Surcoat and sword. A procession was then made to the great tent in the following order.

Gentlemen and Officers of his Serene Highness.

Garter's Secretary carrying the book of statutes.

The Marquis of Granby's Secretary carrying the hood.

Colonel Ligonier, Aid de Camp to his Serene Highness, carrying cap and feather.

Colonel Fitzroy, Aid de Camp to his Serene Highness, carrying the collar.

Chester Herald, in his coat of arms and collar, carrying the King's commission.

Garter King of arms, in his proper mantle, carrying the mantle of the order on a crimson velvet cushion.

The Marquis of Granby, as first Plenipotentiary.

His Serene Highness the Prince, supported by the Lieutenants-generals Waldegrave and Moystyn.

In this manner they proceeded to the great tent, where two chairs of state were placed, one for the Sovereign, having an escutcheon of the royal arms and titles over the chair, the other for the Prince, having an escutcheon of his arms and titles above his chair. Upon entering the tent, every person made three reverences to the Sovereign's state, and the habit and ensigns were severally laid, by the persons who bore them, upon a table before the Sovereign's stall. The Prince sat down in his chair, the two Plenipotentiaries in chairs on each side of him; the musick playing. After a little pause, the Marquis of Granby standing up, made a short speech in French, which was answered by the Prince. Garter then presented the King's commission, which was read by the Prince's Secretary. The

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enipotentiaries then invested his Highness with the habit and ensigns, viz. first the mantle, then the hood, then the collar, Garter pronouncing the usual admonitions. They then placed the cap and feather on the Prince's head, and seated him in his stall; the music playing. Lastly, Garter proclaimed the Sovereign's stile in French, and then the Prince's; the drums beating and trumpets sounding. This being done, a procession was made back to the lesser tent, in the same manner as before, his Serene Highness having the train of his mantle borne by a page. His Highness continued in this tent about an hour, till the great tent was prepared for dinner, which was given by the Marquis of Granby, his Serene Highness sitting at table in the habit of the order, having his cap held behind his chair, the enipotentiaries on his right hand, and the hereditary Prince of Brunswick on his left. The second course being served up, his Serene Highness stood up, put on his cap, and then taking off, drank, 1st, the Sovereign's health; 2d, the rest of the royal family; 3d, the Knights Commissions of the order: In return whereof, the Marquis of Granby drank, 1st, the health of the Prince; 2d, the rest of his family; 3d, the King of Prussia.

The next day his Serene Highness gave an entertainment in three tents near the head-quarters, at which were present (as at the former) all the principal Officers of the army. The whole being conducted with as much order and splendour as the circumstances of a camp would admit; and to the entire satisfaction of his Serene Highness.

#### November 9.

Yesterday Sir Thomas Chitty, Knight, Lord Mayor elect for the year ensuing, was sworn at Guildhall; when the chair, and other ensigns of Mayoralty, were surrendered to him in the accustomed manner.

This day the new Lord Mayor, accompanied by the late Lord Mayor, the Aldermen, Recorder, and Sheriffs, in their scarlet gowns, went in their coaches to the water side, the sword and mace being carried before them, and the city Officers attending; and from thence proceeded in the city barge, attended by the several companies in their respective barges, adorned with streamers and pendants, to Westminster; and having walked round the hall, and solemnly saluted all the courts, they went to the Exchequer bar, and the new Lord Mayor did there take the oaths appointed, and having recorded warrants of attorney in proper courts, they returned by water to Black-friars, and from thence in coaches, with the usual solemnity, to Guildhall, where a magnificent entertainment was provided; at which were present the great Officers of state, divers of the Nobility, Lords of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, the Judges, and other persons of quality and distinction.

#### November 13.

Westminster, This day, the Lords being met, a message was sent to the Honourable House of Commons, by Sir Henry Bellenden, Gentleman-usher of the Black Rod, desiring their attendance

in the House of Peers; the Commons being come thither accordingly, the following speech of the Lords Commissioners, appointed by his Majesty, for holding this Parliament, was delivered by the Lord Keeper to both Houses.

#### My Lords and Gentlemen,

In pursuance of the authority given to us, by his Majesty's commission, under the Great Seal, amongst other things, to declare the cause of his holding this Parliament, his Majesty has been graciously pleased to direct us to assure you, that he esteems himself particularly happy, in being able to call you together, in a situation of affairs, so glorious and advantageous to his crown and kingdoms.

His Majesty sees, and devoutly adores the hand of Providence, in the many signal successes, both by sea and land, with which his arms have been blessed, in the course of the last summer; and, at the same time, his Majesty reflects, with much satisfaction, on the confidence, which you placed in him, by making such ample provisions, and intrusting him with such extensive powers for carrying on a war, which the defence of our valuable rights, and possessions, and the preservation of the navigation and commerce of his Majesty's people, had made both just and necessary.

We have it also in command from his Majesty to acquaint you, that the happy progress of our successes, from the taking of Goree, on the coast of Africa, to the conquest of so many important places in America, with the defeat of the French army in Canada, and the reduction of their capital city of Quebec, effected with so much honour to the courage and conduct of his Majesty's Officers both at sea and land; and with so great lustre to his intrepid forces; together with the important success obtained by His Majesty's fleet off Cape Lagos; and the effectual blocking-up, for so many months, the principal part of the navy of France, in their own ports; are events, which must have filled the hearts of all his Majesty's faithful subjects, as well as his own, with the sincerest joy; and, his Majesty trusts, will convince you, that there has been no want of vigilance, or vigour, on his part, in exerting those means, which you, with so much prudence, and public-spirited zeal, put into his Majesty's hands.

That our advantages have extended farther; and the divine blessing has favoured us in the East-Indies, where the dangerous designs of his Majesty's enemies have miscarried; and that valuable branch of our trade has received great benefit and protection.

That the memorable victory gained over the French, near Minden, has long made a deep impression on the minds of his Majesty's people. And that if the crisis, in which that battle was fought; the superior numbers of the enemy, and the great and able conduct of his Majesty's General, Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, are considered; that action must be the subject of lasting admiration and thankfulness. That, if any thing could fill the breasts of his Majesty's good subjects with still farther degrees of exultation,

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it is the distinguished and unbroken valour of his Majesty's troops; owned and applauded by those whom they overcame. The glory they have gained is not merely their own; but, in a national view, is one of the most important circumstances of our success, as it must be a striking admonition to our enemies, with whom they have to contend.

That his Majesty's good brother and ally the King of Prussia, attacked and surrounded by so many considerable powers, has, by his magnanimity, and abilities, and the bravery of his troops, been able, in a surprising manner, to prevent the mischiefs concerted, with such united force, against him.

His Majesty has farther commanded us to observe to you, that as his Majesty entered into this war, not from views of ambition, so he does not wish to continue it, from motives of resentment. The desire of his Majesty's heart is, to see a stop put to the effusion of Christian blood; whenever such terms of peace can be established, as shall be just and honourable for his Majesty, and his allies; and, by procuring such advantages, as, from the successes of his Majesty's arms, may, in reason and equity, be expected shall bring along with them full security for the future; his Majesty will rejoice to see the repose of Europe restored, on such solid and durable foundations; and his faithful subjects, to whose liberal support and unshaken firmness his Majesty owes so much, happy in the enjoyment of the blessings of peace and tranquillity: But, in order to this great and desirable end, his Majesty is confident you will agree with him, that it is necessary to make ample provision for carrying on the war, in all parts, with the utmost vigour.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

We are commanded by his Majesty to assure you, that the great supplies, which were given the last session, have been faithfully employed for the purposes, for which they were granted; but the uncommon extent of this war, and the various services necessary to be provided for, in order to secure success to his Majesty's measures, have unavoidably occasioned extraordinary expences; an account of which will be laid before you.

His Majesty has also ordered the proper estimates for the service of the ensuing year to be prepared and laid before you; and his Majesty desires you to grant him such supplies, as shall be necessary to sustain, and press, with effect, all our extensive operations against the enemy; and at the same time, by the blessing of God, to repel and frustrate their daring designs against his Majesty's kingdoms.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

His Majesty has, in the last place, been graciously pleased to command us to repeat to you, the assurances of the high satisfaction his Majesty takes in that union, and good harmony, which is so conspicuous amongst his faithful subjects; happy in seeing it continued and confirmed. And to observe to you, that experience has shewn, how

much we are all owe to it; and that nothing else can effectually secure the true happiness of his people.

The humble Address of the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, presented to his Majesty on Wednesday the 14th Day of Nov. 1759.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lords Spiritual and temporal in Parliament assembled, beg leave to approach your Majesty with the warmest sentiments of duty; and, with hearts full of the most sincere joy, to congratulate your Majesty upon the great and signal successes, with which it has pleased Almighty God to prosper your Majesty's onwearied endeavours for the safety, welfare, and honour of your people.

We acknowledge, with all thankfulness and humility, the goodness of the divine Providence, in the many glorious events, which will for ever distinguish this memorable year.

We entirely rely upon your Majesty's constant regard and attention to the true interests of your subjects, from the full experience which we have had of the wise and effectual use, which your Majesty has made of all the extensive powers, with which the confidence of Parliament has, from time to time, strengthened your Majesty's hands. But we must, in a particular manner, gratefully acknowledge the extraordinary vigilance, vigour, and wisdom of your Majesty's measures, in the steady and successful direction of so many various operations in different parts of the world.

The happy progress of your Majesty's arms, from the taking of Goree on the coast of Africa, and some of the French sugar islands in the West-Indies, to the acquisition of many important places in America, and the defeat of the enemy's army in Canada, with the reduction of the capital city of Quebec, against the greatest disadvantage of situation and numbers, has exceeded the most sanguine hopes of your Majesty's faithful subjects: Nor has the good effect of your Majesty's prudent measures been less conspicuous, in the disappointment of the dangerous designs of your enemies in the East-Indies; in the effectual blocking-up the principal part of the French fleet in their own ports; and the important advantage gained off Cape Lagos; while your Majesty's care has preserved your own kingdoms from any hostile attempt, and has protected the navigation and commerce of your own subjects, in almost as full a security as during the time of profound peace.

The memorable victory gained over the French near Minden, cannot but make a deep and lasting impression upon every British mind.

Whether we consider the great and able conduct of your Majesty's General Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, the valour of your Majesty's troops, the inequality of force, or the imminent peril of that important crisis; the happy deliverance wrought by that action, and the glorious conse-

quences

quences of it, must ever be the subject of our praise and thankfulness.

It is matter of just exultation to us, that the British Officers and private men, both by sea and land, have given so many shining instances of personal bravery and military conduct. Their example will animate others; their reputation is national strength, and will convince the enemy what they have to apprehend from a brave and gallant people, fired with zeal in defence of their King and country.

We beg leave to express the high sense we have of the magnanimity and transcendent abilities of the King of Prussia; which have, in a surprising manner, prevented the mischievous effects of the united force of so many considerable powers, by which he has been attacked and surrounded on all sides; against whom he has bore up and supported himself by the fortitude and inexhaustible resources of his own mind, and the courage and discipline of his troops.

Permit us to declare, how highly we applaud your Majesty's moderation and true greatness of mind, in restraining every impulse of resentment, and desiring to prevent the farther effusion of Christian blood, by putting an end to the war (into which your Majesty entered, not from views of ambition, but solely for the defence of the valuable rights, possessions, and commercial interests of your kingdoms) as soon as such terms of peace can be established, as shall be just and honourable for your Majesty and your allies; and by procuring such advantages, as, from the successes of your Majesty's arms, may, in reason and equity, be expected, shall bring with them full security for the future.

In order to the attainment of this great and desirable end, we beg leave to assure your Majesty, of our utmost readiness to concur in the effectual support of such farther measures, as your Majesty, in your great wisdom, shall judge necessary or expedient, for carrying on the war with vigour in all parts, and for disappointing and repelling any desperate attempts which may be made upon these kingdoms.

Our prayers are sincere and fervent for the prolongation of your Majesty's most precious life; our endeavours shall never be wanting to continue and confirm that affection to your Majesty's sacred person, that confidence in your government, that zeal for the Protestant succession in your Royal Family, and that union and harmony so conspicuous among all your subjects, which is so essential to their own security and happiness, and to the frustrating the designs of your Majesty's enemies.

His Majesty's most gracious Answer,

My Lords,

I thank you for this very dutiful and affectionate address. The satisfaction you so unanimously express in the successes with which it has pleased God to bless my arms by sea and land, and the assurances you give me of your further support, are extremely agreeable to me; and cannot fail to produce the best effects in the present conjuncture,

The humble Address of the House of Commons to the King.

Most gracious Sovereign,

We your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament assembled, return your Majesty our most humble thanks for the speech delivered, by your Majesty's command, to both Houses of Parliament.

Permit us, Sir, with the sincerest zeal and duty, to congratulate your Majesty on the glorious and uninterrupted series of success and victory which hath attended your Majesty's arms, during the whole course of this distinguished and memorable year.

With the deepest reverence, and most devout gratitude to divine Providence, we acknowledge that manifest blessing and protection which God hath vouchsafed to bestow upon your Majesty's counsels and arms, and offer up our most ardent vows and prayers for its continuance.

Your Majesty's faithful Commons will not attempt to enumerate all the advantages and glories derived to your Majesty, and these kingdoms, from the various successes which have been extended into every quarter of the world; but we humbly beg leave to assure your Majesty, that our hearts are filled with the most grateful and lively sense of the happy consequences which, under God, are owing to the wisdom, vigilance, and vigour of your Majesty's measures in the prosecution of this just and necessary war: Particularly,

The taking of the island of Goree, and the extension of our commerce on the coast of Africa: The defeat of the French fleet in the East-Indies, and the repulse of their land forces before Madras, whereby the dangerous designs of our enemies there have miscarried, and protection hath been given to our trade and settlements in those countries: The valuable conquest of Guadaloupe and Marie-Galante in the West-Indies: The reduction of so many forts and places in North America, completed and crowned by that glorious and decisive victory over the French army in Canada, and the surrender of their capital city of Quebec, effected with so much honour to the courage and conduct of your Majesty's Officers by sea and land, and with so much lustre to your intrepid forces: The important success of your Majesty's fleet in pursuing, taking, and destroying a considerable part of the French Squadron off Cape Lagos; and the blocking-up, for so many months, the rest of the navy of France in their own ports, which hath greatly augmented the distress of our enemies, whilst it has protected and secured our commerce and navigation.

Nor can we ever forget that critical, signal, and memorable defeat of the French army near Minden, so justly the subject of lasting admiration and thankfulness, if we consider the superior numbers of the enemy, the great and able conduct of his serene Highness Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, or the unconquerable valour of your Majesty's troops.

When we reflect upon this continued train of successes, part of which would have been suffi-

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cient to have signalised this long and active campaign, it is impossible for us not to express the highest satisfaction at the great ability, resolution, and perfect harmony, so conspicuous in your Majesty's Admirals and Generals throughout the execution of your commands; and at the ardent courage which hath manifested itself in the behaviour of the Officers and forces, both by sea and land, with such personal and national glory. Nothing but this spirit could have enabled them to surmount every difficulty arising from the superior number and advantageous situation of the enemy; and we are fully persuaded, that the like resolution, ardour, and zeal, excited and animated by those best incentives, your Majesty's gracious acceptance and royal approbation of their eminent services, followed by the warmest and most universal applause of their country, will continue to give terror to the enemies, and confidence to the allies, of Great Britain.

We view, with the highest admiration, the magnanimity and unexampled efforts of that great Prince, your Majesty's ally, the King of Prussia, whose consummate genius, unwearied activity, and unshaken constancy of mind, seconded by the bravery of his troops, have been able, in every situation, to supply resources sufficient to resist the united forces of so many and such formidable powers.

Your Majesty's faithful Commons feel, with due gratitude, your paternal care and concern for the peace and happiness of your people; and cannot too much admire that true greatness of mind which disposes your heart, in the midst of prosperities, to wish that a stop may be put to the effusion of Christian blood, and that public tranquillity may be restored.

We intirely rely on your Majesty's known wisdom and firmness, that this desirable object, whenever it shall be attained, will be, on such terms as shall be just and honourable for your Majesty and your allies; and shall bring along with them full security for the future, on solid and durable foundations, by procuring such advantages as may, in reason and equity, be expected from the successes of our arms; and which will fix, in the minds of a grateful people, the lasting remembrance of this happy era, and of the benefits derived to them under your Majesty's glorious and auspicious government.

In order to effect this great end, we are thoroughly sensible that ample provision must be made for carrying on the war, in all parts, with the utmost vigour; and we assure your Majesty, that we will cheerfully grant your Majesty such supplies as shall be found necessary to sustain, and press with effect, all our extensive operations against the enemy, and at the same time, by the blessing of God, to repel and frustrate their daring designs against these kingdoms; convinced, from the long experience we have had of the wisdom and goodness of your Majesty, that they will be applied in such manner as will best answer these great purposes.

We cannot sufficiently testify our grateful sense of the high satisfaction which your Majesty has been pleased to express, in that perfect union and

good harmony which so happily subsists amongst your faithful subjects; the salutary effects of which have been most conspicuous; And the pleasing experience we have had of them, joined to your Majesty's paternal recommendation, must be the most powerful motives to enforce the continuance of those dispositions, so essential to the full exertion of our utmost strength, as well as to the tranquillity, good order, and happiness of your Majesty's people.

From other Papers. November 10.

There are private letters from France which advise, that all things there were in great confusion; that they pay their interest in base metal; that their trade is at a stand; that they have no revenue coming in, and that the money they now coin must be sent into Germany to pay their troops; so that nothing can relieve them but a peace.

November 15.

Gottenburg, Oct. 27. M. Thuret arrived here yesterday evening, with his squadron of five frigates, which mount altogether 180 guns, and have on board 2200 men.

They write from Paris, that the plate which the King hath sent to the mint amounts to the sum of 1,800,000 livres. The Dauphiness has sent to the mint even her toilette. The King and the Princes of the blood have kept only plates and spoons for ragouts. In four-and-twenty hours there was carried to the mint to the amount of five millions. It is thought Paris alone will furnish forty millions.

November 20.

Yesterday morning John Ayliffe, Esq; who was convicted last session of forgery, was carried in a cart from Newgate; and, about 20 minutes after eleven, executed at Tyburn. He was about 36 years of age, born at Blandford in Dorsetshire, of a very good family. He has left a widow, and one son, about eleven years old. He behaved at the gallows with great composure and decency, and desired, just before he was turned off, to be indulged with a few minutes for his private devotions, which was granted him. After the execution, his body was carried off in a hearse by the undertakers, to be interred in the country.

November 21.

Extract of a Letter from Portsmouth, Nov. 18. Saturday morning, at seven o'clock, his Majesty's ship the Royal William, fired two signal guns, for the removal of the remains of the ever to be lamented General Wolfe. At eight o'clock the body was lowered out of the ship into a twelve-oared barge, towed by two twelve-oared barges, and attended by 12 twelve-oared barges to the bottom of the point, in a train of gloomy silent pomp, suitable to the melancholy occasion, grief shutting up the lips of the fourteen barges crew: Minute guns were fired, from the ships at Spithead, from the time of the body's leaving the ship to its being landed at the point, which was one hour: The regiment of invalids were ordered under arms before eight; and, being joined by a company of the train in this garrison, marched from our parade to the bottom of the point, to receive the gallant remains. At nine the body



ly was landed, and put into a travelling-hearse, attended by a mourning-coach, (both sent from London) and proceeded through the garrison; The colours on our fort were struck half flag-staff; our bells were muffled, and rung in dismal solemn concert with the march; minute guns were fired on our platform at the entrance of the corpse to the end of the procession, the company of the train led the van, wit: their arms reversed; the corpse followed, and the invalid regiment followed the hearse, their arms reversed; they conducted the hapless happy relics to the landport gates, where the train opened the right and left; the hearse proceeded through them on its way to Greenwich. This concluded the little ceremony we were able to pay to the first class of merit. Although there were many thousands of people assembled on this occasion, not the least disturbance happened; nothing to be heard but moans and murmuring broken accents in praise of their dead Hero. — His corpse was interred privately, in the family vault in Greenwich, between seven and eight o'clock at night on the Tuesday following, attended to the grave by the Rev. Mr. Swindon, Mr. Fisher, Capt. De Laun of Kingsley's; Capt. Bell, his Aid du Camp, and Lieutenant Scott of the regiment late Lieutenant-general Wolfe's, father to the deceased.

November 22.

The thanks of the Hon. House of Commons will be given to all the Officers that were at the taking of Quebec: And it has also been unanimously resolved, That a monument be erected to the memory of the late General Wolfe.

Four pounds per month will be allowed for maintaining each of the 70,000 seamen to be employed in the year 1760.

Yesterday advice was received that the Brest squadron had sailed from thence 24 hours before Sir Edward Hawke had intelligence; who was pursuing them with all possible expedition.

Sir Edward Hawke's fleet consists of the following ships, viz. Royal George of 100 guns, Sir Edward Hawke; Union 90, Sir Charles Hardy; Sandwich 90, Rear-admiral Geary; Namur 90, Duke 90, Magnanime 74, Hercules 74, Mars 74, Warspite 74, Resolution 74, Torbay 74, Hero 74, Dorsetshire 70, Temple 70, Swiftsure 70, Essex 64, Intrepid 64, Revenge 64, Defiance 60, Anson 60, Dunkirk 60, Kingston 60. The Ramillies, being leaky, is ordered into port.

November 24.

General Amherst was returned to Crown-Point the 28th of October, not being able to pass the Lake Champlain, on account of tempests and storms; but the French had two armed vessels destroyed, a third drove ashore, and the fourth they were expecting to have a good account of, as our vessels were not returned.

We are informed that Admiral Saunders has wrote a polite letter to the Right Hon. William Pitt, Esq; dated in the chops of the channel, in which he acquaints him, that, as he had heard that the Brest fleet had sailed, he hoped he should be pardoned for joining Admiral Hawke without orders.

This letter of excuse has been received with

pleasure, as it shews the brave Officer in exerting himself, though he had been in the expedition in North America for many months. General Townshend as readily embraced this opportunity of lending his assistance.

November 26.

Yesterday morning an express arrived at the Admiralty-office, with advice that the squadron under the command of M. Thurot sailed from Gottenburg on the 13th instant. He gave it that he was bound to the North of Scotland.

Between Crown-Point and Quebec there is about 11,000 French forces, who may probably give General Amherst some trouble. They threaten to attack Quebec as soon as the ice is strong enough to march their cannon on.

The frost and snows were set in before the English fleet left the river St. Laurence.

A considerable reinforcement will fall the first fair wind to join Commodore Boys's squadron; who are to cruise in three divisions along the coasts of Scotland and Ireland, in order more effectually to watch the enemy's motions. An Admiral is, or will shortly be appointed upon that service.

From the GAZETTE of November 27.

Hague, Nov. 23. Yesterday in the evening an express arrived from Mr. Hutton, near Munster, to Major-general Yorke, his Britannic Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary, with the news, That M. d'Armentieres had advanced in order to attempt to raise the siege of Munster; but had retired on the 20th instant: Whereupon the Governor of the place had desired to capitulate. This account was confirmed this evening from General Imhoff, with the following circumstances: That M. d'Armentieres had attacked that General's posts, in the village of Albachten, on the 19th at night, and drove the Hanoverian chassieurs from the village, which, however, was soon recovered. That, dispositions having been made for attacking the French the next morning, they retired with precipitation: That M. Gayon, the French Commandant at Munster, sent a trumpet to demand terms; which being granted him by the Comte de la Lippe, he marched out of the town on the 21st: And that General Imhoff was to enter it on the following day. According to account received here, the two armies remained, on the 13th, in the same position as before upon the river Lahne.

Prince Henry of Prussia's head-quarters at Derchnitz, in the circle of Misnia, November 9. Marshal Daun, it is conjectured, designs retiring into Bohemia; but still continues, it is said, making preparations at Dresden, as if he intended defending that place, which however, it is thought, is not defensible without an army.

November 28.

Yesterday afternoon Lieutenant Anningham arrived from Plymouth, at the Admiralty-office, with an express, advising that he left Capt. Duff on the 20th instant; that, on Monday the 19th, in the evening, Capt. Duff, with all his ships, got out of Quiberon bay; and that the next morning he saw the whole French fleet lying to, with their heads in shore, about seven or eight leagues south-west of Belleisle.

BIRTH.

## BIRTH.

**A** Daughter to the Right Hon. the Countess of Ashburnham.

## MARRIAGES.

**S**IR John Hall, Bart. of Dungslass, to Miss Pringle, eldest daughter of Sir Robert Pringle, Bart. of Stithill.

John Cooper, Esq; of Cumberwell in Wiltshire, to Miss Baynton, daughter of Edward Baynton, Esq; Member of Parliament for Chippenham.

Robert Johnson, Esq; to Miss O'Harra, of Park-street, Westminster.

Capt. John Hop, to Mrs. Furnis.

Lewis Tessier, Esq; to Miss Ann Voguier.

Rev. Mr. Capper, to Miss Elizabeth Pierfon, of James-street, Bedford-row.

Dr. Taylor, physician in ordinary to his Majesty, to Miss Mainwaring, of Lincolnshire.

Rev. Mr. Ring, morning preacher of St. Mary Stratford le Bow, and Lecturer of St. James's Garlickhithe, to Miss Goldham, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Goldham, of St. Paul's Church-yard.

## DEATHS.

**D**R. Hody, physician and man-midwife.

Philip Pinckney, Esq; at his seat at Parson's-green, fifty years Clerk of the Securities in the Stamp-office.

Mr. William Ingram, attorney at law, in Chancery-lane.

Rev. Mr. Anthony Gyfford, Rector of Nuffield in Oxfordshire.

George Barrington, Esq; at Chapelrow, Berkshire.

Sir Charles Hanbury Williams.

Sir George Stewart, Bart. of Grandtully.

Sir Berkley Lucy, Bart. in Leicester-square.

Rev. Mr. Downes, Rector of St. Alban's, Wood-street, and Lecturer of St. Mary le Bow.

## PREFERMENTS.

**R**EV. Mr. Samuel Freke, to the rectory of Admond Bury, together with the rectory of Hadfield, both in Yorkshire.

Rev. Mr. Robert Tyrwhitt, of Jesus college, Cambridge, to a fellowship of the said college.

Rev. Mr. John Ruffel, to the rectory of Mustbury in Leicestershire.

Rev. Mr. Williamson, Fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge, to be Chaplain of his Majesty's ship the Neptune.

## PROMOTIONS.

**S**TUDHOLM Hodgson, Esq; to be Colonel of the 5th regiment of foot.

John Barrington, Esq; Major-general of his Majesty's forces, to be Colonel of the 8th, or King's regiment of foot.

Robert Monckton, Esq; to be Colonel of the 17th regiment of foot.

George Townshend, Esq; to be Colonel of the 28th regiment of foot.

John Griffin Griffin, Esq; to be Colonel of the 50th regiment of foot.

Thomas Burges, Esq; to be First Major to the third regiment of foot guards, and to take rank as Colonel of foot.

John Gore, Esq; to be Second Major to the

said regiment, and to take rank as Colonel of foot.

James Murray, Esq; to be Colonel Commandant of the Royal American regiment of foot, and to take rank as Colonel of foot in the army.

James Moleworth, Esq; to be Lieutenant-governor of the city of Cork, and the forts adjacent thereunto, in the kingdom of Ireland.

John Calcraft, Esq; to be Agent and Solicitor to the three regiments of invalids; and also to all the independant companies of invalids already raised, or that shall be raised.

John Luke Nicoll, Esq; to be Secretary and Register to the Commissioners for the government of the royal hospital at Chelsea.

B—K—TS. From the GAZETTE.

**W**ILLIAM Brown, of Kettering, in the county of Northampton, wool merchant, dealer, and chapman.

Samuel Jepson, of London, merchant, copartner with Thomas Jepson, late of London, but now of the island of Jamaica, merchant.

William Tichbourn and James Doughty, of the Poultry, London, woollen-drapers and partners.

William Taylor, of Staining-lane, London, merchant.

Thomas Lamb, of Mugwell street, London, carpenter, dealer, and chapman.

Thomas Ridgate, of Gosport, in the county of Southampton, merchant, copartner with Charles Child, of the same place, merchant.

John Baldrey, of the city of Norwich, innholder, dealer, and chapman.

Michael Willis, of the city of Bristol, linen-draper, dealer, and chapman.

James Aldridge, of Westborne, in the county of Suffex, dealer and chapman.

William Kenrick, formerly of Amsterdam, but now or late of East Greenwich, in the county of Kent, merchant.

George Strong, of the parish of St. John Southwark, in the county of Surry, cooper, dealer, and chapman.

Nathan Huddard, of St. Martin's le Grand, London, distiller, dealer, and chapman.

Richard Cobb Collett, late of the parish of St. Andrew Holbourn, in the city of London, scrivener, dealer, and chapman.

Thomas Dawson, late of Great Yarmouth, in the county of Norfolk; but since of the parish of St. Clement Danes, in the county of Middlesex, merchant.

Thomas Marshall and John Winterbottom, both of the town and county of the town of Nottingham, hosiery and partners.

James Pincott, of Dursley, in the county of Gloucester, innholder, dealer, and chapman.

Theophilus Bent, of Warrington, in the county of Lancaster, corn-factor, dealer, and chapman.

Edward Batchelor, of the parish of Tellisford, in the county of Somerset, dealer in sheep and chapman.

Marcus Levy, the younger, of London, merchant, dealer, and chapman.

Robert Kay, of Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, dealer, and chapman.

Joseph

Joseph Coxhead, late of Leverton, in the county of Berks, victualler, dealer, and chapman.

William Spence, late of Ripon, in the county of York, common brewer.

William Robins, of Modbury, in the county of Devon, mercer, linen-draper, and chapman.

Elisabeth Hyndes, late of the parish of St. Martin in the Fields, in the county of Middlesex, widow, victualler, dealer, and chapwoman.

Thomas Fielden, late of Hundersfield, in the parish of Rochdale, in the county palatine of Lancaster, clothier.

### BOOKS published in NOVEMBER, 1759.

**F**ARTHER Animadversions on the Conduct of a late Noble Commander. Griffith, 1s.

The Law of Bills of Exchange. Owen, 6s.

Female Banishment, or the Woman Hater, 2 Volumes. Lowndes, 6s.

Agenor and Ismena, or the War of the tender Passions. Cooke, 6s.

High Life Below Stairs. Newbery, 1s.

An Account of the Expedition to the West-Indies, against Martinico, Guadaloupe, &c. by Richard Gardner, Esq. Stuart.

A Narrative of certain Facts relative to the Conduct of Mr. Bromfield towards Mr. Aylett, a Surgeon and Apothecary at Windsor. Dodgley, 1s.

The Duke De Belleisle's Letters to Marshal De Contades. Payne, 1s. 6d.

The Mirrour. Owen, 2s.

Histories of some of the Penitents in the Magdalen House, 2 Volumes. Rivington, 6s.

Thoughts on the pernicious Consequences of borrowing Money. Payne, 1s.

The Adventures of a Rake; by Richard Lewis; 2 Volumes. Hope, 6s.

The Soliloquy of the most renowned Marshal Duke de Belleisle. Seymour, 1s.

Death, a poetical Essay; by Mr. Porteus; 4to. Dodd, 1s.

The Chemical Works of Casper Neumann, M. D. by William Lewis, M. B. Keith, 1 l. 1 s.

Daphnis and Menalcas, a Pastoral, to the Memory of General Wolfe. Dodgley, 1s.

Low Life Above Stairs. Williams, 1s.

The True Mentor. Coote, 2 s. 6 d.

The Descent of Caesar on Britain: A poetical Essay. Davey and Law, 6d.

### A Meteorological Journal of the Weather from October 24 to November 24, inclusive, 1759.

Opposite Shoe-lane, Fleet-street, November 24, 1759.

JOHN CUFF.

Days	Barom.	Ther.	Ther.	Wind.	WEATHER,
Oct.	Inch.	low.	high.		
25	29.5	44	55	E.	Foggy early in the morning, afterwards rainy. Wind S.
26	29.68	44	53	S. W.	A foggy morning, afternoon cloudy.
27	29.4	41	51	N. W.	A rainy day. Afternoon wind N.
28	29.38	47	54	N.	A cloudy day.
29	29.85	46	55	N. E.	Ditto. Afternoon wind N.
30	30.15	48	51	N.	A sunshiny day.
31	30.2	39	50	N. E.	Ditto.
Nov.					
1	30.33	37	48	N. E.	Ditto.
2	30.35	41	52	S. E.	Foggy early in the morning, afterwards a fine day. Wind S.
3	30.25	36	51	S.	Ditto.
4	30.1	43	59	S. W.	Foggy early in the morning, afterwards cloudy, rainy evening.
5	30.05	56	57	S. W.	A cloudy day with small rain. Afternoon wind W.
6	29.8	46	48	W.	A cloudy day.
7	29.4	44	54	S. W.	A cloudy day with rain. Afternoon wind W.
8	29.7	40	46	N. W.	A cloudy day.
9	29.3	41	48	W.	A rainy day.
10	29.15	44	46	W.	A cloudy morning, with hail and rain; a sunshiny afternoon.
11	29.55	40	46	W.	A fair day.
12	29.3	36	44	S. W.	A sunshiny day. Afternoon wind W.
13	29.52	40	45	N. W.	Ditto.
14	29.72	35	44	N. W.	Ditto.
15	29.92	36	45	N. W.	Ditto. Afternoon wind N.
16	30.05	30	41	N.	Ditto. Afternoon wind E.
17	30.12	30	40	S. E.	Ditto. Afternoon wind S.
18	29.95	34	40	S. E.	A cloudy day.
19	29.75	30	39	S. E.	Foggy early in the morning, afterwards a sunshiny day.
20	29.12	35	37	S. E.	A cloudy day, with snow and rain in the evening. Wind E.
21	29.45	36	40	N. E.	A cloudy day.
22	29.65	27	37	N. E.	A sunshiny day.
23	29.6	25	33	E.	A foggy morning, afternoon cloudy.
24	29.8	34	40	S. E.	A cloudy day with small rain. Afternoon wind S.

PRICES

# PRICES of STOCKS from October 25, to November 24, 1759, inclusive.

	BANK STOCK.	INDIA STOCK.	South Sea STOCK.	South Sea old Ann.	South Sea New Ann.	3 per Cent. reduced.	3 per Cent. contol.	Bank 1751.	India Ann.	4s difc.	premi.	B. Gir. pr.
26	111	130 1/2			82	81	81	81 1/2	80 1/2	6 2 6	6 2 6	1
27	111	130 1/2			82	81	81	80 1/2	80 1/2	6 2 6	6 2 6	2
28	111	130	94		82	81	81	82	80	6 2 6	6 2 6	3
29	111	130	94		82	81	81	81 1/2	80 1/2	6 2 6	6 2 6	4
30	111	130	94		82	81	81	82	80 1/2	6 2 6	6 2 6	5
31	111	130	94		82	81	81	82	80 1/2	6 2 6	6 2 6	6
1	111	130	94		82	81	81	82	80 1/2	6 2 6	6 2 6	7
2	111	130	94		82	81	81	82	80 1/2	6 2 6	6 2 6	8
3	111	130	94		82	81	81	82	80 1/2	6 2 6	6 2 6	9
4	111	130 1/2	94		82	81	81	82	80 1/2	6 2 6	6 2 6	10
5	112	132	94		82	81	81	82	80 1/2	6 2 6	6 2 6	11
6	113	132	94		82	81	81	82	80 1/2	6 2 6	6 2 6	12
7	113	132 1/2	95		82	81	81	82	80 1/2	6 2 6	6 2 6	13
8	113	133	95		82	81	81	82	80 1/2	6 2 6	6 2 6	14
9	113	133	95		82	81	81	82	80 1/2	6 2 6	6 2 6	15
10	113	133	95		82	81	81	82	80 1/2	6 2 6	6 2 6	16
11	113	133	95		82	81	81	82	80 1/2	6 2 6	6 2 6	17
12	113	133	95		82	81	81	82	80 1/2	6 2 6	6 2 6	18
13	113	133	95		82	81	81	82	80 1/2	6 2 6	6 2 6	19
14	113	133	95		82	81	81	82	80 1/2	6 2 6	6 2 6	20
15	113 1/2	133 1/2	95		82	81	81	82	80 1/2	6 2 6	6 2 6	21
16	113	133	95		82	81	81	82	80 1/2	6 2 6	6 2 6	22
17	113	133 1/2	95		82	81	81	82	80 1/2	6 2 6	6 2 6	23
18	113	133 1/2	95		82	81	81	82	80 1/2	6 2 6	6 2 6	24
19	113	133	95		82	81	81	82	80 1/2	6 2 6	6 2 6	25
20	113	133	95		82	81	81	82	80 1/2	6 2 6	6 2 6	26
21	112	134	95 1/2		82	81	81	82	80 1/2	6 2 6	6 2 6	27
22	112	133 1/2	95 1/2		82	81	81	82	80 1/2	6 2 6	6 2 6	28
23	112	134	95 1/2		82	81	81	82	80 1/2	6 2 6	6 2 6	29
24	113	134 1/2	95 1/2		82	81	81	82	80 1/2	6 2 6	6 2 6	30

**BILLS of Mortality from**  
 October 23, to Nov. 20, 1759.  
 Christ. { Males 510 } 1008  
           { Femal. 498 }  
 Buried { Males 779 } 1529  
         { Femal. 750 }  
 Died under 2 Years old 528  
 Between 2 and 5 — 219  
           5 and 10 — 65  
           10 and 20 — 50  
           20 and 30 — 149  
           30 and 40 — 119  
           40 and 50 — 113  
           50 and 60 — 110  
           60 and 70 — 86  
           70 and 80 — 64  
           80 and 90 — 29  
           90 and 100 — 6

Within the walls — 1529  
 Without the walls — 117  
 In Mid. and Surry — 768  
 City & Sub. West. — 224

Weekly, O.G. 30. — 1529  
 November 6. — 404  
           13. — 367  
           20. — 379  
           27. — 379

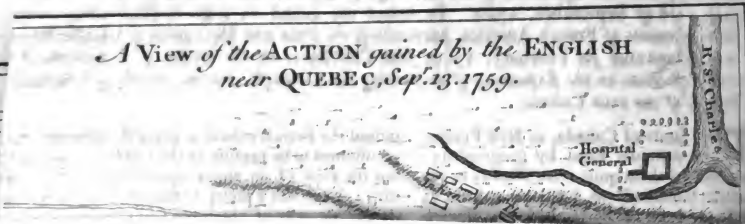
Wheat peck loaf 1s. 8 d. — 1529  
 Bagg from 150 to 164 s.  
 Hops { Pockets from 160 to 190 s.  
       { Coals per chaldron 11. 18 s.  
       { New Subscrip. 85 s.  
       { Lottery Tickets, 131. 10 s.

	Bear-Key.	Bathingbake.	Reading.	Oxford.	Gloucester.
Wheat	22 s. to 28 s. od.	71. 10 s. to 81. 5 s. load.	71. 5 s. to 81. 7 s. load.	71. to 81. 10 s.	39. 8 d. to 4 s. 6 d.
Barley	12 s. to 17 s. od.	14 s. to 17 s. qr.	16 s. to 19 s. 6 d. qr.	16 s. to 18 s. 6 d. qr.	28. 3 d. to 2 s. 5 d.
Oats	13 s. to 15 s. 6 d.	13 s. to 14 s.	14 s. to 16 s. 6 d.	12 s. to 14 s. 9 d.	2 s. to 2 s. 1 d.
Beans	17 s. to 21 s. od.	20 s. to 21 s.	21 s. to 24 s.	1 s. to 4 s. bush.	2 s. 4 d. to 2 s. 9 d.

in  
 North and South America with those of the  
 Sieur D'Anville, that were executed under  
 the patronage of the French Court at a very  
 extraordinary expence. This Court, and  
 NUMB. CLXXV, VOL. XXV,

That great Prince would, --  
 have accepted the proposal, and improved it  
 to the advantage and glory of England, had  
 N n it

*A View of the ACTION gained by the ENGLISH  
near QUEBEC, Sep. 13. 1759.*



Days	BAN	STO
26	III	
27	III	
29	III	
30	III	
31	III	
1	III	
2	III	
3	III	
4	III	
5	III	
6	III	
7	III	
8	III	
9	III	
10	III	
11	III	
12	III	
13	III	
14	III	
15	III	
16	III	
17	III	
18	III	
19	III	
20	III	
21	III	
22	III	
23	III	
24	III	

Be	Price of corn.
Wheat 22	
Barley 12	
Oats 13	
Beans 17	



*An authentic Plan of the River St. Laurence, from Sillery to below the Fall of Montmorency, with the Operations of the late Siege of Quebec, and a View of the Action on the 13th of September, 1759. To which are added, in order to illustrate our former Accounts of French America, particularly the Plan and Description of Quebec in our Magazine for February, 1759, some Conjectures on the Extent of Canada, with Reflections on the Expediency of preserving our Conquests therein, for the greater Security of our own Colonies.*

THE limits of Canada, or New France, are variously fixed by geographers: Some extend them quite from Florida to the northern boundaries of America, or from 33 to 63 degrees of north latitude, though Canada, properly so called, is only a small province of this whole tract. Others bound on the north by the land called Labrador, New Britany; on the east by the northern sea and New England, &c. on the south by Florida, and on the west by New Mexico, and the unknown tracts north of

Thus it will extend from the 25th to the 53d degree of latitude, and from 76 to 100 of west longitude; but its greatest extent is commonly taken from south-west to north-east; that is, from the province of Nova Scotia, in New Spain, to Cape Charles, or the bay of St. Laurence, which is reckoned near 900 leagues. Baron Hontan makes it to reach only from 39 to 65 degrees latitude; that is, from the south side of Lake Erie to the north side of Hudson's Bay; and in longitude from the river Mississippi to Cape Rare in Newfoundland: But it is plain, from the more recent surveys published by Monsr. Bellin, that the province of Louisiana is, by this French geographer, made to reach farther, by a great many degrees westward, than the river above-mentioned; though how far the French have thought proper to make it no one can decide, they are sure always to take elbow-room enough, notwithstanding they may happen, in this part of the world, to encroach a few hundred leagues now and then upon the English, whom, by the present war, had not vigilance prevented them, they designed to extirpate from all North America.

It is observable, in our attention to the conduct of the Court of France, before this war broke out, that they were very solicitous dextrously to mould and fashion their royal geographers and hydrographers, in their office of Marine, that all their maps and sea-charts might most accurately quadrate with their political system of encroachment upon the territories of other nations: As a glaring instance of which, compare our maps of North and South America with those of the Sieur D'Anville, that were executed under the patronage of the French Court at a very extraordinary expence. This Court, and

indeed the French nation in general, are not accustomed to be profuse of their cash, without the view of an ample equivalent in return; and it was a pretty artful, though imperceptible way of obtaining compensation, by first putting their geographers upon authenticating their imaginary rights by pen and ink, that they might verify and confirm their extraordinary accuracy by actual possession.

How far the limits may extend of the country the French intended to possess, or still intend, with a more convenient opportunity, is not yet known, and may perhaps remain a secret, till they are pleased to oblige us with an éclaircissement in their way. That part of it which was granted to Monsr. Crozat, is bounded by New Mexico, and the lands of the English of Carolina, west and east; and by the river Illinois, and the gulph of Mexico, north and south; wherein if it be meant, as no doubt it is, that all the tracts of land, not actually possessed by the Spaniards of Mexico, and the English of Carolina, though claimed respectively by both, shall be comprehended, it will take in more than two thirds of the gulph; and, reckoning from St. Fe in New Mexico, to our most westerly settlements in Carolina, about 24 degrees of longitude, 1440 miles; and, from the mouth of the Illinois to that of the Mississippi, 150 or 160 leagues in a straight line.

But this is only a part of Louisiana, which the King of France, by a reservation expressed in the patent, may enlarge when he thinks fit, the whole extent of that immense country reaching to the South sea, Japan, and the Frozen ocean.

Father Hennepin, in the account he dedicated to King William, of his travels through a great part of it, positively asserts, that Japan is contiguous to the Northern America; (the great Grævius was also of this opinion) and that an easy passage may be infallibly found out, from Louisiana to the South sea, through rivers that run beyond the Mississippi, deep enough to carry ships of great burden; and he farther offered to return back in his Majesty's service, to make the discovery. That great Prince would, in all likelihood, have accepted the proposal, and improved it to the advantage and glory of England, had

it not been for his alliance with Spain, which likewise proved fatal to the settlements of the Scots in Darien.

The Missionaries, who have had the most perfect knowledge of Louisiana, give us so exalted an idea of its uncommon beauties and productions, that one would take it for the Frenchman's paradise. So temperate is the climate, that the inhabitants enjoy a continual spring; and the soil is so fertile, as Father Hennepin told King William, that it yields two crops every year, without plowing or sowing.

Mr. Gage, who lived 12 years in the kingdom of Mexico, in his description of New Galicia, informs us, that the Spaniards were continually in war with the Indians, who inhabited the northern part of that province, for the sake of the silver mines in their territories, fearing lest the English from Virginia (for Carolina was not then planted) should be beforehand with them in gaining the possession of these hidden treasures. He further adds, that he has often heard the Spaniards express their surprise that the people of that colony should prefer a little paltry tobacco before the invaluable advantages they must expect from such an easy conquest.

As it can hardly be imagined that the French, unless the fate of war obstructs them, will so far neglect their interest as not to continue their vigorous efforts for establishing their commerce in this part of the world; so it is evident enough that these settlements, whether we have war or peace with France, will not only prove hurtful, but, it is to be feared, destructive at last to our British plantations.

It may be easily perceived, by inspecting our maps of America, that St. Laurence and the Mississippi, with the lakes and rivers that run between them, surround by land all the provinces on the main of America, belonging to the Crown of Great Britain; and that, from the branches of these great rivers, and some falling into the lakes Champlain and Erie, a safe and direct passage may be found out almost to every one of them, by means of other large rivers, with which the whole country abounds.

Through some of these channels the French have made many descents from Canada upon our northern colonies, destroyed our settlements, and laid waste intire provinces; nor

could the inhabitants of New York have secured themselves heretofore from the fatal consequences of the like attempts, but by the singular bravery of the Mohocs, who galled the French so sensibly, that they obliged them to retire within 60 leagues of Quebec, and sue for peace on any terms. — And that they may easily penetrate the same way into those English colonies that lie to the southward, particularly Virginia and Carolina, and some rivers that run from the same side into the Mississippi, is obvious by their own accounts, and the discoveries of our Indian traders, who range over these parts of the continent. But we thank God that these resources are in a great measure cut off by the late glorious conquest of Quebec, which, if preserved, will in all probability effectually secure at least our contiguous American colonies from all future incursions and depredations.

To conclude this point; as the British dominions on the American continent are cantoned into so many petty independent states or commonwealths, whereof there is scarce one that can expect effectual relief or assistance from another, in the most imminent danger; as the inhabitants of each colony, without our immediate assistance, are unable to defend themselves against a powerful army of French and Indians; and the administration of some of them is too weak and unsteady to be confided in; it seems advisable, in our present successful system, to dispossess the French of all Canada, lest, some time or other, the Mississippi may drown our settlements on the main of America. Another circumstance that attends the French settling in Louisiana, with respect of us, is their being thereby, in some degree, masters of the gulph of Mexico, and, consequently, may one day be in a condition to ruin our trade to Jamaica; they being already in possession of a great part of Hispaniola, and, having fortified their settlements at the mouth of the Mississippi, the Havannah, and Vera Cruz, may also fall into their hands. It is apparent, that they have long had their eye upon Jamaica; and, as we find how tenacious they are to keep possession of whatever they can of the Leeward and Caribbee isles, it is more than probable that they will, if the check they have already received is not further followed, regain their ascendant in America, to our very great detriment.

*An Account of the Effects of Electricity in paralytic Cases. In a Letter to John Pringle, M. D. F. R. S. from Benjamin Franklin, Esq; F. R. S. — See an Account of some surprising Effects of Electricity, in Vol. XXIII, Page 280, of our Magazine.*

*From the Philosophical Transactions, Vol. L.*

S I R,

THE following is what I can at present recollect, relating to the effects of

London, Dec. 21, 1757.

electricity in paralytic cases, which have fallen under my observation.

Some

Some years since, when the news-papers made mention of great cures performed in Italy or Germany, by means of electricity, a number of paralytics were brought to me from different parts of Pennsylvania, and the neighbouring provinces, to be electrified; which I did for them at their request. My method was, to place the patient first in a chair, on an electric stool, and draw a number of large strong sparks from all parts of the affected limb or side. Then I fully charged two six-gallon glass jars, each of which had about three square feet of surface coated; and I sent the united shock of these through the affected limb or limbs, repeating the stroke commonly three times each day. The first thing observed was an immediate greater sensible warmth in the lame limbs, that had received the stroke, than in the others; and, the next morning, the patients usually related, that they had, in the night, felt a pricking sensation in the flesh of the paralytic limbs; and would sometimes shew a number of small red spots, which they supposed were occasioned by those prickings. The limbs too were found more capable of voluntary motion, and seemed to receive strength. A man, for instance, who could not the first day lift the lame hand from off his knee, would the next day raise it four or five inches, the third day higher; and on the fifth day was able, but with a feeble languid motion, to take off his hat. These appearances gave great spirits to the patients, and made them hope a perfect cure; but I do not remem-

ber, that I ever saw any amendment after the fifth day; which the patients perceiving, and finding the shocks pretty severe, they became discouraged, went home, and in a short time relapsed; so that I never knew any advantage from electricity, in palsies, that was permanent: And how far the apparent temporary advantage might arise from the exercise in the patients journey, and coming daily to my house, or from the spirits given by the hope of success, enabling them to exert more strength in moving their limbs, I will not pretend to say.

Perhaps some permanent advantage might have been obtained, if the electric shocks had been accompanied with proper medicine and regimen, under the direction of a skilful physician. It may be, too, that a few great strokes, as given in my method, may not be so proper as many small ones; since, by the account from Scotland of a case, in which two hundred shocks from a phial were given daily, it seems, that a perfect cure has been made. As to any uncommon strength, supposed to be in the machine used in that case, I imagine it could have no share in the effect produced; since the strength of the shock from charged glass is in proportion to the quantity of the surface of the glass coated; so that my shocks from those large jars must have been much greater, than any that could be received from a phial held in the hand. I am,

With great respect, S I R,

Your most obedient Servant,

R. Franklin.

*A further Account of the Effects of Electricity in the Cure of some Diseases: In a Letter from Mr. Patrick Brydone to Dr. Robert Whytt, Professor of Medicine in the University of Edinburgh, and F. R. S.*

*From the Philosophical Transactions, Vol. L.*

**A** YOUNG woman of Aiton, a village about two miles from this place, had her right leg drawn back by a contraction of the muscles that bend the knee, so that she had not been able to put that foot to the ground, for near a twelve-month. She had taken the advice of some surgeons in the country, and had used several remedies to no purpose. At last, hearing of the cure of the paralytic woman, whose case I sent you some time ago, she insisted on being brought hither; and underwent a course of electrical shocks for near two months, receiving every day at least fifty or sixty in the following manner: She sat close by the machine; and, grasping the phial in her hand, she presented the wire to the barrel or conductor, and drew the sparks from it

Coldingham, January 9th, 1758.

for about half a minute. The phial being thus charged, she then touched her knee with the wire, and thereby received such severe strokes, as would sometimes instantly raise a blister on the part. The joint was at last so much relaxed, as that she could walk home with the help of a crutch, though her leg was so weak, that she had very little use of it. After she had continued in this state for some weeks, she was advised to use the cold bath: But that soon brought back the contraction; and I have been since informed, that she was worse than ever.

A soldier's wife, a genteel-looking woman, of about 30 years of age, was seized with a slight palsy, about Newcastle, on her way to this country; but, before she got to this place, she had lost all the feeling in her

N n 2

left

left side, and so far the power of it, that she was brought to us in a cart. After receiving 650 strokes from the electrical machine in the usual way, and in the space of two days, she recovered the use of her side, and set out on foot to make out the rest of her journey. However, for fear of a relapse, I gave her a recommendatory letter to Mr. Somner, surgeon at Haddington, as she was to pass through that town, and as I knew that he was likewise provided with an electrical apparatus.

A young woman from Home, a village in this shire, but at a good distance, complained of a coldness and insensibility in her left hand and wrist of two years standing. When I felt that hand, it was as cold as a stone, whilst the other was sweating; and she told me, that it never had been warmer all that time. I made her draw the sparks from an egg (which, for some other purpose, was suspended by a wire from the conductor) for about half an hour; and, at the end of that time, I found the dead hand in a far greater sweat than the other. She then wrapped it up in a piece of flannel, as she used to do, and retired. Next day she told me, that, since the operation, she had been able to put off and on her cloaths without help, which she had not been able to do for a twelve-month before. She was again electrified; and, believing she was then quite well, she went away; but some weeks after, upon the coldness of her hand beginning to return, she made me another visit, was again electrified, and was dismissed a second time, apparently cured. This is about two months ago, and I have heard nothing of her since.

As these two last women are at such a distance, I cannot pretend to send you their own testimony of their cure; but, for the two cases in the separate paper, as the persons are inhabitants of this place, I have taken care, that they themselves should sign them, along with my father; since you have acquainted me, that accounts of this kind should have the attestation both of the patients and the minister of the parish.

I shall only add here, that several persons have been relieved of rheumatic pains, by electrifying the parts affected. And a wo-

man was cured of a deafness of six months standing, contracted, as she imagined, by cold. This woman held the phial in her hand, whilst another person, standing on a cake of resin, gave her the shock, by putting the end of the wire into her ear. This manner of electrifying brought always on a profuse sweat over the head, which we encouraged, by wrapping it up in flannel. The first day she came here, she could scarce hear what was spoken by those about her; but in five days she seemed to be perfectly cured. I am, &c.

Patrick Brydone.

COPY of the separate PAPER before mentioned.

Robert Haigs, of Coldinghamie, a labouring man of about 45, after having been for ten days ill of a regular tertian ague, at my desire, underwent the electrical shocks in the common way. After having received about 30 or 40 very severe ones, he grew pale, and staggering for several steps, would have fallen down, had he not been supported. He then fell into a sweat, which continued near half an hour. I desired him to come back the next morning, immediately before the fit, which he said came on about 10 o'clock. He accordingly came, and told me he had not the usual symptoms preceding the fit. He was that day again strongly electrified; and has been without any aguish symptom ever since, viz. for the space of four months.

The truth of this is attested by Robert Haigs, the person cured. Robert Brydone, minister of Coldinghamie.

Ann Torry, of Coldinghamie, a young woman of about 20, had a regular tertian (being the first time she ever had the ague) for near a fortnight. The fit came on early in the morning. She was electrified on her well day in the afternoon; and the next morning, having had only a slight shivering, she was electrified again about 10 o'clock, and has had no symptom of the ague since; viz. for 3 months.

The above is attested by Ann Torry, the person cured. Robert Brydone, minister of Coldinghamie.

*Proceedings of the Army under the Command of General AMHERST, for the Year 1759.*

*Continued from Page 269 of our last.*

Lake George, July 13. The guns of the sloop were scaled, and she ballasted with shells and cannon-ball. Expect to leave the camp in a few days.

Lake George, July 14. Mounted a brass three-pounder on a swivel in the head of the

flat-bottomed boat, (which is one of them that was at the landing on the coast of France) and fired several shot; she answered extremely well. Jacobs's son, much grieved for the loss of his father, threatens revenge. Col. Pyson's command joined, excepting

excepting 400 men, who were left at the stockade. General Amherst acquainted the commanding Officer at Carillon, that, if any of his Indians scalped or killed any women or children belonging to his Britannic Majesty, he would scalp all the prisoners that might fall into his hands, as he had ordered his Indians not to do it, on pain of death. As desertion was very frequent last campaign amongst the provincials, owing, in a great measure, to their thinking themselves not liable to military punishment, the General determined to let them know the contrary, by putting to death one of them for that crime at Albany; which had its desired effect. The army remain well supplied with fresh provisions, spruce beer, and fish. Repairing a piece for a brass 12 pounder. The General, having received very good intelligence of the enemy's strength, is not very fond of fatiguing his troops with scouts. Great care taken to instruct the regulars and provincials, as they join the army, in marching and forming in the woods, agreeable to the General's plan. 300 of Montgomery's regiment joined the army to-day, from Fort Ligonier. This evening 600 men, with volunteers of the army, under the command of Col. Townsend, went up the Lake, with the flat-bottomed boat, in battoes and whale-boats, as far as the first Narrows, but saw no appearance of the enemy; and, at the same time, a large detachment of provincials marched on the east side of the Lake, opposite the islands. Col. Townsend's detachment returned the next morning, the other party not.

July 15. The General ordered the commanding Officers of regiments to send proper men to cut boughs to put at the bottom of the boats, as the General intends that they shall carry provisions in the battoes. No evening gun. The weather very rainy and foggy.

Lake George, July 16. Got up a very large boat, built last year, in 40 feet water. This morning a large fishing party went a fishing under the protection of the flat bottomed boat: This evening launched the Radeaux; the General at present continues cutting boughs, protected by large covering parties.

Lake George, July 17. Began loading the artillery stores to-day, and by the ready assistance of the army got all the shot and shells into the battoes. The General received a letter from Colonel Haldiman of the Royal Americans; which acquainted him of General Prideaux's leaving Oswego on the first of this month, leaving there 300 of the Royal Americans, 500 provincials, and a party of Indians; that, soon

after the army's departure, our Indians discovered the enemy coming from the eastward, which they reported to Colonel Haldiman, who immediately fortified his incampment, and sent out a party to observe the enemy's motion: This party the enemy attacked, upon which they returned to the camp; the Colonel had scarce time to complete his breast-work before the enemy attacked him, which was at eight o'clock the next morning, in a very irregular manner, for near three hours, and renewed it again some time afterwards with little or no success, firing with their musquetry at a great distance. The next day they attacked a redoubt, which covered some battoes; but, on our luckily having three pieces of cannon in it, which, being fired a few rounds, made them retire, we lost only three men and had three wounded; amongst the latter is Mr Sowers, Engineer, who is wounded in the head, and an Officer of the Americans. Eight deserters came to the Colonel after the attack, who say that Mons. Luke Lecorn commanded, and was wounded in the thigh; that they were betwixt 1400 and 1500 strong, mostly Canadians and Indians, and a detachment of one of the marine regiments. They brought two sloops with them, one of which run a-ground, and the other was of no use to them. The commanding Officer of this party is the man who butchered our bullock escort last campaign; at which affair they were so wanton in their barbarities, that they scalped an ox. To-day a flag of truce was stopped at the islands, and the letter carried to the General. Capt. Bournie, of the French provincials, was the Officer who was kept with a party all night, on one of the islands: The letter came from Mons. Montcalm, and was nothing else but compliments; the Captain asked the reason why we did not pay them a visit, and boasted much of their strength; acquainted us that Jacobs was a prisoner with three or four of his Indians, and that they saw Col. Townsend's party. Large working parties employed in loading artillery stores; 500 barrels of powder put on board the sloop; battoes turn out very leaky, and are not substantial enough for the artillery stores.

July 19. Continue loading stores with the greatest expedition; expect to be reinforced in a few days by the second battalion of Royal Highlanders, and 400 draughts which arrived at New York the 15th of this month from Guardaloupe; a general hospital and regimental ones ordered to be built at this place, a false alarm of Indians being on the hills; battoes set apart for the surgeons of the hospital. Windy weather.

Lake

Lake George, July 20. This day's orders consisted of the disposition of the army afloat and at landing: The regiments employed in loading their battoes with provision, and a large working party loading artillery stores. To-day Col. Foster's command and Major West's joined the army; the cannon, mortars, and howitzers were not dismounted, but carried over the Lake on rafts, which were made by building a stage on three battoes; it was with the greatest difficulty that the working party got the train embarked, ready to go with the army, notwithstanding they worked all night, owing greatly to the badness of the battoes, for no sooner they were loaded than they were sinking; a large boat with above 100 barrels of powder sunk, and one raft, with two 10 inch mortars; the latter we were obliged to leave behind.

Lake George, July 21. The general beat at three o'clock this morning, on which the tents were struck; at 5 o'clock the assembly beat, and by six o'clock the front of the army were in motion, with which went the flat-bottomed boats; the army rowed in four columns; with the center one went the artillery, and the Radeaux, which made all the signals and carried four 24 pounders, and four 12 pounders, with a large detachment of artillery: The commanding Officers of columns were in whale-boats, and carried flags. Col. Haviland commanded the grenadiers of the army; the wind being fair, the army made use of their blankets for sails, by which means we got to the first Narrows by ten, halted half an hour, and then set sail; the wind freshened, and hazy weather: At 8 o'clock at night the signal made to bring to, on which all the boats brought to in great order; the rafts were made fast to the Radeaux, and were in the greatest danger, as the wind blew very hard, and there ran a high sea, and, had the Radeaux tripped her anchor, we must have all gone on shore in this situation. They lay till day-break, at which time the signal was made to move on; the army proceeded in great order, and landed at the second Narrows on each side of the Lake, and a little below the old landing-place, leaving a proper number of men in the battoes to take care of them, and the mens necessaries, as they only landed in their waistcoats. The advanced guard of the army, composed of light infantry, rangers and Indians, attacked Mr. Bourne, with 200 Indians and near the same number of regulars, who retreated after the first fire, as his Indians behaved very dastardly; we scalped four of them, and took two prisoners who were of Berry's regiment; the wounded

not known. This attack was near the saw-mills, at which place the army took post immediately; the General well pleased with possessing a spot of ground so well fortified by nature, that the enemy with 2000 regulars might have dispersed his whole army. After the troops were landed, the field-pieces followed, and the intrenching tools of the army; the Jersey regiment employed in clearing the road, from the artillery landing-place to the saw-mills (three quarters of a mile) where the enemy had felled large trees; in the evening the General ordered two field-pieces, with an Officer of artillery, to the saw-mills. The army busy there in throwing up a breast work, and lay on their arms all night. One of the prisoners says, that Mont. Bauchmarque commands here with two battalions of Berry's and the Queen's regiment, Canadians, and 400 Indians, amounting in the whole to about 2800, and 50 of the artillery: That there are neither soldiers nor military stores at Montreal; that it was reported General Wolfe was landed on the island of Orleans, with 1000 men, and had taken several villages coming up the river St. Lawrence; and signified to the inhabitants that, if they would become subject to his Master, they should enjoy their present possessions. The other prisoner is a pay-master serjeant; was drunk when taken; says that the enemy are 4000 strong. After leaving a strong rear-guard at the landing-place, and securing the saw-mills, the General marched on without opposition to attack the lines, and ordered the field-pieces to follow him immediately: Which, tho' light six-pounders, were impossible to be got along by land, on account of the prodigious steep gullies in the road; so that they were put upon rafts a little below the falls, and landed within a quarter of a mile of the lines; a detachment from each regiment sent for the mens necessaries and tents. The Indians attacked some of the advanced centries of the 55th regiment, and, after exchanging a few shot with them, retired.

Camp before the lines, July 23. At eight o'clock this morning, to the great surprise of the General and the whole army, the enemy deserted their lines, being well satisfied, that they had to encounter a General who acted with precaution and coolness, and considered the lives of his soldiers; therefore had little room to hope for the same success they had last year, especially when they saw our cannon advancing towards them. The General, as soon as he found the enemy had left the lines, marched into their lines with his grenadiers, with fixed bayonets. This drew the fire of the



the fort on them, with cannon and mortars; but neither the shot nor shells did any execution. To-day, a large smoke was seen about the fort, and a report made to the General, that it was set on fire; this proved only to be some out-houses on the point. The army incamped behind the lines, with their tents two deep, yet did not take up the extent of them; they are made of squared logs, with earth rammed betwixt, much in the same form as last year; they have a bridge from shore to shore, to secure their retreat. Several boats and birch canoes were seen rowing up and down Lake Champlain. The General, desirous of getting up more artillery, in the afternoon, marched one Captain, with two light 32 pounders and two Royal howitzers; and, in the evening, carried to the saw-mills some battoes and planks for floats for the 24 pounders; discovered in the Lake a sloop with eight guns. The army busy in building a small post to cover the landing-place; getting on shore the provision and artillery; and making a breast-work from the landing-place to the saw-mills, to cover the road.

Camp before Ticonderoga, July 24. Got to the saw-mills two 24 pounders and two 10 inch mortars, with an Officer of artillery. Last night, the French and Indians attacked our advanced guard of the trenches; in which attack we lost one Officer, and 15 killed and wounded. It is imagined, that our men fired on one another. The flat-bottomed boat, with the three-pounder in her bow, was carried on a carriage to the saw-mills. Capt. Skaine is gone with a party of men into Lake Champlain, to make a diversion. The enemy continue firing their cannon and throwing their shells with little or no success. To-day the wounded of last night, after being dressed, were sent to Fort William-Henry. In the night, an Officer of rangers, with 18 men, got a boat into Lake Champlain, as the enemy's boats were seen continually passing and repassing. Mr. Small, of the Royal Highlanders, ordered to join General Prideaux's army with the 400 draughts at Albany. Col. Lovell's regiment of provincials was ordered for the same service. By the number of battoes seen on the Lake, it is imagined, that Monsieur Baucimarque has left the fort, with most of his army. The enemy made a sally in the night, and killed two men; it is said, that it was our centries that fired at each other. The same thing happened at the landing with the advanced centries, but attended with no accident. The enemy kept a constant fire all night with their cannon, and threw a great

many shells at our men carrying on the approaches, and continued firing all the morning. The General determined not to open his batteries till his battering guns were all up, and the mortars.

July 25. Major Ord of the artillery was ordered to send up a 13 inch iron mortar, and to come up himself; got up with the mortar two 24 pounders, with their ammunition. Four men killed by a shell from the enemy, who have got the distance to the camp, and kill and wound many of our men. The provincials arrive from Fort William-Henry, every hour. The enemy keep a very constant fire, all day, at our men carrying on the approaches, and constructing the batteries. Col. Townsend killed by a cannon-ball on the trenches. The General gave strict orders to his centries not to fire in the night, but receive the enemy's fire; and is much surprised, that so good and brave troops should have been guilty of firing on one another. In the night they carried the approaches within 600 yards of the place; and Rogers, with his rangers, amused the besieged by continually firing into the covered-way. Great pains have been taken by the enemy to prevent their retreat being cut off, by making works across the Lake. Capt. Skaine, with the flat-bottomed boat and 50 whale-boats, with Rogers and his rangers, &c. are ordered to go on the Lake, and demolish whatever they have made to obstruct the passage.

July 26. The enemy continue firing shot and shells.—Busy in getting up battering-plank, shot, shells, &c. which are drawn by men, as we had no horses till to-day. The enemy's Indians scalped five battoemen, coming from the other end of Lake George, who went ashore to boil their pot, and took three prisoners; and to-day the enemy's Indians scalped two provincial centries, posted betwixt the grand camp and the landing-place. Major Rogers ordered to fire into the covered-way, as the night before; which drew their attention on his parties. The General, suspecting that the enemy would leave the fort, was very desirous of cutting off their retreat; and, for that purpose, ordered as many whale-boats to be launched into Lake Champlain, in the night, as could be carried. The corpse of the Honourable Col. Townsend carried to Albany, to be there interred. The enemy, it is imagined, have burst one of their mortars, and some of their guns, as their fire in the afternoon is much abated, and only now and then a gun in the night; betwixt 10 and 11 o'clock came into the trenches four deserters; but, before they were

were able to acquaint the General of the enemy's designs, the magazine of the fort blew up, and set it on fire, which communicated to the shells and muskets that they left loaded; and it made it impossible to approach the fort, without the greatest danger. The method the enemy took to make their guns go off, after they had left the fort, was, by fixing port-fusées, of different lengths, on the vents of the guns, and setting fire to them: They were loaded up to their muzzles with powder and shot. The fort continued burning all night; and in the morning a serjeant of regulars desired the General's permission to cut down the colours; which were then flying amongst the flames; and, being permitted by the General, he brought them off safe, for which he was rewarded with 10 guineas. The General ordered Col. Haviland, with the light infantry, and Major Rogers and his rangers (as soon as he was certain that the French had deserted the fort) to pursue them, and to take the flat-bottomed boat. They have taken a Cadet and 15 men prisoners; who say that they were on an advanced guard, and that they neither left them battoes nor acquainted them that they were going off: They likewise took some battoes laden with gunpowder.

July 27. At 1 o'clock this morning went into the fort, in order to save the rest of it, (one front of which is intirely demolished by the explosion of the magazine) and to draw the guns, &c. which it is thought they will be able to do. The enemy had burst one of their mortars, as it was imagined; otherwise they would have troubled us a little more than they did: Our batteries were all ready to play when the enemy left the place, and only waited for day-break. By the prisoners and deserters we are informed, that the French were 2600 strong, and 300 Indians, at the time we landed: They left in the fort a Captain of grenadiers (who commanded there last winter) with 400 regulars, and are gone up the Lake eight miles, and intrenched themselves at the Narrows. In the afternoon Lieutenant-colonel Am-

hest (the General's brother) was ordered to be the messenger of the great good fortune of his brother, who has obliged the enemy to abandon a place that has baffled our designs for three campaigns; and that with the loss of only one Colonel, and a Lieutenant, with 14 private men, killed, and about 50 wounded. The army, when I came away, was busy in launching the battoes and whale-boats into Lake Champlain, and carrying the artillery, stores, and provision to the Lake side: The saw-mill was set a going to build another Radeaux; and every body seemed anxious to add to the new conquest, and curb the insolence of the French. Lieutenant-colonel Eyres, of the 55th regiment, acted as Chief Engineer. The ground about the fort is a prodigious stiff clay, and was very troublesome to us in carrying on our approaches. The enemy had a very good kitchen-garden and barracks in the fort.

July 28. Fort George, on the south side of Lake George, in a posture of defence: Col. Montresor was left there, to erect the fort, and commanded all the troops to Albany; the different forts to that place being garrisoned by the independants and provincials. To-day an express arrived from Niagara, with an account of General Prideaux's being killed by a coborn shell bursting near the mouth of the mortar; that Col. Haldiman was immediately sent for to take the command of the army; which consists of the 44th and 46th regiments, and the grenadiers and light infantry of the first battalion of Royal Americans; with Col. Johnson, at the head of 876 Indians, who remain firm in our interest, and for whom it is said the expedition was undertaken. The French garrison is 800 strong; and we are in daily expectation of hearing of its surrender, as our batteries are within 300 yards of their works. Our loss, besides Brigadier-general Prideaux, is a Colonel of provincials killed, and 12 men wounded, amongst whom is Mr. Williams, Engineer. The express left the army on the 14th of this month.

### From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Whitehall, November 27.

ON Saturday last arrived a mail from New York, which brought a letter from Major-general Amherst to the Right Honourable Mr. Secretary Pitt, dated 'Camp at Crown-Point, October 22,' giving an account, That the General had learnt, on the 16th of August, that the enemy, after having abandoned Ticonderoga and Crown-Point, had retired to Isle au Noix, at the

other end of Lake Champlain, and five leagues on this side St. John's: That M. Bourlemaque was incamped at Isle au Noix, with three battalions of regulars, five picquets of five other regular battalions, with Canadians and La Marine, making 3500 men, and that he had 100 cannon: That the enemy had four vessels, viz. La Vigilante, a schooner of 10 guns, six and four pounders; a floop, called *Masque Longuy*, of two  
bribs

brass 12 pounders and six iron six pounders; La Brochette, of eight guns, six and four pounders; and L'Esturgeon, of eight guns, six and four pounders, besides swivels mounted in all; that M. de le Bras, a Captain of a man of war, commanded them, with M. Rigal, and other sea Officers; and that part of the picquets of Languedoc, Bearn, and La Sarre, were on board. On this intelligence, the General sent for Capt. Loring, who was building a brigantine at Ticonderoga, who came the next day; and, having acquainted him with the force of the enemy, the Captain thought the brigantine would not be of sufficient strength, and concluded on building a Radeaux, to use its guns on the lake, as well as to transport them over the same. That, on the 1st of September, the General having learnt that the enemy had launched a new vessel, pierced for 16 guns, he sent for Capt. Loring, that a second vessel might be built, if it could be done without retarding the other, as it appeared the enemy was trying all they could to have a superior force by water; the Captain came on the 3d, and they concluded on building a sloop for 16 guns: That the utmost diligence was used in building all the above vessels: That, on the 29th of September, the Radeaux, 84 feet in length and 20 in breadth, to carry six 24 pounders, was launched: That, on the 10th of October, the brigantine arrived at Crown-Point; she has six six pounders, 12 four pounders, and 20 swivels, 70 seamen, and 60 marines detached from the troops: That, on the 11th, the sloop also arrived; she has four six pounders, 12 four pounders, and 22 swivels, 60 seamen, and 50 marines, and is commanded by Lieutenant Grant of Montgomery's; That, in the course of that very day, the General, with the troops under his command, embarked in battoes; the sloop and brigantine got out about four o'clock, sailed with a fair wind; and the troops followed in four columns, with a light hoisted in the night on board the Radeaux. The 12th, at day-break, the General heard some guns; Major Gladin, of Gage's, sent him word he saw the vessels engaged, but soon after found his mistake; and Major Reid, returning with some battoes of the Royal Highland regiment, reported the sloops had fired on him; he had lost the columns in the night, followed the light of the brigantine for the Radeaux, and at day-break found himself among the enemy's sloops, at les Isles aux quatre Vents: They fired several guns, and it is supposed struck one battoe, as they took one, with Lieutenant M'Koy, one serjeant, one corporal, and 18 men: Soon after, the General saw the enemy's sloops make all the

fail they could: Towards night bad weather came on, and the General ordered the troops into a bay on the western shore, to be covered from the wind, which began to blow hard; sent the men on shore to boil the pots, and relieve themselves by walking about; ordered the rangers on an island, and Gage's advanced on the shore. The 13th it blew a storm, and quite contrary wind; continued so all day. On the 14th the General had letters from Capt. Loring and Capt. Abercrombie (one of his Aids de Camp whom he had put on board) That, on the 12th, at day-break, when they judged they were 45 miles down the lake, they saw the schooner, gave chase, and unfortunately ran the brigantine and sloop a-ground, but got both off again; and then saw the enemy's sloops, which they had passed in the night, between them and the army, and chased to bring them to action; drove them into a bay on the western shore, and anchored so as to prevent their getting away. The next day they sent into the bay in search of them, and found they had sunk two of them in five fathom water, and ran the third on ground, and that the crews were escaped: That Capt. Loring had ordered Capt. Grant, with the sloop, to try to save the vessel, with the stores, guns, and rigging; and that he would go to his station, and hoped to get between the schooner and Isle aux Noix. The men who brought the letter said, Capt. Loring was about 30 miles off, and that it was impossible for a boat to get back while the wind continued. The 15th it blew a storm all night, and the continuance of it that day made the lake impassable for boats, the waves running like the sea in a gale of wind. The 16th it froze in the night; and in the morning no change of weather: The General remained in the same place, where the battoes were very luckily covered from the wind. The 17th the same contrary wind continued: In the afternoon, two whale-boats, which the General had dispatched to Capt. Loring on the 13th, came back; the crews said they had been trying, since that day, all they could to get down, but could not, and were forced to return. The 18th the wind came to the southward; the General proceeded immediately down the lake, as far as the place where the French sloops were; one was so far repaired, that she sailed that day with the brigantine and sloops. The General detached 200 men in whale-boats, to assist Capt. Loring in looking for the schooner. The 19th, the wind being northerly, and contrary, and an appearance of winter being set in, the General determined not to lose time on the lake, by striving to get to the Isle aux Noix, where he should arrive.



arrive too late in the season to force the enemy from their fixed post, but to return to Crown-Point, to complete the works there as much as possible, before the troops go into their winter-quarters. The General returned with the troops to the same bay he came from; and, on the 20th, pursued his route, and got within 12 miles of Crown-Point; sent the light infantry and grenadiers, in whale-boats, on to that place, and left the rangers, with the Radeaux and boats with guns, which could not come on so fast. On the 21st, the General arrived at Crown-Point. The General observes, that building vessels had been a tedious business: That they have now, though late, the entire dominion of Lake Champlain; and he imagines that Capt. Loring will be able to weigh up the two sloops which are sunk, and that he has directed him to do as he judges best. General Amherst says, that the repairs at Ticonderoga are finished; that the ground on which he is building a fort at Crown-Point, is the best situation he has seen in America; that it is no-where commanded, and has all the advantages of the lake and strength of ground that can be desired; that, for the better defence of Crown-Point, and to make the fortrefs as formidable as he can, he has ordered, with the advice of the Engineer, three forts to be erected, which he has named the Grenadier Fort, Light Infantry Fort, and Gage's Light Infantry Fort, ordering those corps to build each their own as fast as possible; and, though the fortrefs and dependent forts will not be so completely finished as he intended they should be, yet he thinks he may assure, that they will be so respectable that the enemy can do nothing against them, should they attempt it: That he shall continue the works at Crown-Point so long as he possibly can, and shall then try to dispose of his Majesty's troops in such quarters that they may effectually protect the country from any inroads of the enemy, not neglecting to have a due regard to the care and preservation of the health of the

men. That a road had been cut from the village to join one he had directed to be made from Ticonderoga, for driving cattle, &c. and that another road had also been cut, 77 miles, to N<sup>o</sup>. 4, to open a communication from the Massachusetts and New Hampshire governments to Crown-Point: That the works he has been carrying on have been frequently interrupted by the wet weather, there having been, by all accounts, more rain this summer than any people remember in the country. General Amherst adds, that the provincials begin to grow sick, and lose some men; that they are excellent axemen; that the works could not be carried on without them; and that the zeal and activity of their Colonels is of the greatest assistance in forwarding the works.

General Amherst further mentions, that, on the 24th of August, he sent Major Christi to serve as Deputy Quarter-master-general with Brigadier-general Gage, and wrote to the Brigadier, repeating what he had before ordered, and recommended the taking post at La Galette, as of the utmost consequence, whereby we should be entire masters of Lake Ontario; and his Majesty's subjects on the Mohawk river would be thereby as effectually freed from all inroads and scaling parties of the enemy, as the whole country from Crown-Point to New York is, by the reduction of Ticonderoga, and of that important post. That, on the 19th of September, the General, to his great concern, received a letter from Brigadier-general Gage, dated the 11th, that he had been obliged to give over the thoughts of taking post at La Galette, from the many difficulties and impossibilities he found there would be in erecting a post there before winter; to which the General, on the 21st of September, wrote an answer, in the following terms, viz. 'That it is now indeed too late in the season, or will be, before this can reach you, to make any alterations, and I must give over the thoughts of that very advantageous post La Galette.'

### *Of the Culture of Wheat according to the new Husbandry.*

**T**HOUGH the culture that is bestowed on plants whilst they are in the earth, is highly beneficial to all kinds of them, it is still more necessary to those which remain long in the ground. Therefore wheat, which remains nine months in the earth, requires more culture than barley, oats, or

buck-wheat, which remain in it but three, four, or five months.

To lay a field out for wheat, it must be plowed into beds, and the space from the farthest side of one bed, to the nearest side of the next, should be five feet and a half, or at least five feet\*; observing to raise the mid-

\* If, from five feet and a half, you take one foot two inches for the bed, or space whereon the wheat grows, there will remain four feet four inches for the breadth of the alley, which seems very sufficient.

the of the beds as much as the depth of the soil will admit of. The more the beds are raised, the larger and deeper the furrows between them are; which is always of considerable advantage.

The beds which are intended for wheat, should not however be raised so high as those which are prepared for turnips; because two or three rows of wheat are sown in the same bed, whereas but one row of turnips is sown. Thus the alleys between the beds of wheat are not so wide as those which remain between the beds of turnips.

It would be almost needless to say; that the beds should be made length-ways of the field; that they should be at equal distances, and either straight or bending according to the shape of the field.

But it is proper to observe, 1. That it is always right to avoid having one part of the length of the beds wet, whilst another part is dry. For, as land ought not to be plowed, when it is very moist, the dry part of the bed must suffer, whilst the other grows dry enough to be plowed: Whereas, by disposing the beds in another direction, those which are already dry enough, may be plowed, whilst the others are drying.

2. If a field, which has been under wheat, be plowed with a design to sow it with wheat a second year, the beds must be formed in the middle of the former alleys, and raised pretty high, without touching the rows which bore the wheat. For, if the stubble was mixed with the earth, it could not be sowed by the drill-plough, nor plowed near the rows of wheat, without danger of rooting up many of the plants.

If, however, any good reason should induce the farmer to alter the direction of the beds, he may do so, provided care be taken to cut the wheat very close to the earth; for then the stubble, being very short, will give little trouble when the ground is afterwards plowed. Or, which is better, the wheat may be pulled up by the roots.

When wheat is to be sown again in a field which has just produced wheat, as the new beds are to be in the middle of the former alleys, the plowman should begin with cutting a very deep furrow in the middle of the alley, that so the wheat may have a greater depth of mould. This deep furrow is not only filled up afterwards, but the highest part of the bed is formed over it, avoiding the places where the stubble is, which are not to be levelled till the new alleys receive their first plowing. The inconveniencies which might arise, from mixing the stubble with the earth, are by this means avoided, and an useless labour is saved; for the wheat does not extend its roots during

the winter season, so as to reach the earth that is in the middle of the alleys.

There will, by this means, remain two small furrows in each alley, betwixt the stubble and the new sown wheat. These furrows are of use to drain the water during winter: But they must be at such distance from the rows of wheat, that the earth of the beds may not fall down into them. If the wheat has been plucked up by the roots, instead of these two small furrows, there need only be one large one in the middle of the alleys.

Plowing, especially of strong lands, should be avoided as much as possible, when the earth is wet. Instead of loosening the mould, it should harden it. We know by experience, that, where the bank of a ditch is made up with dry earth, it soon moulders down; whereas it will last years when it is raised with earth that is wet, or as it were made into mortar. So, if land is plowed when too wet, it will be so poached as sometimes to require several plowings to recover it. I say sometimes; for, if great heats, which as it were bake the clods, are succeeded by rain, the clods crumble into dust, in the same manner as quick-lime. Frost has the same effect.

It may therefore be laid down as an almost general rule, that the season cannot be too dry for plowing; and that the earth is always in fit condition to be plowed, if it be not so wet as to be poached.

When the earth is brought to a fine tilth, it should be harrowed twice; taking care to keep the horses in the furrows, that they may not trample and harden the ground on which the wheat is to be sown.

Light lands may be sown after harvest; but strong lands should be sown later; that is, towards the latter end of October: For, if they were sown sooner, the surface would become so hard, that the corn would scarce be able to penetrate it. It is one of the advantages of the new husbandry not to be clogged with such inconveniencies as to the time of sowing. The sowing must however not be delayed too long: For it is necessary that the wheat should acquire some degree of strength before winter, that it may be the better able to bear the inclemency of that season.

As the corn that is cultivated in the new way, generally ripens later than that in the common husbandry, it is right to sow it early.

It is proper to sow a greater quantity of seed in light lands, than in those which are stronger, but all extremes should be avoided. If it is sowed too thick, many of the ears will be small: If sowed too thin, there will not be

enough to occupy the ground. It is even said, that it will shoot too much into blades, that it will ripen too late, and be in danger of being blighted. But, as it is a matter of some indifference, whether there be a little more, or a little less seed in the field, the precise quantity which is necessary may be easily ascertained, if the drill plough is used; and thereby near three fourths of the seed corn employ'd in the common way will be saved.

Four rows of wheat ought not to be sown in the same bed, except the soil is very rich, of a good depth, and free from weeds. For it is then more necessary to raise the beds high, that the roots, being able to pierce deeper into the earth, may more easily extend themselves into the alleys, where they meet with a rich fine mould. But upon the whole it is best to sow only two or three rows.

The earth should be somewhat moist when wheat is sowed, and the surface should be settled before the frosts begin, that the cold may penetrate less deep. The rains which fall after the seed-time, usually settle it sufficiently, without having recourse to other means.

When the wheat has produced four or five blades, the alleys are first stirred with the horse-hoe; for the former plowings were only to prepare the bed where the corn now grows. This hoeing consists in filling up the great furrows, and making little ones to drain off the water from the beds; but they must not be cut too near the rows, especially in light lands, for fear the earth of the beds should moulder down into them, and thereby leave the roots of the wheat uncovered and exposed to the frost.

The small ridges formed in the middle of the alleys, will mellow the earth during the winter, and thereby render it fitter for nourishing the plants in the spring; for the frost which enlarges the dimensions of the water that is mixed with the earth, powerfully divides the soil, and renders it extremely fertile.

The second hoeing is given when the winter is past. This consists in spreading the ridge in the middle of each alley, by turning the earth towards the beds; by which means one large furrow is made in the middle of each alley. However, if the small furrows are a little distant from the wheat, the hoe may pass once or twice near the rows, and the whole may be finished by throwing the earth towards the beds as before. By this means, the earth, mellowed by the winter, is brought nearer to the roots. If, during this work, some of the young plants happen to be buried by the earth, a woman may follow to uncover them with her hand.

It is the general opinion that dung should

remain near the surface of the earth; because the nutritive juices which it contains, will penetrate into the earth with the water which dissolves them. This may be true with respect to dung; but, as the rain water cannot rob a rich soil of its nourishing particles, it cannot be placed better than at the depth to which the roots of the plants descend. This is done by the second horse-hoeing.

It is not easy to fix the number of hoeings which should be given to wheat between spring and harvest. That depends on several circumstances.

1. More hoeing is required when the land was not in fine tilth before it was sowed, than if it was in proper order.

2. Where great numbers of weeds are apt to rise.

3. Poor and strong soils require more frequent hoeing than fat and fruitful soils.

4. The alleys should be hoed as often as their mould begins to grow hard; always avoiding to touch strong soils when wet.

Another general rule is, that the plough cannot go too deep near the plants while they are young, provided they are not torn up by the roots. For no inconveniency will attend the breaking of the extremities of their roots. When the plants are grown larger, the hoe must not go very deep near them, for fear of breaking their great roots, but the middle of the alleys cannot be hoed too deep; not only for the benefit of the plants actually growing, but likewise to provide a deeper mould for the ensuing crop.

Tho' the number of summer hoeings cannot be exactly fixed, two are generally found sufficient; the first when the corn spindles, and the second when the ear begins to fill. In both these hoeings, the earth must be turned towards the beds, and the furrow in the middle must be enlarged.

The winter hoeing serves to strengthen the young plants; and by this means they often branch out into thirty or forty stalks each, instead of two or three which they bear in the common husbandry.

The second, or spring hoeing, greatly invigorates the plants, at a time when they are usually yellow and weak, and at which they ought to be strong, and able to supply their young shoots with proper nourishment.

The summer hoeings enable each stalk to bear fruitful and long ears; whereas, in the common husbandry, half the stalks do not bear any ears, or but very small ones. Not only all the stalks bear ears in the new husbandry, but these ears are long, thick, and loaded with grain.

A single grain of wheat, planted in a garden, has produced 80 and sometimes 100 ears. If, one with another, each ear contains



ains 50 grains, it follows that a single grain is capable of producing 5000. It is certainly for want of due culture, that every grain of wheat which is sown in the earth, does not produce so extraordinary an increase. A whole farm cannot indeed be so perfectly cultivated as a small spot in a garden may be, where only a few plants are raised: But, by means of the new husbandry, 30, 40, or at most 50 grains, sown in a square of nine feet, have yielded 250 ears; and of these ears some were eight inches long, and contained 109 grains. If all the ears had been equally fruitful, the increase would have been 6000 for one. But, as all ears are not equally furnished with grain, we may reckon that, if one grain in the common husbandry yields ten, in the new husbandry it will yield an hundred. The produce of the same extent of ground will be double in the new husbandry, to what it is in the old; not from the number of the plants, because much less wheat is sown, but from the number of strong stalks, and the length of ears full of grain, so large that fewer of them fill

a measure, at the same time that they yield more flour.

There are other considerable advantages attending the new husbandry. Little or no dung is employed, the earth is not rested: It is not taken up with grain of less value, nor is the expence increased; for the culture which is bestowed upon the corn whilst growing, prepares the ground for the ensuing crop, and only two thirds of the ground are plowed. This horse-hoeing answers the end of the four plowings given during the year of fallow: They are even more beneficial, for it has been observed, that the third crop of a field which was sown with wheat five years running, was a twentieth part greater than either of the preceding crops, and that the fifth was the best of all.

The farmer must not therefore repine at the seeming loss of the alleys, seeing that his lands are constantly employed, and that the wheat branches out into so many stalks, that, if spread equally over the whole field, as in the common husbandry, they would nearly cover all the alleys.

To the PROPRIETORS of the UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE.

GENTLEMEN,

I here send you a Sketch of the Motives for Conquest among the northern Nations, in which an Attempt is made to shew, that it is to moral Causes alone we ought to attribute them. The Subject may be entertaining at this Time to your Readers; and, by giving it a Place in your useful Collection, you will oblige

Your constant Reader,  
and humble Servant, X. Z.

**T**HE physical cause of the conquests made by the inhabitants of the northern part of Europe, is said to be derived from that superiority of courage or strength, which nature has given to the northern nations, preferably to those of the south. This opinion, so proper to flatter the pride of the nations of Europe, most of which derive their origin from those people, has met with no opposition: However, in order to assure ourselves of the truth of so flattering an opinion, let us examine whether the inhabitants of the north are really possessed of greater bravery than those of the south. For this purpose, let us first enquire what courage is, and ascend up to the principles that may throw a light upon one of the most important questions in morality and politics.

Courage in animals is only the effect of their wants; and, these being gratified, they become cowards. The famished lion attacks a man; the lion whose stomach is filled flies from him. The hunger of animals being once appeased, the self-love of every being, so necessary to its preservation, makes it fly from all danger. Courage in animals is, therefore, an effect of their want. We give the epithet of timid to the animals who feed

on grass, only because they are not forced to fight for food, and have no motive to brave dangers: If they have a want, they become courageous; the stag, in rutting time, is as furious as a bear of prey.

Let us apply to man what I have said of animals. Death is always preceded by pain, and life always accompanied with some pleasure: We are then attached to life by the fear of pain and the love of pleasure; the happier life is, the more are we afraid to lose it; and from thence proceeds the horror felt by those who live in plenty at the approach of death. On the contrary, the less happiness there is in life, the less do people regret to leave it; hence proceeds the insensibility with which the peasant waits for his dissolution.

Now, if the love of our being is founded on the fear of pain and the love of pleasure, the desire of being happy is more powerful than the desire of life. To obtain the object in the possession of which we place our happiness, every one is capable of exposing himself to dangers, either of a greater or a less nature, but always proportioned to the greater or less warmth of desire the person feels for possessing that object. To be absolutely without

without courage, it is necessary to be absolutely without desire.

The objects of the desires of mankind are various; they are animated with different passions, as avarice, ambition, the love of their country, that of women, &c. Consequently, the man capable of the boldest resolution to gratify one particular passion, will be without courage when another passion is concerned. We have a thousand times seen the buccaneer animated by a valour more than human, when stimulated by the hope of booty, yet find himself without the courage to revenge an affront. Cæsar, whom no danger could terrify in his quest after glory, mounted trembling into his car, and never sat down in it till he had superstitiously repeated three times a certain verse, which he imagined had the power to keep him from being thrown from it. The fearful man, whom every danger affrights, may be animated with the most desperate courage in the defence of his wife, his mistress, or his children. In this manner we may explain a part of the phenomena of courage, and the reason why the same man is brave or timorous, according to the various circumstances in which he is placed.

Having proved that courage is the effect of our wants, a force communicated to us by our passions; and that it is exerted on obstacles which chance, or the interest of others, oppose to our happiness; it is proper now, to prevent all objections, and to throw a greater light on a subject of such importance, to distinguish two kinds of courage.

The one, which I call true courage, consists in seeing danger as it is, and facing it: The other has, in a manner, nothing but effects: This kind of courage, common to almost all men, makes them brave dangers, because they are ignorant of them; for the passions, by fixing all their attention on the object of their desires, conceal from them at least a part of the danger to which they expose themselves.

To have an exact measure of the true courage of this sort of men, it is necessary to take away all that part of the danger which passion or prejudice conceals from them; and this part is very considerable. Suppose the plunder of a city to the same soldier who would mount with fear to the assault; avarice will fascinate his eyes, he will wait impatiently for the hour of attack; the danger will disappear; and his intrepidity will be in proportion to his avarice. A thousand other causes produce the effect of avarice; the old soldier is brave, because the custom of being in a danger, from which he has always escaped, renders it almost nothing in his view; the victorious soldier marches to the enemy with intrepidity, because he does

not expect much resistance; and believes that he shall triumph without danger. One is bold, because he thinks himself fortunate; another from an opinion of his own valor; and a third, because he thinks himself very expert. Courage is seldom founded on a true contempt of death. Thus, the man who is intrepid with a sword in his hand, will be often a coward at fighting with pistols. Remove the soldier, who braves death in battle, into a ship, and he will look with horror on a tempest, because he really feels nothing but destruction.

Courage is often then only the effect of a man's not having a clear view of the danger he confronts, or of his being entirely ignorant of it. How many are there who are seized with terror at the noise of thunder, and would be afraid to pass the night in a wood, at a distance from the high road! However, the blunder of a position, or meeting an assassin on the high road, are accidents more common; and consequently more to be feared, than a clap of thunder, or meeting an assassin in a distant wood. Why then is fear more common in the first case than in the last? It is because flashes of lightning, and the noise of thunder, as well as the darkness of woods, present every instant to the mind images that fill us with the idea of danger. There are few men who can support the presence of danger; its appearance has such an effect upon them, that we have seen men, ashamed of their cowardice, kill themselves, though they had not the power to revenge an affront.

Thus, to prevent the effect produced by the sight of danger, in almost all mankind, people at war are not content to range their soldiers in an order that renders their flight very difficult; in Asia they heat them with opium, in Europe with brandy, and encourage them with the sound of the drum, or by their united shouts. By these means, on concealing a part of the danger to which they are exposed, they place their love of honour in an equilibrium with their fear. What I have said of the common soldiers I also say of the Officers; among the most brave there are few, who, in bed or on the scaffold, consider death with a tranquil eye. What weakness did Marshal Biron, to brave in the field, betray at the execution of his sentence!

In order to support the appearance of death, it is necessary to have a disgust for life, or to be carried away by such strong passions as determined Calanus, Cato, and Portia, to kill themselves. Those animated by these strong passions love life only on certain conditions; their passions do not conceal from them the danger to which they ex-

themselves; they see it as it is, and  
 ve it. Brutus resolves to free Rome from  
 anny, he assassinates Cæsar, raises an ar-  
 , and fights Octavius; he is conquered,  
 kills himself. Life is insupportable  
 without the liberty of Rome. Whoever  
 is susceptible of such strong pas-  
 sions, is also capable of performing the great-  
 actions; he not only braves death, but  
 pain. This is not the case with men  
 to give themselves death from a disgust of  
 ; they merit almost as much the name  
 wise as of courageous; most of them  
 could be without courage amidst the ago-  
 ny of torture; for they have not strength  
 ough to support pain. The contempt of  
 e is not the effect of a strong passion, but  
 the absence of the passions; it is the re-  
 sult of a calculation, by which they prove to  
 emselves, that it is better not to be than  
 be unhappy. Now, this disposition of  
 ind renders them incapable of great things:  
 hoever is disgusted with life, employs him-  
 lf but little about the affairs of this world.  
 hus, among so many Romans, who vo-  
 untarily embraced a violent death, there  
 re few, who, by the killing of tyrants,  
 ould have dared to have rendered themselves  
 seful to their country. In vain do they say,  
 nat the guards, which on all sides surrounded  
 he palaces of tyranny, forbade their access;  
 heir hands were disarmed by the fear of pu-  
 nishment. Such men drown themselves, or  
 pen their veins; but they did not expose  
 themselves to cruel torments, no motive  
 could determine them to it.

It is the fear of pain that explains to us  
 whatever is fantastical in this species of  
 courage. If the man has such resolution as  
 o blow out his brains with a pistol, and  
 ould shrink at stabbing himself with a dag-  
 ger, and has an aversion to certain kinds of  
 death, this only proceeds from a fear, either  
 true or false, of suffering greater pain.

The principles above established, I think,  
 afford a resolution to all questions of this  
 kind, and prove, that courage is not, as  
 some pretend, an effect of the different tem-  
 perature of climates, but of the passions and  
 wants common to all men.

This question being discussed, I pass to  
 the second. Whether, as it is pretended,  
 we ought to attribute the conquests of the  
 northern nations to the peculiar strength and  
 vigour with which nature has endowed  
 them.

Experience will be of little service in as-  
 certaining the truth of this opinion; for, his-  
 therto, no sufficient proof has presented it-  
 self, to a scrupulous enquirer, that nature  
 has given greater strength to her productions

in the north than to those in the south. If  
 the north hath its white bears and its ox-  
 Africa hath its lions, its rhinoceroses, and  
 its elephants. They have not called a cer-  
 tain number of negroes of the Gold coast or  
 Senegal to wrestle with an equal number  
 of Russians or Finlanders; they have not  
 weighed the inequality of their strength by  
 the different weights they are capable of lift-  
 ing. So far are they from having any thing  
 settled in this respect, that, if I was to at-  
 tack prejudice with prejudice, I might op-  
 pose, to whatever has been said on the strength  
 of the northern nations, the praise given to  
 that of the Turks. People can then no  
 otherwise support the opinion they have of  
 the strength and courage of the people of the  
 north, but by the history of their conquests;  
 and even here all nations may, from the  
 same pretensions, justify them by the same  
 reasons, and believe that each is equally fa-  
 voured by nature.

If we have recourse to history, we there  
 see the Huns quit the Palus Meotis to enslave  
 the nations situated to the north of their  
 country: We there see the Saracens descend  
 in crowds from the burning sands of Arabia  
 to scourge the earth, subdue the nations,  
 triumph over Spain, and spread desolation  
 even into the heart of France; we there see  
 the same Saracens break, with their victorious  
 hands, the standards carried in the crusades;  
 and the nations of Europe, by repeated at-  
 tempts in Palestine, multiply their shame and  
 defeats.

If I direct my view to other regions, I  
 still see the truth of my opinion confirmed,  
 as well by the triumphs of Tamerlane, who,  
 from the banks of the Indus, pursues his vic-  
 tories even to the frozen climates of Siberia,  
 by the conquest of the Incas, and by the va-  
 lour of the Egyptians, who, in the time of  
 Cyrus, were esteemed as the most courageous  
 of all people, and proved themselves, at the  
 battle of Tembreia, worthy of their reputa-  
 tion; and, in short, by those Romans, who  
 carried their victorious arms even into Sar-  
 matia and the island of Britain.

Since then victory has shewn alternately  
 from the south to the north, and from the  
 north to the south; since all nations have  
 been by turns conquering and conquered;  
 since, as history informs us, the people of  
 the north are not much less sensible of the  
 burning heat of the south, than the people  
 of the south are of the piercing cold of the  
 north, and both make war with equal dis-  
 advantage in climates too different from their  
 own; it is evident, that the conquests of the  
 northern nations are absolutely independent  
 on the particular temperature of their cli-  
 mates;

mates; and that people search in vain into physical causes for a fact, where the moral one is so simply and naturally explained.

If the north has produced the last conquerors of Europe, it is because fierce and savage nations, such as those of the north, are infinitely more courageous and warlike than people indulged in luxury, softness, and subject to arbitrary power. Under the last Emperors, the Romans were no longer that people, who, being the conquerors of the Gauls and Germans, held the south also subject to their laws; for then those masters of the world had sunk under the same virtues that had made them triumph over the universe.

But, in order to subdue Asia, little more, it is said, was necessary than to carry chains there. The rapidity with which they con-

quered it does not prove the cowardice of the people of the south: What cities ever defended themselves with more obstinacy than Marseilles, Numantia, Saguntum, and Rhodes? Did not the Romans, in the time of Crassus, find the Parthians enemies worthy of their courage? It is then to the slavery and softness of the Asiatics that the Romans owed the rapidity of their successes.

When Tacitus says, that the monarchy of the Parthians was less formidable to the Romans than the liberty of the Germans, it is to the form of government in the last, that he attributes the superiority of their courage. It is then to moral causes, and not to the particular temperature of the countries of the north, that we ought to attribute the conquests of the northern nations.

*Extracts from the Life of EDWARD Earl of CLARENDON, Lord High Chancellor of England; from Page 235 of this Volume, finished.*

**T**HE Chancellor, without any trouble in his countenance, told the Lords, 'That he had the honour, heretofore, to have so much the good opinion of that Lord, that he durst appeal to his own conscience, that he did not himself believe one of those articles to be true, and knew the contrary of most of them.' He then spoke at large to most of the articles, to shew the impossibility of their being true, and that they reflected more upon the King's honour, than upon his; concluding, that, though all that was alledged in the articles should be true, they would not all amount to high treason; upon which he desired the Judges might be required to deliver their opinion; which the Lords ordered the Judges to do. It was then moved, by one of the Lords, that a copy of the articles might be sent to the King, because he was mentioned so presumptuously in them; which was likewise agreed to.

The Chancellor had promised that day to dine at Whitehall, but would not presume to go thither, till he had sent to the King; not thinking it fit to go into his Court without his leave, whilst he lay under an accusation of high treason. His Majesty sent him word, 'to dine where he had appointed, and to attend him, as soon as he had dined.' He used the Chancellor with much grace, and told him, that the Earl of Bristol had not treated him so ill, as he had himself, for which he would have justice.

His Majesty commanded the Lord Chamberlain to return his thanks to the House for the respect they had shewed him in sending the articles to him; and to let them know, that he looked upon them as a libel against

himself, more than a charge against the Chancellor, who, upon his knowledge, was innocent in all the particulars charged upon him. This report the Chamberlain made the next morning to the House; and, at the same time, the Judges declared their opinion unanimously, 'That the whole charge contained nothing of treason, though it were all true;' upon which the Earl of Bristol appeared in great confusion, and lamented his condition, 'that, for endeavouring to serve his country upon the impulse of his conscience, he was discountenanced, and threatened with the displeasure of his Prince; whilst his adversary kept his place in the House, and had the Judges so much at his devotion, that they would not certify against him.' The Chancellor then moved the House, that a short day might be given to the Earl to bring evidence to prove the matters of his charge; otherwise, that he might have such reparation, as was, in their judgment, proportionable to the indignity. The Earl alledged, that his witnesses were abroad; but, on the King's warrant being out to apprehend him, he absconded, and did not appear publicly till the Chancellor's misfortune, when he came to the Court and Parliament in great triumph, and shewed a more impotent malice than was expected from his generosity and understanding.

The Chancellor, soon after, remonstrated against sealing a grant appointing Lord Ashley Treasurer of the prize-money in the Dutch war, and exempting him from accounting in the Exchequer; yet, at the King's command, he submitted to let it pass the seal, though against his own sense and conviction. He afterwards opposed the bill for

for liberty of conscience, and let fall some ungarded expressions, in answer to some language Lord Ashley used, reflecting on him. When the Chancellor insisted on the wildness and illimitableness of the bill, he said, 'It was ship-money in religion, that no-body could know the end of; that, if it were passed, any apostate from the Church of England might be made a Bishop or Archbishop here, all oaths, and statutes, and subscriptions, being dispensed with.' It happened also, that the Duke of York was much against the bill, which was imputed to the Chancellor, and served to heap coals of fire upon his head. In the end, very few having spoken for it, though many would have consented to it, besides the Catholic Lords, it was agreed, that there should be no question put for the commitment; which was the most civil way of rejecting it, and left it to be no more called for. However, the King was infinitely troubled at the ill success of this bill, which he had been assured would pass, notwithstanding the expected opposition; and was greatly offended with the Chancellor and Treasurer, especially the former; and though he did not then withdraw any of his trust or confidence from him in his business, and seemed to have the same kindness for him; yet, from that time, he never had the same credit with him as he had before.

Several attempts were afterwards made to make a breach between the Chancellor and Treasurer, who had been long fast friends, as the most likely way to hurt them in their influence over the King's Councils; but jealousies and animosities seemed for some time to subside, on account of the dismal effects of the plague, the memorable events of the Dutch war, and the dreadful fire of London, which, by a kind of succession, engrossed, in a great measure, every body's attention.

The Chancellor did not think that the last was owing to any conspiracy, as was the opinion of many, even among the King's Council, at that time. There was an odd accident, however, that confirmed them in what they were inclined to believe, and startled others, who thought the conspiracy impossible, since no combination, not very discernible and discovered, could have effected that mischief, in which the immediate hand of God was so visible.

Among many Frenchmen, who had been sent to Newgate, there was one Hubert, a young man of five or six and twenty years of age, the son of a famous watchmaker in the city of Rouen; and this person had worked in the same profession with several men in London, and had for many years,

both in Rouen and in London, been looked upon as distracted. This man confessed, that he had set the first house on fire, and that he had been hired in Paris, a year before, to do it; that there were three or more combined with him to do the same thing, and that they came over together into England to put it into execution in the time of the plague; but, when they were in London, he and two of his companions went into Sweden, and himself, being returned from thence the latter end of August, resolved to undertake it; the two others having set out for France.

The whole examination was so senseless, that the Chief Justice, who was not looked upon as a man that wanted rigour, did not believe any thing he said. Being asked, Who in Paris suborned him to this action? He answered, that he did not know, having never seen him before; and, enlarging on that point, he contradicted himself in many particulars. Being again asked, What money he had received for performing a service of so much hazard? He said, He had received but a pistole, but was promised five pistoles more, when he should have done his work; and many such unreasonable things, that none present credited any thing he said. However, not daring to slight the evidence, they put him to a particular, in which he so fully confirmed all that he had said before, that they were surprised, and knew not afterwards what to say or think. They asked him, If he knew the place he first set fire to? And, he answering, that he knew it very well, and would shew it to any body; the Chief Justice and many Aldermen, who sat with him, sent a guard of substantial citizens with the prisoner, that he might shew them the house. They first led him to a place some distance from it, and asked him, If that were it? To which he answered presently, It was lower, a little nearer the Thames. The house, and all near it, were so covered and buried in ruins, that the owners themselves, without some infallible mark, could very hardly have said where their houses had stood; but this man led them directly to the place, described how it stood, the shape of the little yard, the fashion of the door and windows, and where he first put the fire; and all this with such exactness, that they, who had dwelt long near it, could not so perfectly have described all particulars.

This silenced all further doubts; and, though the Chief Justice told the King, that all his discourse was so disjointed, that he did not believe him guilty, yet, upon this circumstantial relation of all that he had done, the Jury found him guilty, and he was

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executed

executed accordingly. He appeared all along without the least shew of compunction, and yet seemed not to justify, nor take delight in what he had done; and, though no one could imagine any reason why a man should so desperately throw away his life, which he might have saved, tho' he had been guilty, since he was only accused upon his own confession, yet neither the Judges, nor any present at the trial, did believe him guilty, but that he was a poor distracted wretch, weary of his life, and chose to part with it that way.

The King was seriously affected with this calamity of the fire, and gave favourable symptoms of reformation. But his loose favourites soon effaced all good impressions in him. One of them, Mr. May, presumed to assure his Majesty, that the fire of London was the greatest blessing God had ever conferred upon him, his restoration only excepted; for, the walls and gates of that rebellious city, which was always an enemy to the Crown, being now burned down, his Majesty ought never to suffer the building them up again to be 'a bit in his mouth, and a bridle upon his neck;' but should keep all open, that his troops might enter upon them, whenever he thought necessary for his service, there being no other way to govern that rude multitude, but by force.

The King quickly returned to his former dissolute course of life; upon which the Chancellor took occasion to expostulate with him, and to urge serious remonstrances respecting his loose conduct. The Chancellor's interest, however, was about this time declining hastily. His firm friend and co-adjutant, the Treasurer, was prevailed upon to resign, and an occurrence happened soon after, in which he highly and justly offended the Commons. This was his opposition to the bill for inspecting the public accounts.

The King was greatly troubled, with respect to this bill, knowing that his Treasurers had issued out many sums upon his warrants, which he would never suffer to be produced; and declared before a Committee of the Privy-council, that he would never suffer it to pass; that he hoped it would never find a consent in the House of Commons; if it should, that the House of Peers would reject it; but, if it should be brought to him, he was resolved never to give his royal assent. There was no one present, who did not seem fully to concur with his Majesty, that he should never consent to it; yet intimated, that the best care and diligence should be used, that it might never be presented to him, but stopped in the Houses; and, to that purpose, that the Members

should be prepared, by giving them notice of his pleasure.

The Chancellor, upon this argument, in which he discerned no opposition, enlarged himself upon what he had often before put his Majesty in mind of; that he would not be too indulgent in the defence of the privileges of Parliament; that he hoped he would never violate any of them; but he desired him to be equally solicitous to prevent the excesses in Parliament, and not to suffer them to extend their jurisdiction to cases they have nothing to do with; and that to restrain them within their proper bounds and limits is as necessary, as it is to preserve them from being invaded. That this was such a new incroachment as had no bottom; and the scars were yet too fresh and green of those wounds which had been inflicted upon the kingdom by such usurpation; and therefore he desired his Majesty to be firm in the resolution he had taken, and not to depart from it; and, if such a bill should be brought up to the House of Peers, he would not fail in doing his duty, and speaking his opinion freely against such innovations, how many soever it may offend.

The Chancellor, besides this condescension towards the support of royal prerogative, offended the Peers, by desiring them not to insist too earnestly on their privileges. They therefore thought him not sufficiently zealous in behalf of the peerage; and they were glad that he had used so much freedom against the proceedings in the House of Commons, which they were sure would be much resented.

All these circumstances, with many others, contributed to the Chancellor's ruin. Sir William Coventry, his avowed enemy, was so little reserved against him, that, the very day the Parliament was dismissed, after he had incensed them against the Chancellor, in the presence of six or seven of the Members, who were not all of the same mind, he declared, that if, at their next meeting, which would be within little more than two months, they had a mind to remove the Chancellor from the Court, they might easily bring it to pass.

The King also, from this time, too visibly withdrew his favour from the Chancellor, and at length sent the Duke of York to him, with a message desiring him to resign. His Majesty acquainted the Duke, that he had received very particular and certain intelligence, that, when the Parliament should meet again, they were resolved to impeach the Chancellor, who was grown so very odious to them, not only for his ha-

viving



ving opposed them in all those things upon which they had set their hearts, but that they had been informed, that he had proposed and advised their dissolution; which had enraged them to that degree, that they had taken a resolution, as soon as they came together, to send up an impeachment against him; which would be a great dishonour to his Majesty, and obstruct all his affairs, nor should he be able to protect him, or divert them; and, therefore, that it would be necessary for his service, and likewise for the preservation of the Chancellor, that he should deliver up the Seal to him.

The Chancellor being unwilling, however, to part with the Great Seal, the King at length sent a warrant under the sign manual to require it; and, as soon as it was delivered to the King in his closet, Mr. May fell upon his knees and kissed his Majesty's hand, telling him that he was now King, which he had never been before.

His being deprived of his office did not however appease the storm. An impeachment of high treason was preferred against him in the House of Commons by Mr. Seymour, who, among other things, spoke of the Chancellor's great corruption in many particulars, by which, he said, he had gotten a great estate; that he had received great sums of money from Ireland, for making a settlement that every body complained of, and which left that kingdom in as great distraction as ever it had been; that he had gotten great sums of money, indirectly and corruptly, from the Plantations, the governments whereof he had disposed of; likewise by preferments in the Law and in the Church, and for the passing of charters; and that he had received 4000 l. from the Canary Company, for establishing that Company, which was so great and general a grievance to the kingdom: And that, besides all this, he had traitorously persuaded the King to dissolve the Parliament, and to govern by a standing army; and that he had said, that 'four hundred country Gentlemen were only fit to give money, and did not understand how an invasion was to be resisted.' He likewise mentioned many other odious particulars, which he said he would prove, and therefore proposed that they would presently send up to the Lords to accuse him of high treason, and require that his person might be secured.

The Chancellor was hereupon advised to escape, which he refused to do. The King, notwithstanding, being persuaded to encourage the prosecution, Mr. Seymour at length accused him of high treason at the bar of the House of Lords. In consequence of this accusation, some of the Lords moved that

he might be sent for; which was opposed by others, who urged, that it would be to the prejudice of the peerage to commit any Peer, upon a general accusation from the House of Commons of high treason, without mentioning any particular. This difference of opinion occasioned several debates between the two Houses; and, while this contest between them was depending, the Duke of York fell sick of the small-pox, and the loss of his interest proved of great disadvantage to the Chancellor. The General, likewise, who had been always his firm friend, was influenced by the King to side with his enemies; and, when the major part of the House of Peers was against his commitment, his Majesty was so offended by it, that there were several consultations of sending a guard of soldiers by the General's authority to take the Chancellor out of his house, and to send him to the Tower.

These demonstrations of the King's displeasure against the Chancellor induced him to write his Majesty a letter, in which he declared his innocence in every particular charged against him; begged to know the cause of his displeasure; and humbly beseeched him, by the memory of his father, who recommended him to his Majesty with some testimony, and by his own reflection on the many acceptable services he had rendered him, to put a stop to the severe prosecution against him, that he might spend the small remainder of his life, which could not hold long, in some parts beyond the seas, never to return.

This letter, however, did not make the desired impression on the King: As soon as he had read it, he burned it on the candle that was on the table, and only expressed his desire, that the Chancellor would withdraw. For this purpose he sent the Bishop of Hereford to him, to desire him to leave the kingdom, which he refused to do, without receiving a command from his Majesty. The King, at length, bade the Duke of York advise the Chancellor to be gone; and his Highness sent the Bishop of Winchester to tell him, that it was absolutely necessary for him to depart speedily.

On this information he resolved to obey, and to be gone that very night: Accordingly, he embarked at eleven; but before midnight the wind changed, and carried him back almost as far as he had advanced. In this perplexity he remained three days and three nights, before he arrived at Calais. As soon as he was landed, he sent an apology to the House of Lords for his withdrawing, which was burned by the hands of the hangman.

When the Chancellor found himself at Calais,

Calais, he wrote to the French Court for leave to remove to Rouen; which being granted, he began his journey; but, on his way thither, he received orders to leave France instantly, which was occasioned by the contrivance of his enemies at home, who persuaded M. Ruigny, that the Parliament was so much offended with the Chancellor, that it would never consent the King should enter into a firm alliance with France, while he should be permitted to stay in that kingdom. And, indeed, the party against him, in England, carried their resentment so far, that they procured a bill of banishment to be passed against him, and he was therefore denied refuge where he sought it; at length, however, he had leave to reside in France, the French Court having no hopes of entering into a strict alliance with England.

Having obtained this permission, he began his journey to Avignon, and, in his way thither, was greatly abused at Evreux, where he made choice, for passing the night, of a ground lodging in an inn, being unable to get up a pair of stairs. A company of English seamen, hired to serve the French in attending upon their artillery, some of them being gunners, happened at that time to be there: Hearing of the Chancellor's being in the town, they called their company together, and, alledging that many months pay was due to them in England, they declared they would make him pay it. The Chancellor was scarce got into his ill ground lodging, when, fifty of them flocking about the house (upon which the gates of the inn were shut) made a great noise, and swore, if they were not permitted to speak to him, they would break open the gate, or pull down the house. The mutiny was notorious to all the street; but they had not courage to appear against them. The Magistrates were sent to; but there was a difference between them upon the point of jurisdiction, this uproar being in the suburbs. In short, having broke open the door of the inn, and entering into the court, they quickly found which was the Chancellor's chamber; and, the door being barricaded with such things as were in the room, they first discharged their pistols into the window, with which they hurt some of the servants, and Monsieur La Fonde, who with his sword kept them from entering in at the window with great courage, till he was shot with a brace of bullets in the head, with which he fell; and then, another of the servants being hurt, they rushed in at the window, and opened the door for the rest of their company, and quickly filled the chamber.

The Chancellor was in his gown, sitting upon the bed, being not able to stand; upon whom they all came with their swords drawn; and one of them gave him a blow with a great broad sword upon the head, which, if it had fallen upon the edge, must have cleaved his head; but it turned in his hand, and so struck him with the flat, with which he fell backward on the bed. They gave him many ill words, calling him Traitor; and swore, before he should get out of their hands, he should lay down all their arrears of pay. They differed, nevertheless, among themselves, what they should do with him; some crying, that they would kill him; others, that they would carry him into England. Some had their hands in his pockets, and pillaged him of his money; and some other things of value; others broke open his trunks, and plundered his goods.

When himself recovered out of the trance in which he was stunned by the blow, he who gave it him, a lusty strong man, by name Howard, took him by the hand, and swore they should hurt one another, if they killed him in the chamber, and therefore they should take him into the court, and dispatch him where there was more room. Thereupon others, laying their hands upon him, dragged him into the court, being the same instant ready to run their swords into him together; when in the moment their Ensign, and some of the Magistrates with a guard, came into the court, and, rescuing him out of their bloody hands, carried him back into his chamber. Howard and many of the others were taken and carried to prison; and the rest dispersed, vowing vengeance, when they should again collect their company.

The Chancellor's hurt, which was a confusion, was now swollen to a great bigness; M. La Fonde was shot in the head and bled much, but seemed not to think himself in danger; two of the Chancellor's servants were hurt with swords, and lost much blood; so that they all desired to be in some secure place, that physicians and surgeons might visit them. By this time, many persons of Quality in the town, both men and women, filled the little chamber, bitterly inveighing against the villainy of the attempt, but renewing the dispute of their jurisdiction, which was carried on with animosity and ill words till twelve of the clock at night; the hurt persons being in the mean time without any remedy or ease: So that the Magistrates, though they were not so dangerous, were as troublesome as the seamen, against whom they were not yet secure from a second attempt.

In the end, M. La Fonde was forced to raise

raise his voice louder than was agreeable to the state he was in, and to threaten to complain of them to the King for their neglect before and after the mischief; by which they were much moved, and presently sent to the Governor of the Duke of Bouillon's Castle, a good and noble house in the town, desiring him to receive the Chancellor and M. La Fonde, with such servants as were necessary for their attendance; which he did with great courtesy, and gave them such accommodation as, in an unfurnished house, could on the sudden be expected. Here physicians and surgeons visited their wounds, and applied such present remedies as were necessary, till, upon some repose, they might make a better judgment.

The same night, there were expresses dispatched to the Court concerning the outrage, and to Rouen, to inform the Intendant of the province. He, the next day, with a good guard of horse, arrived at Evreux; and, visiting the Chancellor, expressed a just sense of the insolence he had undergone, and the indignity the King and his government had sustained. Afterwards, examining the whole proceedings in a Court of justice, he much blamed the Magistrates for their negligence and remissness. Upon the whole examination, there appeared no cause to believe that there was any formed design, in which any others had concurred, than they who appeared in the execution, and who defended themselves by being drunk, which did not appear in any other thing than the barbarity of the action: Yet

it was confessed, that, on their first arrival at Dieppe, and whilst they were quartered there, the Chancellor then passing by between Rouen and Calais, they had a resolution to have robbed or killed him, if they had not been prevented by his getting the gates opened, and going away before the usual hour.

The Chancellor, having luckily escaped from this strange and unfortunate attack, made the best of his way to Avignon, from whence, after a short stay, he removed to Montpellier, where he was treated with great civility and respect. Here he wrote a vindication of himself, in which he answered the several charges of the impeachment against him. During his banishment he was very seldom vacant, and then only when he was under some sharp visitation of the gout, from reading excellent books, or writing some animadversions and exertations of his own, as appears by the works he has left. In his exile, likewise, he learned the Italian and French languages, in which he read many of the choicest books.

In a word, he did not only by all possible means subdue his affections and passions, to make his mind conformable to his present fortune; but did all he could to lay in a stock of patience and provision, that might support him in any future exigency or calamity that might befall him; yet with a cheerful expectation, that God would deliver him from that powerful combination which then oppressed him.

*On the LOVE of OURSELVES, opposed to SELF-LOVE: A Moral Essay.*

**T**HE love of ourselves is the fruitful source of all virtues; self-love contains the fatal seeds of all vices. The first of these sentiments unites us to God, makes other men dear to us, and regulates all our affections. The second keeps us at a distance from God, makes us indifferent for our like, and concentrates within ourselves all our inclinations, which it corrupts. This tends to the perfection of our being and total happiness: That seeks after, in the satisfaction of some predominant and sensual appetite, a private good, sometimes real, most commonly apparent, but always limited and little durable. The love of ourselves is therefore the foundation of all our obligations, that result from the connection of the motive with the actions, and consequently is the first principle of moral science. On the contrary, self-love is the cause of those seductions, that occasion ignorant and blind man to be deficient in his real interest and most sacred obligations;

deceiving him by false motives, destructive of all morality.

It is then necessary to distinguish carefully two inclinations of the heart, which have been often confounded, though so different in their origin, and so opposite in their effects.

Let us begin by defining: It will be afterwards easy to demonstrate truths of the greatest importance, our happiness depending on their knowledge and efficacy.

The love of one's self is that lively and noble sentiment of a reasonable being, which prompts him to wish with ardor, and seek with activity, his greatest perfection, his greatest good, his entire happiness, both for the present and time to come.

Self-love is that base inclination of man, who, consulting less his reason than his appetites, seeks for his happiness in himself alone, acts only for himself, and refers all to himself and the present life.

Personal interest is the end of self-love; the

the love of ourselves is the condemnation, and generosity the sacrifice of it. Self-love, inducing contemptible men to seek happiness in themselves and for themselves, is as unreasonable as the love of riches, dignities, or pleasures, which are incapable of procuring it.

Wisdom is the knowledge, the relish, and the affection of true good; all that we desire, all that we pursue, we desire and we pursue under the appearance of good: All that we dread and avoid is under the appearance of evil. Here it is that the love of ourselves enlightens and directs, and self-love blinds and leads us astray: This is proved by shewing, that the love of ourselves paves the way for us to true good, which depends on God, other men, and ourselves.

First, a man, who makes use of his reason and consults it, conceives that he has an immortal soul, and that, destined for another life, he is susceptible of greater happiness and perfection, than he can attain to here below. Thus, the love of one's self leads him to God, who formed him for that state to come, and that degree of perfection, he perceives himself susceptible of, without being able here, of himself, to attain it.

This man, enlightened by reason, and whose knowledge is more clear and complete by revelation, and more efficacious by grace, is sensible, that it is in vain he possesses all creatures, and that he cannot be happy by such a possession. Dignities are purchased by a multiplicity of cares and sacrifices; riches give more trouble in their acquisition, than sweets in their possession; pleasures are charming to the imagination, but fruition soon mars them, and often with bitterness and repentance. These are the delusive objects that self-love runs in quest of with so much ardor, which in effect cannot make a man happy and perfect; his soul requires other goods; his heart forms more vast desires; his soul being immortal, he wishes for an eternal happiness; an happiness, of which God, who, in giving him being, impressed on him these desires, is the only depository. In God and with God, he can therefore find the contentment his wishes tend incessantly to. He cannot be happy, unless God satisfies his desires. He alone knows man, who came out of his hands; he alone knows the means of satisfying his heart, who made it. His power, which the universe, created out of nothing, declares so loudly, persuades us that he can do all; and his goodness, of which all creatures bear such strong and consolatory marks, assures us, that his will to make us happy

equals his power. Thus the love of ourselves leads us to God, and unites us to him, as to our sovereign good, by con-founding in an inseparable manner our love for him with our own.

An unnecessary question has been often, and not without scandal, agitated, Whether the love of God ought to be disinterested? It will be sufficient to say, that we love God because he is infinitely amiable, sovereignly good, and the inexhaustible source of the happiness all creatures are made partakers of. These ideas and sentiments are as inseparable in our mind and in our heart, as the divine attributes are in God, who is an indivisible Being. Let us not look after abstractions, which are impossible. We therefore love God for himself, and, at the same time, relatively to ourselves and our like. Thus the love of God is necessarily comprehended in the love of ourselves, and is, as it were, its principle, motive, and support. It is also its rule; because the pre-eminence of that Being, who is our sovereign good, produces in us a love of preference superior to that we can entertain for any creature.

Secondly, Consulting nature and reason, and being attentive to our wants, we likewise find, that we are made to live with our like. Admirable organs fit us for this commerce. A multitude of indispensable services place us in a reciprocal dependence. We find within us a sensibility working from the bottom of our soul, which, being supported even by our organisation, produces instinct, sympathy, pity; so many motions differently composed, yet all attracting and attaching us to other men. Every day's experience tells us, you cannot be happy here, without the concurrence of your like; your welfare in several respects depends on them, and you cannot properly be satisfied without making others so also. True happiness consists then in making others happy. Your heart will tell you the same, if it is not vitiated by self-love. Yes, love is a sentiment as sweet as hatred is painful; and universal benevolence is a sentiment as natural to a man who loves himself reasonably, as envy and resentment are common in the heart of him who is seduced by self-love, which disturbs and agitates him continually.

To this general sentiment, which unites us with all our like, is joined a more tender affection for some of them. Friendship, that sweet bond, which makes us regard certain persons as ourselves; friendship, the resource of the unhappy, and the joy of the happy, is so intimately connected with the love of ourselves, that we are not capable

of

of happiness on this earth, but in proportion as our heart is more or less made for friendship. There cannot be a purer pleasure than in the tender sentiments and mutual confidence of two united hearts. Separate friendship from the love that strongly attaches you to that youthful beauty, it will be but a tie, which an instant of pleasure causes to vanish. The so-much boasted force of love will therefore be not a good, but inasmuch as friendship supports, enlightens, and directs it. Reasonable love, which has its seat in the heart, is consequently the fruit of the love of ourselves: Sensual love, on the contrary, arising from the imagination, is the effect of self-love. The one is, as it were, the grave of all tender sentiments; the other is the life of them. It is sufficient to be a man to make trial of sensistal love; nothing but a virtuous heart can taste the sweets of that which is reasonable.

Children are only in some measure the continuation of their father's existence; wherefore we are watchful over them by the instinct the wise Creator has implanted in our souls. Paternal love is not then different from self-love, unless it be enlightened by the love of ourselves. Bad education proceeds from the former of these sentiments; but the latter is the principle of that which is good.

There is also an instinct in the love of one's country; and it is therefore this active principle has produced such generous actions. Parents, friends, neighbours, all unite to fortify the inclination. He who loves himself in a reasonable way ought to love his country that gave him birth, nursed, educated, protected, succoured him. Hence also arise other attachments for the government we live under, and the preference for the laws and usages custom has familiarised us to.

Benefits excite love towards a benefactor, whence gratitude is entertained in the heart that is not corrupted by self-love. Gratitude is a tribute the sensible and honest soul pays with pleasure to the person who served and succoured him: He seems to find comfort and ease in acquitting himself of this return of sentiment: He esteems the beneficence and generosity of him who has rendered him a service, and he feels pleasure in thinking that he may be inferior to him in power, but not in sentiment; for he that knows how to receive a benefit or service with gratitude is eager to make a return. In this manner it is that the love of ourselves excites and animates gratitude, which self-love soon weakens and stifles. Gratitude is a weight, a load on him who is governed by self-love; but is a pleasure, a sweet, where the love of

one's-self gives light to and directs its emotions.

On this gratitude of the heart are principally founded our relative duties; in domestic, civil, and religious society. Filial love, a sentiment of affection for those who have brought us up, for those who serve us, for those who govern us; all these sentiments are more or less supported by gratitude, founded on nature, and always connected with the love of ourselves.

In all those respects, self-love is the source of all the vices opposed to these virtues. It produces and nurtures pride, which is a large tree with several branches, loaded with bitter and poisonous fruits. Presumption, which consists in having of one's-self too elevated an idea, is also one of these branches, together with vanity, that esteems too much exterior advantages; arrogance, that occasions boasting; haughtiness that despises others; a savage temper, that is full of impatience at the least offence; ambition, that desires and seeks with too much earnestness dignities and pre-eminence; the love of ostentation manifested by luxury, which overthrows or shakes the foundation of the greatest fortunes, wastes precious time, introduces softness and delicacy, corrupts morals, produces a harsh disposition, and often injustice and extortion. Self-love, besides, inspires avarice, whereby the riches of others are thirsted after, and the heart is so riveted to those possessed, that fraud easily takes place with a spirit of lying, a distrust of Providence, and a want of charity for our like. It is thus the love of ourselves includes all our duties towards other men, whilst self-love continually solicits us to violate them.

Thirdly, this love of ourselves is evidently the basis and role of all the duties of wisdom and temperance, which more directly concern ourselves and our personal interest; and here also self-love is the origin of all the passions, and the cause of all the vices, contrary to the virtues of sobriety, chastity, diligence, moderation, all excellent dispositions of a wise heart, and necessary ingredients of our happiness in this life.

The love of ourselves ought therefore to induce us to preserve our life and health, and avoid every thing that may contribute to destroy them. To enjoy a present pleasure, so as it might not hurt a future, is the height of wisdom. The oeconomy of health and pleasures is always connected with the love of ourselves. Such a man spends the night amidst the pleasures of the table, sometimes at gaming, sometimes with a mistress; his strength, health, and purse are exhausted: Can it be said that he loves himself? Is not he rather a madman, who

forgets

forgets his dearest interest, and who, intirely taken up with a present sensation, lives as if that instant was not perhaps the last of his life, and that actual period the only for which he ought to live, and for which he was formed?

Riches are undoubtedly conducive to our welfare: Avarice hinders us to enjoy them: Prodigality dissipates them: It is by diligence we have it in our power to augment them; and by a wise œconomy that we are in a condition to preserve them for our use, and that of our heirs who are to succeed us. These are likewise the wise lessons of the love of ourselves.

If health be the most precious good that regards the body; if riches be one of the great advantages that bear a relation to our exterior state; the perfection of our soul is a still more important concern, both for our present and future felicity. To cultivate and enlarge your intellectual faculties; to adorn and enrich your memory; by applying them to acquire the most useful branches of knowledge, for your own and others im-

provement; is to endeavour and labour effectually to enhance your happiness; which error, ignorance, selfishness, presumption, and vain curiosity may always alter, trouble, or retard.

It is by thus lighting up our understanding, that we also perfect our will. The obscure but illusory representations of the senses and imagination; the erroneous or exaggerated relations of the passions; the enchanting splendor of false goods, or the deceitful appearance of imaginary evils, are the usual causes of the vicious determinations of the will. The pure light of reason and of the understanding; a distinct knowledge of our true interest; and just motives deduced from our perfection and happiness; in short, the love of ourselves; are the moving springs that can and ought to incline and bend our will. It is the voice therefore of this love we ought to consult, hearken unto, and follow. Happy the man who knows how to hear it, and is willing to obey its infallible lessons: It is the voice of conscience; it is that of God.

CHARACTER, *with some Particulars, of the late Major-General* JAMES WOLFE.  
*With his Head curiously engraved.*

GENERAL Wolfe seemed by nature formed for military greatness; his memory was retentive, his judgment deep, and his comprehension amazingly quick and clear: His constitutional courage was not only uniform, and daring, perhaps to an extreme, but he possessed that higher species of it, (if I may be allowed the expression) that strength, steadiness, and activity of mind, which no difficulties could obstruct, nor dangers deter. With an unusual liveliness, almost to impetuosity of temper, he was not subject to passion: With the greatest independence of spirit, free from pride. Generous, almost to profusion: He contemned every little art for the acquisition of wealth, whilst he searched after objects for his charity and beneficence: The deserving soldier never went unrewarded; and even the needy inferior Officer frequently tasted of his bounty. Constant and distinguishing in his attachments: Manly and unreserved, yet gentle, kind, and conciliating in his manners. He enjoyed a large share of the friendship, and almost the universal goodwill of mankind; and, to crown all, sincerity and candor, a true sense of honour, justice, and public liberty, seemed the inherent principles of his nature, and the uniform rules of his conduct.

He betook himself, when very young, to the profession of arms; and, with such talents, joined to the most unwearied assiduity,

no wonder he was soon singled out as a most rising military genius. Even so early as the battle of La-fekdt, when scarce 20 years of age, he exerted himself in so masterly a manner, at a very critical juncture, that it drew the highest encomiums from the great Officer then at the head of our army.

During the whole war he went on, without interruption, forming the military character; was present at every engagement, and never passed undistinguished. Even after the peace, whilst others lolled on pleasure's downy lap, he was cultivating the arts of war. He introduced (without one act of inhumanity) such regularity and exactness of discipline into his corps, that, as long as the six British battalions on the plains of Minden are recorded in the annals of Europe, so long will Kingsley's stand amongst the foremost in the glory of that day.

Of that regiment he continued Lieutenant-colonel, till the great Minister who roused the sleeping genius of his country called him forth into higher spheres of action. He was early in the most secret consultations for the attack of Rochfort; and what he would have done there, and what he afterwards did do at Louisburg, are fresh in every one's memory.

He was scarce returned from thence, when he was appointed to command the important expedition against Quebec. There his abilities shone out in their brightest lustre: In

spite



Engraved for the Universal Magazine.

for J. Hinton at the King's Arms in Newgate Street.



JAMES WOLFE Esq.

Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Forces at Quebec: Who gloriously fell  
in the Cause of his King & Country in that signal Victory over the French, Sept. 13. 1759.



spite of many unforeseen difficulties, from the nature of the situation, from great superiority of numbers, the strength of the place itself, and his own bad state of health, he persevered, with unwearied diligence, practising every stratagem of war to effect his purpose: At last, singly and alone in opinion, he formed and executed that great, that dangerous, yet necessary plan, which drew out the French to their defeat, and will for ever denominate him 'The Conqueror of Canada.' When, within the grasp of vic-

tory, he first received a ball through his wrist, he immediately wrapped it up, and went on, with the same alacrity, animating his troops by precept and example: But, in a few minutes after, a second ball through his body obliged him to be carried off to a small distance in the rear; where, roused from fainting in the last agonies by the sound of 'They run,' he eagerly asked, 'Who run?' And, being told the French, and that they were defeated, he said, 'Then, I thank God, I die contented;' and almost instantly expired.

*A MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTION, to perpetuate the Memory of General WOLFE.*

Stop, passenger!  
And here view whatever is grand and noble,  
Summed up in the character

Of  
**JAMES WOLFE.**

His mind being adorned with all heroic virtues,  
Both by the precept and example of his illustrious father,  
Colonel EDWARD WOLFE;

He, early in life, as the choice of his natural disposition,  
Embraced the profession of arms.

With indefatigable industry forming the military man,  
He shewed himself  
Gallant in action, intrepid in danger, circumspect in difficulties;  
And, being soon singled out as a true genius for the art of war,  
With the approbation and applause  
Of the great Officers he served under,  
Was honoured, in a constant succession,  
With the most distinguished posts in the army.

His innate courage, his regularity and exactness of discipline,  
Shone conspicuous in the corps he had himself trained up,  
When, animating five others by its example in the plains of MINDEN,  
The French cavalry, by the impetuosity of their efforts,  
Were broken, routed, and discomfited.  
Posterity! believe it:  
The annals of all Europe attest the fact.

His martial ardour and capacity,  
Restrained by superior command at ROCHFORD,  
Were signal in the overthrow of LOUISBURG.  
You may stile him, with AMHERST, the CONQUEROR OF CAPE BRETON:  
The Brave do not envy the Brave;  
He let him act according to the generous purpose of his soul.

Now thought worthy of a command in chief;  
QUEBEC,  
The capital of the French empire in North America,  
Is made the object of the important conquest,  
Expected from his great abilities.

Art had conspired with nature  
To render the place impregnable:  
But he, undaunted amidst such a scene of difficulties,  
Climbs over rocks and precipices,  
Lays the lower town in ashes,

Qq

Draws

Draws out the numerous force of CANADA against him,

And with less than five thousand men,

But stout, vigorous, and ardent for battle,

Routs and defeats them with great slaughter.

VICTORY, alas!

Had scarce dawned upon him with triumphant rays of light,

Ready to salute him,

The CONQUEROR of CANADA,

When he fell gloriously,

Covered with honourable wounds.

BRITONS! rejoice and mourn:

Rejoice that your arms have prospered

Under the conduct of so great a General;

But mourn for the loss

Of so good a man,

Whose morals, a copy of Gospel-purity,

Taught him to die contented for his country.

To perpetuate his memory,

This monument was erected, by the special command

Of the BRITISH SENATE and PEOPLE,

In the year of our Lord

One thousand, seven hundred, and sixty.

*The following OBSERVATIONS, from a small Treatise on the Duty of an Attorney and Solicitor, importing also an Admonition to the Client as well as Attorney, may be of singular Use, and are therefore here submitted to the public Consideration.*

**T**HE Author very justly observes, that attorneys will be very much formed, according to the uses their clients make, or desire to make of them; and that it will be a temptation too strong for the virtue of young men, who have their fortunes to seek, or families to maintain, if they observe men of fortune and interest employ or countenance attorneys, who are expert in the low cunning of the law, and who stick at no means to serve their clients. Gentlemen, merchants, and traders, have it much in their power, by encouraging men of ingenuity, probity, modesty, and diligence in the profession, to prevent and redress many of those abuses in the law, of which they often so justly and loudly complain.

Besides knowledge and experience (continues the author) in the theory and practice of the law, there are rules of justice and prudence to be inviolably adhered to, if an attorney would execute his business with reputation, and deserve the public esteem.

He must, to the utmost of his ability, acquaint himself with the merits of every case in which he is consulted; he must discourage suits for frivolous and trivial demands; and he must never attach himself to persons who, through a pertinacious humour, and an unreasonable jealousy of their most minute rights, are involved in perpetual contention.

He must not, in deference to a wealthy or powerful client, much less for the sake of gain, undertake a cause, which does not appear to him just, except the fact on which the merits turn is uncertain, or the construction of law doubtful; and less still may he support the best cause by falsehood, or prevarication, or suppression of the truth, or by laying an undue stress on suspected evidence. He should not encourage, or (if avoidable) produce bold and daring witness, disposed to make free with truth, that they may make sure of victory. He should not over-awe or intimidate the adverse party, or take advantage of an oversight in his Council or attorney, or of want of form in the pleadings, unless where he stands on the defensive, and the attack on his client is notoriously injurious. He ought not to mislead or impose on the Court, if in his power; or prolong the cause, or enhance the costs, though at the expence of his adversary; nor appeal from Court to Court, unless he is persuaded in his conscience, and advised by his Council, that the determination is erroneous in point of substantial justice. In all other cases, as soon as judgment is given, or the decree pronounced, he should persuade his client to acquiesce; nay, if, while the suit is depending, he receives conviction, that his client's demand or defence is ill-founded, he should advise him

o drop the suit, and agree with his adversary; and, if such adversary be poor, or has been injured by having his just right withheld or impeached, to make him ample reparation. And, if the decision be in favour of his client, but appears to be a hard, tho' just sentence, he ought not to encourage him to take the utmost advantage of the rigour or power of the law, while equity or necessity call for compassion or abatement.

In case an attorney be employed in criminal prosecutions, though he should act with spirit and resolution against hardened and daring offenders, yet ought he to be very cautious not to injure or oppress, and much more not to add insult to severity. And in all cases, where misfortune is interwoven with guilt, he should discover, that a detestation of the crime, and a regard to the public safety, are very consistent with pity to the man; particularly to offenders for the first time, to such whose crimes are small, whose temptations were powerful, or who appear to have been drawn in by others. And, in doubtful cases, it is unquestionably better, that ten delinquents should escape, than one innocent man be punished, inasmuch as the very end of punishment is the protection of the innocent.

Process of law is often slow and prolix, to preserve the unwary or unskilful from being surpris'd, and to afford the fairer opportunity to bring truth to light, and give relief to the oppressed. But delays should never be affected, nor indulg'd, where a decision can be speedily obtained, without departing or derogating from justice. And much is it to be lamented, that the neglect of dispatch in attorneys, who have been insolent by nature, or overloaded by business (though in other respects worthy men) should ever have given colour for branding all the professors of the law, indiscriminately, with those reproaches which are due only to corrupt members; while the studied evasions and officious delays of practisers, who shew out their talents to stop the injured in the pursuit of justice, or to protect men who are abandoned in their practices, or desperate in their circumstances, have furnished pretence for casting severe reflections on the Courts themselves, as encouragers of those who protract or promote business; and even for weakly preferring the arbitrary, because speedy, decisions of property under despotic governments, to the slow and cautious steps of justice in a land of liberty.

In giving advice on mortgages, or purchases, or in any money-transactions, an attorney should discourage usury and oppression, and every undue advantage of the ignorant, unwary, or necessitous. Where

a debtor is insolvent; the attorney should promote equality in payment. Where a debtor is unfortunate, he should dispose his creditors (who are frequently prone to resentment) to shew favour and compassion. Where the debtor discovers himself to have been a designing villain, he should shun all unnecessary connection and communication with him.

In settlements, and other family transactions, secrecy is more especially requisite. Great attention should be had, in the disposing of estates by wills, that no creditor may remain unsatisfied, and that peace and harmony may be preserved amongst children and other surviving relatives;—that no child be preferred, to the impoverishment or disparagement of the rest;—that none be disinherited through caprice, or passion, or implacable resentment. Whenever the testator is in extremis, or considerably impaired in his faculties by age or sickness, witnesses should be sought for of unblemished, and (if easy to be had) of distinguished reputation: And, in such circumstances more especially, bequests to charitable uses are to be discouraged, unless a very ample estate is to be disposed of, and the testator's near relations (if he has such) are apprised of his intention.

The attorney also, in discharging his duty, will have the low interests, the passions, the prejudices, and sometimes the unjust reproaches of mankind to contend with; nay, what is more, he will have his own passions to subdue, and his present and apparent interest to forego, that he may obviate misunderstandings, prevent suits, or compose and accommodate those which are depending. By an inflexible integrity, a steady prudence, and, above all, by shewing himself superior to the lust of gain, he will surmount the greatest obstacles, establish his own character on an immovable foundation, and acquire the esteem of wise and honest men:—And what may give firmness under lesser discouragements, to a well-disposed mind, is the consideration, that he acts under the protection of excellent laws, of able and upright Judges, and of a constitution of government founded in liberty, and calculated for universal happiness; so that there is no country under heaven, in which a lover of peace, and friend of justice and of mankind, is so sure to be countenanced, and so likely to be promoted and honoured.—But, if he should be disappointed, in these most pleasing expectations, he cannot fail of (what is infinitely more important) the approbation of his own conscience, and of the supreme Lawgiver and Judge of the world.

The Duke of York returned from Scotland, the beginning of March, 1681-2, and was received by the King with all possible signs of affection. At the same time, came a letter to the King, from Scotland, subscribed by seven Bishops, full of the Duke of York's praises, and of the happiness enjoyed by the Church of Scotland, under his administration; so that it was not the fault of these Prelates, that the Duke, though most zealous for the Popish religion, was not respected as the principal support and protector of the Protestant church.

After two months stay in England, the Duke returned to Scotland, to bring his family from thence: He went by sea; but, by an unexpected accident, the ship, though the weather was fair, struck upon the sand [called the Lemon and Oar] and, in a little time, had above seven feet water in the hold. This obliged him to put off in his pinnace, with as many persons as it would hold, and to save himself on board the Mary yacht. It is pretended, he himself named the persons whom he would have in the boat with him, and that some priests and Jesuits were preferred to several persons of quality, who were unfortunately drowned, with a hundred and thirty seamen, the ship sinking soon after the Duke put off. But I will not warrant this circumstance, which, perhaps, is only a report spread by his enemies. The Duke made but a short stay in Scotland; he departed within a few days for England, where he continued, the rest of this reign, with great influence over the actions and Councils of the King, his brother. To him is generally ascribed the rigour with which the King treated his enemies, the remaining part of his reign. It is said the King, being one day importuned by the Duke to undertake things which he thought very dangerous, told him, 'Brother, I am resolved never to travel again; you may do so, if you please.'

Though, supported by the Court and the Magistrates, the Tory-party had the advantage, the Whigs, however, were not discouraged in the expectation of causing some turn, by informing the people, in pamphlets, of their danger from the Court. These pamphlets were numberless, and new ones daily appeared, to attack or defend. That which made the greatest noise was, 'The Life of Julian the Apostate;' in which a parallel was drawn between that Prince and the Duke of York. The necessity of the exclusion was shewn, and passive obedience exploded, as a Mahometan doctrine. This

book did but exaggerate the passions of passive obedience; they took occasion from thence to carry the doctrine so high, that when, in the reign of James II, restrictions became necessary, they knew not how to make them, and many even persisted in supporting this doctrine, rather than own they had been in the wrong to carry it to such a height.

To demonstrate, that to this time must be fixed the date of the birth, or at least of the great progress, of the doctrine of passive obedience, it needs only to be considered that the second Parliament of this reign, though chiefly composed of rigid Church-of-England-men, devoted intirely to the King, after having, by acts, established such principles as led to passive obedience, readily departed from it, when the Court, as they believed, intended thereby to introduce an arbitrary government. This shews their design was not to establish such a government; but, in 1682, the time I am speaking of, these principles were not only preached, but practised, and the King was thanked, in public and solemn addresses, for having established an absolute government. The pulpits rung with passive obedience, which was enforced from the positive declarations of God; and all the Magistrates emulously strove to reduce this doctrine to practice. The Whigs, on their part, in their attacks of these strange opinions, threw themselves into the other extreme, and thereby gave their enemies room to accuse them as subverters of Monarchy. In short, a kind of insatiation seized the kingdom, and one party, instead of coming to a temper, violently embraced whatever was most contrary to the other.

The animosity against the Whigs was then so excessive, that, even in the administration of justice, the Judges forgot common decency. The Earl of Shaftesbury having brought his action of scandalum Magnatum against one Mr. Cradock, the defendant's Council alledged, 'That there was no probability of a fair trial by a London Jury, by reason that the Earl was of the Skinners Company, of which Sheriff Pilkington was Master, and that therefore the Jury ought to be taken from some other place.' The Court of King's-bench found this exception so just, that it was ordered, 'That, unless the Earl would consent to try his cause by a country Jury, it should not be tried in London.' I know not whether such an exception had ever been known or admitted before. Party rage appeared in all

private



private affairs; so that judgments were formed, not according to the right, but the principles of the parties.

Though the Whigs had a great disadvantage in the kingdom, they still preserved their superiority in London, where almost all the Magistrates were of their party; but they were not suffered long to enjoy them. Moor, the Lord-mayor, who had been an Abhorrer, and was in the interests of the Court, objected against the election of the Sheriffs, and afterwards of the Lord-mayor who was to succeed him; and, being supported by the Privy-council, prevailed, partly by force and partly by consent, to have new Sheriffs and a new Mayor elected of the King's party. This was a triumph for the Court; and the Earl of Shaftesbury was so sensible of it, that, seeing himself like to be deprived of the protection of the city of London, he avoided the impending storm, by a retreat into Holland. It was remarked, that he was forced to shelter himself under the protection of a republic, to which, when he was Chancellor and one of the Cabal, he had applied that saying of Cato, 'Delenda est Carthago.'—He died six weeks after his arrival in Holland.

The Court, having got a Lord-mayor and Sheriffs at their devotion, improved the advantage, and, relying on the compliance of the Magistrates, resolved to annul the charter of London, and afterwards those of all the other corporations in the kingdom: But this design was not executed till the next year.

In the mean time, the Lord-mayor and the Sheriffs of London were very active against the Presbyterians, and executed the laws with great severity. Moreover, to recommend themselves the more to the Court, they prevented the burning of the Pope, as had been customary, on the 17th of November.

The Duke of York, embracing so favourable a juncture, brought his action against the late Sheriff Pilkington, for these words, spoken by the defendant: 'The Duke of York has fired the city, and is now come to cut our throats.' The Jury found for the Duke, and gave him one hundred thousand pounds damages. To such height was party rage carried.

Before we finish the events of this year 1682, which was memorable only for the progress of the Court and the Tories, the downfall of the Whigs, and the persecution of the Presbyterians, I shall relate some other things which happened this year.

First, the murder of Mr. Thynne, almost in the heart of the city, by Count Coningsmae, for which his footman was hanged,

As this is a private affair, I shall say no more of it.

This year the King received two extraordinary Ambassadors, one from the King of Fez and Morocco, the other from the King of Bantam in the isle of Java.

This year died Prince Rupert, Count Palatine of the Rhine, so often mentioned in the foregoing reign, sixty-three years of age; John Maitland, Duke of Lauderdale; Heneage Finch, Earl of Nottingham and Lord High Chancellor; and Anthony Ashley Cooper, Earl of Shaftesbury.

On the other hand, the King created several Peers; amongst the rest, the Duke of Ormond, an Irish Duke, was promoted to the same dignity in England.

Lastly, the Earl of Sunderland was restored to the office of Secretary, upon the resignation of the Earl of Conway.

The King having had no extraordinary supplies for some years, it would be astonishing, that he should at once become so good an economist, as to live upon his revenues, if it had not afterwards appeared, that he had contracted many debts, and thereby supplied, in some measure, the aids of money which, on one pretence or other, he had used to receive from the Parliament. The Court pursued the same course, without any appearance of intending to use their new power for raising money upon the subject. It might seem strange, that the King, in his present situation, did not summon a Parliament, as well to repeal what had been enacted against him, as to get a supply of money. Pretences would not have been wanting; that was not the thing; but it seemed, that, notwithstanding the multitude of addresses, which were still daily presented, he did not confide in the affection of his people, and feared that the elections would not be favourable to him. Indeed, these addresses came but from one party, and the King knew it was very possible to receive addresses from all the corporations in England, without being assured, that the people in general were well-affected. But, as foreigners may not understand this, I shall briefly explain it.

England is almost all divided into communities called Corporations, which have each their privileges, obtained from the Sovereigns on certain conditions. There is scarce a town, which has not its Magistrates and laws, as a corporation. The Mayor, or Head of the corporation; the Aldermen, the Recorder, and other principal Officers, are elected, either by the whole community, or by a certain number of townsmen. It is easy therefore to apprehend, that the prevailing party may, without great difficulty, form

form a Common-council of their own principles; and it is this Common-council which manages the addresses presented to the King, in the name of the whole corporation. Provided the superiority of voices in the Common-council be for one of the parties, that suffices; if an address be ordered, to say it is in the name of the town or community, though all the other Members should be of a contrary opinion. But, in chusing Representatives, another method is taken; for then every Burgess, every Freeholder, has a right to give his vote, and, consequently, Representatives of a contrary party to the Magistrates and Common-council may, very possibly, be elected. This, probably, hindered the King from venturing to call a new Parliament, for fear he should not find his account in it; for the same voters, who had chosen the Members of the two last Parliaments, would have had a right to vote for the Members of a new one, which could not be advantageous to the Court. The Court, therefore, came to a resolution of resuming the charters of the corporations; and to grant others, drawn in such manner, that the King should be almost enabled to cause such Representatives to be chosen, as he pleased. It may be affirmed, there was no readier or more effectual way to invade at once the liberties of the nation, and cause the Parliament itself to approve of the same.

Till things should be ripe for the execution of this design, or some favourable occasion offer itself, the King resolved to take the diversions of Newmarket. He had scarce been there six days, when a fire broke out in the town with such violence, that he was obliged to return to London, some days sooner than he designed. It was pretended afterwards, that there was, at this time, a plot against his life, to be executed at Newmarket, and which was prevented by the King's sudden return, occasioned by the fire. This accident was ascribed to a particular Providence preserving the King, when he was in such danger.

The King, intending to be revenged on the old Magistracy of London, which had opposed him for some years, issued out a commission for trial of the authors of the disorder at the election of Sheriffs the last year. This disorder, in the commission, was called 'a riotous and unlawful assembly,' and aggravated as much as a thing of such little moment could admit of. Fourteen Aldermen and substantial citizens, the Leaders of the Whigs, were all tried and condemned in great fines.

But the King stopped not here, though the new Magistrates and Common-council took care to give him marks of their respect

and zeal, by repealing several acts of the Court of Common-council, made during the late troubles. They likewise replaced, in its nich in the Royal Exchange, the statue of Charles I, which had been taken down after his death. Nevertheless, this did not prevent a Quo Warranto from being brought by the King against the city, that is, an order to shew by what warrant they pretended to be a corporation, and enjoy the privileges mentioned in that writ. On such occasions, the corporation, against whom the Quo Warranto is sent, produces the charter of their privileges, and the question is, to know whether they have exactly obeyed the conditions and articles of their charter. If they have been faulty in any essential article, the Court, before whom the affair is brought, may declare their privileges and charter forfeited. This rarely happens, because a corporation is not wont to break their charter in essential articles, for fear of losing it; and, if it is in a point of little importance, the Court is satisfied with a fine to the King. This is the practice, where justice and a maintenance of the laws and customs of the kingdom are only intended. But, in the present case, the King's intention was not to maintain justice and the laws, but to take occasion, from the breach of some article of the charter, to seize the liberties of London into his hands, and render himself absolute master of the government of that city. The present juncture was very favourable to his design; because, since the dissolution of the Oxford Parliament, he had taken care to fill the Courts of justice with Judges devoted to him, and to these Judges was committed the decision of this affair.

The King alledged two violations of the charter by the corporation of London: The first was the illegal exaction of tolls in the market, and particularly the raising money to rebuild Cheap-side conduit. The second was the framing and printing a scandalous petition, wherein they charged the King with obstructing the justice of the nation, by proroguing the last Westminster Parliament. This affair was argued solemnly on both sides, and, at last, the Judges of the King's-bench declared, that the liberties and privileges of the city of London were forfeited, and might be seized into the King's hands; nevertheless, it was declared, by the express command of the King, 'That judgment should not be entered, until his Majesty's pleasure should be further known.'

Several reflections on this judgment were not to the honour either of the King or the Court. However, the inhabitants of Lon-

don were extremely surpris'd with the thing, and the Common-council assembled to consult how to proceed in this exigency. Some were for having the judgment entered, till an opportunity offered to procure a reversal; but the Court-party insisted upon an absolute submission to the King, before judgment was entered, which was, in effect, a voluntary surrender of the privileges of the city into the King's hands, and a depriving it of the means to cause the sentence one day to be repealed. This opinion was carried by a majority, and the King was waited on with a petition agreeable to this resolution. The King answered, by the Lord Keeper North, That he would restore the charter, if the city would submit to the following regulations:

1. That no Lord-mayor, nor any Officer of the corporation, or Steward of the Borough of Southwark, should be capable of, or admitted to the exercise of their respective offices, before his Majesty should have approved them under his sign manual.

2. That, if his Majesty should disapprove the choice of any person to be Lord-mayor, &c. the citizens should, within one week, proceed to a new choice; and, if his Majesty should in like manner disapprove the second choice, his Majesty might, if he pleased, nominate a person to be Lord-mayor for the ensuing year.

3. The same, with regard to the Sheriffs.

4. The Lord-mayor and Court of Aldermen might also, with the leave of his Majesty, displace any Alderman, Recorder, &c.

5. Upon the election of any Alderman, if the Court of Aldermen should judge and declare the person presented to be unfit, the ward should chuse again; and, upon a disapproval of a second choice, the Court might appoint another in his room.

6. The Justices of the peace were to be by the King's commission; and the settling of these matters to be left to his Majesty's Attorney and Solicitor-general, and Council learned in the law.

By these articles, it is evident, the King was absolute master of the government of the city, and, by restoring their charter, effectually deprived them of their principal privileges.

Two days after, the Common-council met, and resolved to submit to the King, by a majority of eighteen voices. The Historians of the King's party speak of this affair very slightly, pretending the city was justly punished for their great provocations of the King of late years; but, as to the conduct of the King and Court, which occasioned these provocations, they do not think

proper to mention it; and so the whole lies upon the city.

We are at last come to the pretended Protestant plot, that is, formed by the Protestants against the King and the Duke; but, as it is hard to conceive the agreement of this term, in a Protestant country, with designs framed by Protestants against Papists, and as some gladly remove the idea of the King and Duke of York's being Papists, they rather chuse to give it the name of the Rye-house plot, from a house so called, in the road to Newmarket, where, it is pretended, the conspirators had projected to kill the King and Duke. I must not conceal, that, as the former conspiracy, called the Popish plot, did pass for an invention with the adherents of the Court, so this had the same fate among those of the contrary party. The history of this conspiracy must therefore be read with great caution, since the Historians are intirely divided, the one representing, as false, what the others assert as true. Were they both contented with relating the bare facts, giving for true those that may be proved, as for false those whose contrary cannot be proved, and for doubtful such as are doubtful, the reader might be able to form some judgment; but their accounts are artfully laboured to prepossess the reader; a thousand things are insinuated, which have no foundation, but in their system. The witnesses are either knaves or honest men, as is most for their advantage; the conspiracy, in their recitals, is supposed true or false, at pleasure; numberless circumstances are inserted, to serve their purpose, without the least proof or authority; so the reader, who is in search of truth, finds himself at a loss, it being impossible to enter into a particular examination of so many opposite things. Impartial readers content themselves with leaving the matter undecided, because they see no proofs strong enough to determine their assent either way. Others, through prejudice in favour of one of the parties, or through laziness or indifference, implicitly follow the sentiments of the Historian, or absolutely reject them.

To avoid, therefore, as much as possible, the faults which I condemn, I shall suppress all insinuations of the Historians of both parties, and confine myself to the depositions and defences of the accused, without adding any circumstance which is not owned by both sides.

This year, on the 12th of June, Josiah Keeling discovered the conspiracy, real or pretended, to the Lord Dartmouth and Secretary Jenkins, before whom he made open confession of the whole matter, and subscribed his deposition; but afterwards, considering that

that his single intelligence was not sufficient, he prevailed upon Goodenough, that his brother John Keeling might be admitted into the next meeting of the conspirators. This was done; and thereupon both the brothers gave in their joint testimony, upon oath, on the 14th of June.

It must be observed, that this circumstance of the admission of John Keeling into the secrets of the plot manifestly supposes a conspiracy. Accordingly, it is only produced by those Historians who believe the reality of the plot.

In the second place, the discovery of the plot being made by Josiah Keeling, the 12th of June, and the deposition of the two brothers being given in the 14th, it follows, that, according to the first supposition, John Keeling had but one day to be informed of the secrets of this plot.

According to the two Keelings deposition, the plot consisted of three articles: 1. The conspirators designed to secure the King's guards (but how this was to be executed does not appear;) then to block up or besiege Whitehall, and seize the persons of the King and Duke of York. 2. To assassinate the King and the Duke in a hollow way near the Rye-house, in their return from Newmarket. 3. To cause insurrections in London, and other parts of the kingdom. But Keeling deposed only against persons of no note.

Upon this deposition, the King published a proclamation for apprehending Colonel John Rumsey, Richard Rumbold, Maltster; Richard Nelthorpe, Esq; Edward Wade, Gent. Richard Goodenough, Gent. Capt. Walcot, William Thompson, James Burton, and William Hone; for any of which, a hundred pounds were offered to the discoverer. Upon this proclamation, Colonel Rumsey surrendered himself the next day; and, being examined by Secretary Jenkins, he confessed all he knew; which confession was next day confirmed by two others, Mr. West and Mr. Sheppard; so that, on the 18th of June, there came out a second proclamation, for apprehending James Duke of Monmouth, Ford Lord Grey, Sir Thomas Armstrong, Knt. and Robert Ferguson. It is pretended, that, when the warrants were delivered to Legat the messenger, to seize Ferguson with the rest of the offenders, Secretary Jenkins gave Legat a strict command not to take him, but to shun him wherever he met him. Shortly after, the Lord Howard of Efcrick also surrendered himself, and, upon his information, warrants for high treason were issued out against the Earl of Essex, the

Lord Ruffel, and others; who were taken up accordingly.

This discovery brought addresses from all parts to congratulate the King. The Ambassadors of foreign Princes paid the same compliment; and the King of France offered five hundred pistoles for the apprehension of Monmouth, Grey, Armstrong, or Ferguson.

The prisoners were not suffered long to languish: Walcot was first brought to his trial the 12th of July, and, against him,

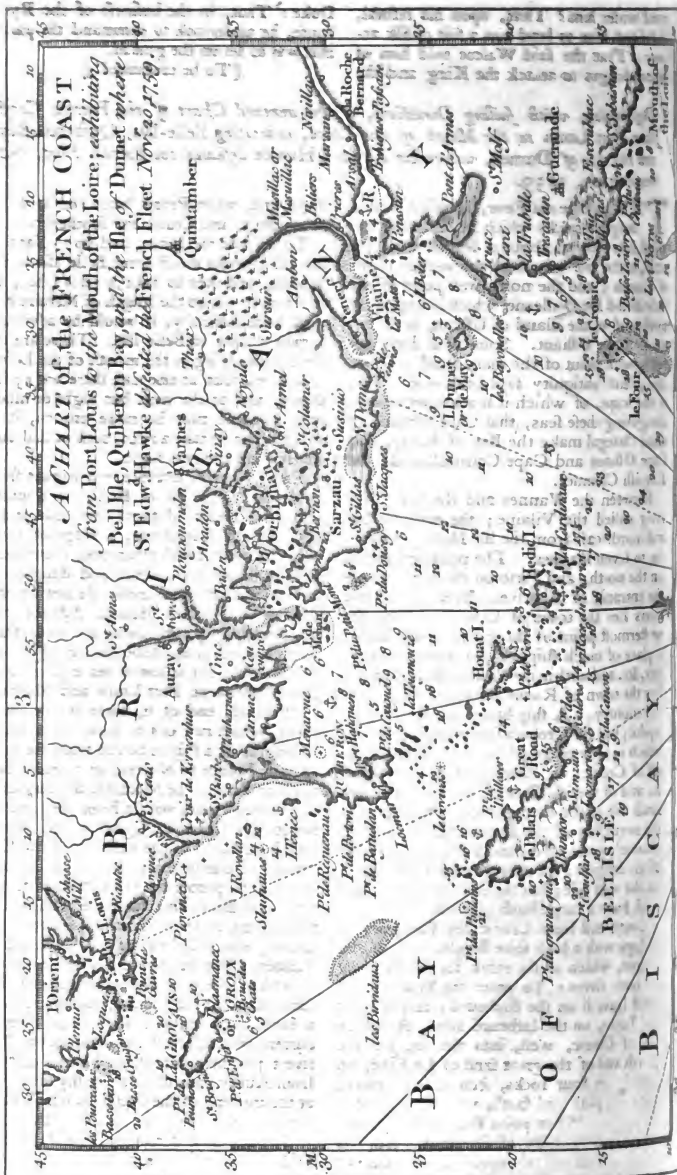
Rumsey swore, 'That the prisoner came to a meeting at West's chamber, where the deponent was present, when a list was brought of the assassins, and agreed to join with them, intending to command a party that should charge the guards: That he undertook to go and view Rumbold's house, and bought a horse for that purpose: That he was present at the dividing London into twenty parts, in order to an insurrection; and at the consult for buying of arms after the disappointment at the Rye-house: That he was at the meeting for carrying on the conspiracy, on Thursday before the discovery; and that, after it, they met at Captain Tracy's, Walcot's own lodging, the deponent being present.'

Keeling deposed, 'That Walcot was at the traitorous assembly at the Salutation-tavern, where the deponent was called Culing, and a health drunk to the English Culing; West declaring, that Culing in Dutch was Keeling in English; adding, he hoped to see Keeling at the head of as good an army in Wapping, as they heard one Culing was then at Cologne.'

Bourn swore, 'That Walcot used to come to Ferguson, when he lodged at his house; and that he and several others met at the Dragon on Snow-hill, and often at other places, in order to raise men, and divide the city into twenty parts, for securing the King and the Duke: That almost every time they met, at least three times, the prisoner at the bar was there: That he was at the last meeting at Tracy's, where they debated of standing with sword in hand, and of killing Keeling for making the discovery.'

West testified, 'That the prisoner, upon the election of the London Sheriff, asked him, Will the people do nothing to secure themselves? and acquainted him with the insurrection, then designed within three weeks or a month: That the Earl of Shaftesbury was in the design, and had engaged the prisoner: That he had an expectation of being a Colonel of horse; asking the deponent, Whether he would have any command







mand under him? That, upon his refusal, he desired him to lend him a suit of silk armour: That the said Walcot told him of several designs to attack the King and the

Duke: That, in the business of the Rye-house, he undertook to command the party that was to set on the guards.

[To be continued.]

*A Description, with sailing Directions, of the annexed Chart of the French Coast, from Port Louis to the Mouth of the Loire, exhibiting Belle-Isle, Quiberon Bay, and the Isle of Dumet, where Sir Edward Hawke defeated the French Fleet, November 20, 1759.*

THE passage du Four, so called from a ledge of rocks which lie off in the sea, called Les Fours, about a league from the main, is the fair way to all the western coasts of France; and the north-west point of the little island De Quilmerne, which lies upon the north end of the island of Ushant, is the famous Cape Ushant. Some will have the north-west point of the main island to be the cape; but antiquity says otherwise. This is the cape, of which it is a known rule in navigating these seas, that Cape Ushant and Cape Ortegal make the Bay of Biscay, and Cape Ushant and Cape Cornwall make the English Channel.

Between the Vannes and the Loire is a river called the Vilaine; the entrance lies east-north-east from the isle Hedic, distance six to seven leagues. The points of Penris on the north, and Pisto on the south, make the entrance of this river. Between the two rivers lies the town of Crozic, making the westernmost point of the mouth of the Loire, a place of much shipping for wines, brandy, salt, &c. and within the Vilaine, three leagues, lies the town of Roche Barnard, high up in the country. A ship bound up should take a pilot; but for Crozic a short direction serves, which is only to avoid the sand of Le Four, off of Crozic, by running to the seaward of it, and of the isle Dumet, which lies on the south side of the entrance of the Vilaine: On the north side of the Dumet there is a good channel up the river, and a ship is then clear of all dangers; she may go close to the island on the west side; but the east side is foul, and must have a large birth given it.

South-east from Crozic lies Poulguen, a village with a high spire steeple, distance one league, which is the mark for the channels of both rivers: To enter the Vilaine, you must leave it on the starboard; and to enter the Loire, on the larboard side. A league off of Crozic, west, into the sea, lies the north end of the great sand of Le Four, on which are four rocks, seen at low water; they lie north and south, a league and a half in length. When point Penris bears north, and the high spire of Guerande north-east by east, half easterly over Crozic, then you are athwart the south end of it; and of the

north end, when Penris bears north, a little westerly, and Crozic east southerly.

To sail into the Loire, and up to Nantes, our pilot books direct from Belle-isle to St. Nazaire, and then to take a pilot; but, as no stranger can go the length of Nazaire but with some difficulty, it would be advisable to take a pilot at Belle-isle. There are several banks lying in the mouth of the Loire, so uneven, that at one cast there are 15 fathoms, and at the next but eight or nine; and, as some may be more uneven, it is much better to take a pilot, both in and out, where those dangers begin.

East by north, distance two leagues from Belle-isle, is the isle of Hedic; and south-east from Hedic, distance one mile and a half, lie the Cardinaux, a ledge of rocks above water, but with other rocks about them, some of which are covered and dangerous; and, north-east from Belle-isle lies another little island, called Houat, distance two leagues from point Lomaria; and, three leagues north from Belle-isle lies Quiberon, a peninsula; for at low water it joins to the main. Between Port Louis and Morbain, at the south end of it, there is a ledge of rocks, which run out to seaward, a league in length. If a ship is bound from the north coast of France to Nantes, or to Roch Bernard, or Vannes, or Morbain, the may safely run through here, within Belle-isle, and between the islands of Quiberon and Houat, and so go about to the eastward of the Cardinals, or Cardinaux; but, if this is done, it would be proper for every stranger to take a pilot at Belle-isle; for the entrance of all these rivers is very hazardous on many accounts, especially that of the Loire and the Vannes: The ebbs there run exceeding strong, because of the great freshes, inasmuch that, sometimes, in the Vannes, though it blows a storm right in, you will hardly stem the current with all the sail you dare carry. Two rivers join here, one from Vannes and one from Auray; and there are many sunk rocks at the meeting of the channels, which makes it very dangerous to go in without a pilot.

The north-west end of Belle-isle is foul, and has several sunk rocks about it; yet, giving those rocks a good birth, there is very good

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good anchoring at the north-west end; but the best riding is within the island, in Sauzan road, or off of point St. Julian, where a navy may ride in six to 12 fathoms, perfectly secure from a south and south-west, and a north-west wind, and only open to a north and north-east; and, in case the wind shifts to those points, the moorings may be also shifted, and ships may run to the east end, into Port de Lomaria, or Port de St. André, where they are safe again, and have six to 11 fathoms. The island lies north-west and south-east, and good riding any-where, all round it. Belle-île lies so high that it may be seen out at sea in 35 fathoms.

The isle of Grouais lies off about a league from the shore, and from Mutton islands seven leagues east by south, and east-south-east. The island is known by three windmills on the east end; the land high and steep, and the west end flat and sloping; it lies off of Port Louis, a little westerly. Under the east end there is good anchoring, in six to seven fathoms, safe from a south-west; as, under the north-east point, from a west-south-west and north-west winds; but at the south-east end it is rocky and foul.

North-north-east from the east end of Grouais, distance one league and a half, is the entrance into the harbour of Port Louis, which is very noble; but the entrance difficult, for which there is a necessity of a pilot. There is also a good road behind Tudy island, in the entrance of the river Quimper Corante;

but ships cannot well go in without a pilot.

South-south-east from Grouais, distance two leagues and a half, lies a dangerous rock, called the Birvidaux, which is sometimes dry, sometimes not, and has several funk rocks about it. When the point Le is right over point le Croix, and the northernmost windmill on Quiberon bears east by north, then ships are athwart this rock, and may avoid it.

It is observed, that, on most part of the coast of Britany, and the islands therabouts, a south-west and north-east moon makes high water; but, within the havens, rivers, indraughts, bays, and creeks, a south-west by west, and north-east by east moon, or a point later, according as the havens or rivers lie deep in the land.

Not is there any setting, or running of the streams to be reckoned or allowed for; but the flood here, as on the coast of Spain, (by the swelling of the great ocean) comes right against the coast, and so runs only into the havens: The ebbs, on the contrary, go athwart from the shore, seaward as it falls: So that the course of none of the streams is to be perceived, unless it be a little through or about some points of islands, where the natural course of the tide is interrupted by the said islands, thereby causing eddies, and uncertain whirlings of the tide to the leeward of the said islands; which ought to be carefully allowed for.

## The LONDON GAZETTE Extraordinary.

Published Friday, November 30, 1759.

Admiralty-Office, November 30.

**E**ARLY this morning, Capt. Campbell, Commander of his Majesty's ship the Royal George, arrived here, with a letter from Sir Edward Hawke to Mr. Cleveland, of which the following is a copy:

Royal George, off Penris Point,

Nov. 24. 1759.

SIR,

In my letter of the 17th, by express, I desired you would acquaint their Lordships with my having received intelligence of 13 sail of the line and three frigates of the Brest Squadron, being discovered about 24 leagues to the north-west of Belle-île, steering to the eastward: All the prisoners, however agree, that, on the day we chased them, their Squadron consisted, according to their accompanying list, of four ships of 80, six of 74, three of 70, eight of 64, one frigate of 36, one of 34, and one of 16 guns, with a small vessel to look out. They sailed from Brest the 14th instant, the same day I sailed from

Torbay. Concluding that their first rendezvous would be Quiberon, the instant I received the intelligence, I directed my course thither with a pressed sail. At first, the wind, blowing hard at south by east and south, drove us considerably to the westward; but, on the 28th and 29th, though variable, it proved more favourable. In the mean time, having been joined by the Maidstone and Coventry frigates, I directed their Commanders to keep a-head of the Squadron, one on the starboard and the other on the larboard bow. At half past eight o'clock in the morning of the 20th, Belle-île by our reckoning bearing east by north, I north, the Maidstone made the signal for seeing a fleet. I immediately spread abroad the signal for a line a-breast, in order to draw all the ships of the Squadron up with me: I had before sent the Magnanime a-head, to make the land. At three quarters past nine she made the signal for an enemy. Observing, on my discovering them, that they made off, I threw out the signal for the seven ships nearest them

to chase, and draw into a line of battle a-head of me, and endeavour to stop them till the rest of the Squadron should come up, who were also to form as they chased, that no time might be lost in the pursuit. That morning they were in chase of the Rochester, Chatham, Portland, Falkland, Minerva, Vengeance, and Venus, all which joined me about 11 o'clock; and, in the evening, the Sapphire, from Quiberon Bay. All the day we had very fresh gales at north-west and west-north-west, with heavy squalls. M. Conflans kept going off under such sail as all his Squadron could carry, and at the same time kept together; while we crowded after him with every fail our ships could bear. At half past two, P. M. the fire beginning a-head, I made the signal for engaging: We were then to the southward of Belle-île; and the French Admiral, headmost, soon after ed round the Cardinals, while his rear was in action. About four o'clock the Formidable struck; and, a little after, the Thesée and Superbe were sunk. About five the Heros struck, and came to an anchor; but, blowing hard, no boat could be sent on board her. Night was now come; and, being on a part of the coast, among islands and shoals, of which we were totally ignorant, without a pilot, as was the greatest part of the Squadron, and blowing hard on a lee shore, I made the signal to anchor; and came to in 15 fathom water, the island of Durnet bearing east by north, between two and three miles, the Cardinals west half south, and the steeples of Crozic south-east, as we found next morning.

'In the night we heard many guns of distress fired; but, blowing hard, want of knowledge of the coast, and whether they were fired by a friend or an enemy, prevented all means of relief.

'By day-break of the 21st, we discovered one of our ships dismasted ashore on the Four, the French Heros also; and the Soleil Royal, which under cover of the night had anchored among us, cut, and run ashore to the westward of Crozic. On the latter's moving, I made the Essex's signal to slip and pursue her; but she unfortunately got upon the Four, and both she and the Resolution are irrecoverably lost, notwithstanding we sent them all the assistance that the weather would permit. About fourscore of the Resolution's company, in spite of the strongest remonstrances of their Captain, made rash, and, with several French prisoners belonging to the Formidable, put off, and I am afraid drove out to sea. All the Essex's are saved, (with as many of the stores as possible) except one Lieutenant and a boat's crew, who were drove on the French shore, and have

not since been heard of: The remains of both ships are set on fire. We found the Dorsetshire, Revenge, and Defiance, in the night of the 20th, put out to sea; as I hope the Swiftsure did, for she is still missing: The Dorsetshire and Defiance returned next day; and the latter saw the Revenge without. Thus, what loss we have sustained has been owing to the weather, not the enemy; seven or eight of whose line of battle ships got to sea, I believe, the night of the action.

'As soon as it was broad day-light, in the morning of the 21st, I discovered seven or eight of the enemy's line of battle ships at anchor, between Point Penris and the river Vilaine; on which I made the signal to weigh, in order to work up and attack them; but it blowed so hard from the north-west, that, instead of daring to cast the Squadron loose, I was obliged to strike top-gallant-masts. Most of those ships appeared to be a-ground at low-water; but, on the flood, by lightening them, and the advantage of the wind under the land, all except two got that night into the river Vilaine.

'The weather being moderate on the 22d, I sent the Portland, Chatham, and Vengeance to destroy the Soleil Royal and Heros. The French, on the approach of our ships, set the first on fire; and, soon after, the latter met the same fate from our people. In the mean time I got under way, and worked up within Penris point, as well for the sake of its being a safer road, as to destroy, if possible, the two ships of the enemy which still lay without the Vilaine; but, before the ships I sent a-head for that purpose could get near them, being quite light, and with the tide of flood, they got in.

'All the 23d we were employed in reconnoitring the entrance of that river, which is very narrow, and only 12 feet water on the bar at low water. We discovered at least seven, if not eight, line of battle ships about half a mile within, quite light, and two large frigates moored a-crois, to defend the mouth of the river; only the frigates appeared to have guns in. By evening I had 12 long-boats, fitted as fire-ships, ready to attempt burning them, under cover of the Sapphire and Coventry; but the weather being bad, and the wind contrary, obliged me to defer it, till at least the latter should be favourable; if they can by any means be destroyed, it shall be done.

'In attacking a flying enemy it was impossible, in the space of a short winter's day, that all our ships should be able to get into action, or all those of the enemy brought to it. The Commanders and companies of such as did come up with the rear of the French, on the 20th, behaved with the greatest intre-

pidity, and gave the strongest proofs of a true British spirit. In the same manner, I am satisfied, would those have acquitted themselves, whose bad going ships, or the distance they were at in the morning, prevented from getting up. Our loss by the enemy is not considerable; for, in the ships which are now with me, I find only one Lieutenant and 39 seamen and marines killed, and about 200 wounded. When I consider the season of the year, the hard gales on the day of action, a flying enemy, the shortness of the day, and the coast we are on, I can boldly affirm, that all that could possibly be done has been done. As to the loss we have sustained, let it be placed to the account of the necessity I was under of running all risks to break this strong force of the enemy: Had we had but two hours more day-light, the whole had been totally destroyed or taken; for we were almost up with their van when night overtook us.

Yesterday came in here the Pallas, Fortune sloop, and the Proserpine fireship. On the 16th I had dispatched the Fortune to Quiberon, with directions to Captain Duff to keep strictly on his guard. In his way thither she fell in with the Hebe, a French frigate of 40 guns, under jury masts, and fought her several hours. During the engagement, Lieutenant Stuart, second of the Ramillies, whom I had appointed to command her, was unfortunately killed; the surviving Officers, on consulting together, resolved to leave her, as she proved too strong for them. I have detached Captain Young to Quiberon Bay, with five ships; and am making up a flying squadron, to scout the coast to the isle of Aix, and, if practicable, to attempt any of the enemy's ships that may be there.

I am, Sir, &c.  
ED. HAWKE.

#### LIST of Ships with Sir Edward Hawke, November 20, 1759.

Ships.	Guns.	Men.	Commanders.
Royal George	100	880	Sir Ed. Hawke.
Union	90	770	Capt. Campbell.
Duke	90	750	Sir Cha. Hardy.
Namur	90	780	Capt. Evans.
Mars	74	600	Capt. Graves.
Warspight	74	600	Capt. Buckle.
Hercules	74	630	Ja. Young, Esq;
Torbay	74	700	Commandore.
Magnanime	74	700	Sir John Bentley.
Resolution	74	600	Capt. Fortescue.
Hero	74	600	Capt. Keppel.
Swiftsure	70	520	Lord Howe.
Dorsetshire	70	520	Capt. Speke.
			Capt. Edgumbe.
			Sir T. Stanhope.
			Capt. Denis.

Burford	70	520	Capt. Gambier.
Chichester	70	520	Capt. Willet.
Temple	70	520	Capt. W. Shirley.
Revenge	64	480	Capt. Storr.
Eller	64	480	Capt. D. Bryer.
Kingston	60	400	Capt. Shirley.
Intrepid	60	420	Capt. Maplesden.
Montague	60	420	Capt. Rowley.
Dunkirk	60	420	Capt. Digby.
Defiance	60	420	Capt. Baird.

The following frigates joined Sir Edward between Ushant and Belleisle.

Rochester	50	350	Capt. Duff.
Portland	50	350	Capt. Arbuthnot.
Falkland	50	350	Capt. Drake.
Chatham	50	350	Capt. Lockart.
Minerva	32	220	Capt. Hood.
Venus	36	240	Capt. Harrison.
Vengeance	28	200	Capt. Nightingale.
Coventry	28	200	Capt. Burlem.
Maidstone	28	200	Capt. Digges.
Sapphire	32	220	Capt. Strachan.

#### LIST of the French Squadron, which came out of Brest November 14, 1759.

Ships.	Guns.	Men.	Commanders.
Le Soleil Royal	80	1200	M. Contans, Admiral.
Le Tonnant	80	1000	M. Beaulieu, 1 <sup>st</sup> Mont, Vice-Admiral.
Le Formidable	80	1000	M. de St. Andre de Veze, Rear-Admiral.
L'Orient	80	1000	M. Guichant, Chef d'Escadre.

L'Intrepide	74	815	
Le Glorieux	74	815	
Le Thesee	74	815	
Le Heros	74	815	
Le Robuste	74	815	
Le Magnifique	74	815	
Le Juste	70	800	
Le Superbe	70	800	
Le Dauphin	70	800	
Le Dragon	64	750	
Le Northumberland	64	750	
Le Sphinx	64	750	
Le Solitaire	64	750	
Le Brilliant	64	750	
L'Eveillé	64	750	
Le Bizarre	64	750	
L'Inflexible	64	750	
L'Hebe	40		
La Vestale	34		
L'Aigrette	36		
Le Calypso	16		

Le Prince Noir, a small vessel to look out.  
The above ships were all in company when the action began, except the Hebe frigate.

*Extract of a Letter from a Chaplain of one of his Majesty's Ships, dated from Vilaine Bay, in the Coast of France, Nov. 23, 1759.*

**I** MOST heartily congratulate you upon the great event of our defeating Marshal Conflans, on the 20th instant. As the exploits is on the point of setting out, my relation of the victory cannot be particular. On the 14th, Sir Edward Hawke hoisted his flag on board the Royal George in Torbay, where the fleet had put in a few days before, through stress of weather. In the evening we stood to sea, with 23 ships of the line and four or five frigates; and, on the 16th, were within eight or ten leagues of the Isle of Ushant. The same afternoon we fell in with some English transports, returning from Quiberon Bay, who gave the Admiral information, that they had seen the French Squadron the day before, consisting of twenty-four sail, standing to the south-east; and were at that time about 23 leagues west of Belle-Isle. The intelligence was received with universal acclamations, and every ship prepared for action. The Admiral lost not a minute of time, but pursued with the utmost alertness. The wind came on the next day fresh from the westward, and we spread all our canvases to court the prosperous gale.

On the 20th, about half an hour after 8 in the morning, the Maidstone frigate let fly her top-gallant sails, which was a signal for discovering a fleet. About nine, my Lord Howe made the signal, that they were enemies. At this critical time our Admiral paid no regard to lines of battle, but every ship was directed to make the best of her way towards the enemy. Sir Edward told his Officers he was for the old way of fighting, to make downright work with them. We approached M. Conflans fast, and soon found that he was in chase of Capt. Duff's little Squadron of frigates and bombs, with twenty-one ships of the line and three frigates. Upon their having a distinct view of our ships, they gave over their chase, and appeared to be forming a line to receive us; and we concluded, from the equality of the combatants, that the action would be very great and general; but I may venture to assert, there was not an Englishman, from high to low, that did not assure himself of victory. Upon our advancing, the French Admiral changed his plan, and stood right afore the wind for the shore, which was now about three or four leagues to leeward. It was two in the afternoon, before our headmost ships could get up with them, when the Warpite and Dorsetshire began to fire. Soon after, the Revenge, Magnanime, Tor-

bay, Montague, Resolution, Swiftsure, and several others, came into action.

The firing now became very alert on both sides; and there was no distinguishing between English colours and French. The Rear-admiral of the enemy, the Formidable, bore a very hot cannonade from the Resolution; but, upon the Royal George's coming up, they hauled down their flag, and struck to Sir Edward Hawke, this was only a point of honour with the French; the Resolution having the merit of subduing her. The Royal George continued advancing, and Sir Edward gave orders to his masters to carry him close along-side the Soleil Royal. M. Conflans, the French Admiral, appeared to have the same intention on his part; and it was a glorious sight to behold the blue and the white flags, each at the main-top-mast-head, bearing down to each other. The Torbay was at this time closely engaged with the Thesee of 74 guns, and presently after sent that unfortunate ship to the bottom. On the other side was the Magnanime, who kept an incessant fire upon one of the largest of the French ships, and in the end obliged her to strike. She afterwards ran ashore, and was burnt. The two Commanders in Chief were now very near, and M. Conflans gave the Royal George his broadside; Sir Edward returned the point-blank salutation; but, after two or three exchanges of this kind, the Marshal of France declined the combat, and received orders. The French Vice-admiral likewise gave Sir Edward chase, but soon followed the example of his Superior; another and another did the same; but the fifth ship escaped not so well; the Royal George poured her whole fire into her at once, and, repeating the same, down she went along-side of her. The Royal George's people gave a cheer, but it was a faint one; the honest sailors were touched at the miserable fate of so many hundred poor creatures. She was named the Superbe, of 70 guns, with upwards of 750 men on board, only 20 of whom were saved, which were taken up the next morning from the wreck.

There were now several ships at once upon the English Admiral, who seemed to be got into the very center of the French rear. Every observer pitied the Royal George; it seems indeed a kind of degradation to so noble a ship to be pitted; but really her situation would have been lamentable, if the enemy had preserved any degree of composure, or fired with any sort of direction; but their

their confusion was so great, that amongst 1000 shot I don't believe that more than 20 or 30 struck the ship.

The English Vice-admiral, with the Mars, Hero, and several other ships, were crowding to the Admiral's assistance, when the obscurity of the evening put an end to the engagement. Happy circumstance for the enemy! as an hour's day-light more would have brought on their total ruin.

When I sat down to write, I proposed to have given you only a general account; but, upon this animating occasion, there is no possibility of leaving off while a margin remains unoccupied. We have burnt the Soleil Royal of 80 guns, M. Conflans's own ship, together with the Heros of 74 guns; we have sunk the Thesee of 74, and the Superbe of 70; and have taken the Formidable, the French Rear-admiral, of 80 guns. Seven or 8 others ran aground, but got off again at high tide, and are now crept into the entrance of the little river Vilaine, where we don't despair of setting them on fire. Whether we succeed in this or not, we have room to believe they have received so much damage, that very few of them will be able to put to sea again, as they lay many hours upon the ground, and were obliged to throw their guns over-board to lighten them. Cap-

tain Denis, of the Dorsetshire, and Captain Speke, of the Resolution, have gained immortal honour: The Admiral told them, in the warmth of his gratitude, they had behaved like angels. I would in this place attempt the most honourable mention of Edward Hawke; neither would I by any means omit my Lord Howe, and Captain Keppel; nor should Captain Campbell, of the Royal George, pass unnoticed; but there was a certain greatness in their behaviour, which exceeds the ability of my pen to celebrate. I have particularised only a few names, as some of the ships were more immediately under my observation. There were many others that had a very considerable share in the action, and will doubtless be honoured by those who were more connected with them. It gives me a very sensible pleasure to assure you, that I don't bear of a single imputation throughout the whole squadron. The glory of the British flag has been nobly supported, while that of the enemy is vanished into empty air.

I am, &c.

P. S. We had the misfortune to lose the Resolution, of 74 guns, and the Essex of 64, upon a sand, the day after the engagement; but have been so happy as to save almost all the people.

### *The BRITISH Muse, containing original POEMS, SONGS, &c.*

TRANSLATION of *Maximes de la Sagesse, in our last, which were found in the first Box of the Duke of Burgundy, the French King's Father.*

**G**IVE God, thy great creator, homage due;  
Consider first thy business, then pursue;  
Converse with honest men, let such be dear;  
Let self-conceitdness in nought appear:  
To others' judgment due regard be shewn;  
Be ever modest to defend thy own:  
Whoever speaks, him with attention hear;  
Nor study how to make thy wit appear:  
Talk that to each which each best understands,  
The tongue pronouncing what the heart commands:

Think on thy promise, but disclaim it evade,  
By subtle arts, your promises when made:  
Let speech obliging, gentle, sweetly fall,  
And in your looks at least be kind to all:  
Let your whole air be disengag'd and free,  
Yet not invite familiarity:  
Give none, by hasty judgment, cause to grieve;  
Love without interest, without fear forgive;  
Avoid contention, friendship cultivate;  
Respect, but never fawn upon; the great  
Aim not to make thy friend his thoughts reveal;

With seeming openness thy own conceal:  
Lend readily, if lending you propose;  
He doubly gives who gracefully bestows:  
Weigh well the talent for the part you'd play;  
Avoid extremes, and chuse the middle way:

Speak peace where discord reigns, assuage the flood,

And for revenge persist in doing good:  
Let proper objects never want a tear;  
Excuse mistakes; in friendship be sincere;  
From peevish thoughts thy cheerful mind defend,  
Nor in rash words discharge upon thy friend:  
Reprove with gentleness, with truth commend;  
Laugh at a jest, but laugh not without end:  
To each man's calling just respect be shewn;  
Nor criticise to make your learning known:  
Do favours privately; if you upbraid,  
Or publish first, the obligation's paid:  
Prevent petitions where you see distress,  
Nor let the manner make the gift the less:  
If anger kindles, check th' impetuous flame;  
Nor let thy tongue traduce an absent name:  
Let not ingratitude thy honour stain;  
Play for diversion, but despise the gain:  
Scorn to deceive; think much, but little speak;  
Preserve what's given you, for the giver's sake:  
Forgive your debtors; equal pleasure flows  
To him who mercy finds, and him who mercy  
shews:

Be envy banish'd from thy generous heart;  
Blab not the secrets which thy friends impart;  
In speaking of thyself, nor praise, nor blame,  
And steady to be a slave to common fame.

ODE.



**Solatium Quæstibus HANNOVERICIS oblatum.**

**Q**UIS mihi tristes gemitus levabit?  
Quis mihi sevos adimet dolores?  
Fractus horrendis animus procellis,  
Vergit ad Orcum.

Quis mihi spissas abiget tenebras,  
Quæ tegant Orbem piceo nigrore?  
Vox ait, cello resonans Olympo,  
GORGIVS almus.

Pestifer Gallus patrias in oras  
Devenit, spirans rabidum furorem;  
Querit ex gentes liberâs domare  
Lege superba.

Quis mihi furem subiget ferocem?  
Quis dabit terræ Domino Paludis?  
Vox ait, cello resonans Olympo,  
GORGIVS almus.

Ut tenax, cunctos Populos Hirudo  
Sugit, immensos reditusque tollit:  
Ingemit Civis; Lætymæ Coloni  
Verba sequuntur.

Quis mihi reddet mediis in undis  
Tantalum, torquens animos avaros?  
Vox ait, cello resonans Olympo,  
GORGIVS almus.

Flamma comburit segetes opimas,  
Hortulos, ralcas sôpites aphêlus,  
Quercus in ictu validæ bipennis  
Celsa gemiscit.

Quis mihi, sortem miseratus atram,  
Destruet iustus tumidum Typhæum?  
Vox ait, cello resonans Olympo,  
GORGIVS almus.

Impetit vastas furibundus arces,  
Concutit muros tonitru sonoro,  
Sanguinis, Cives, sitiens nefandi,  
Fulmine sternit.

Quis mihi dirum pedibus Tyrannum  
Proteret, linquens aquilis in escam?  
Vox ait cello resonans Olympo,  
GORGIVS almus.

Tollit in ferro sobolem tenellam,  
Virgines blandas violare gessit,  
Stuprat et sponx thalamos pudicæ,  
Conjuge teste.

Quis mihi, vindex sceleris atrocis,  
Ignibus monstrum feriet trifidus?  
Vox ait, cello resonans Olympo,  
GORGIVS almus.

Aereis tentat pelagum carinis  
Ire, quò fortes cruciet Britannos,  
Usque quos cernit placido benigna  
Lumine Tethys.

Quis mihi lento Phalarin cruentum  
Igne vexabit, gemitus fœvente?  
Vox ait, cello resonans Olympo,  
GORGIVS almus.

Cum suam frustra videt esse mentem,  
Induit blandas facies, et alto  
Fundit Infans gremio dolosus  
Aurea dona.

Quis mihi Pestes abiget malignas,  
Sæpe quæ produnt patrios Penates?  
Vox ait, cello resonans Olympo,  
GORGIVS almus.

Quis dabit p̄ficos animos Leoni,  
Quò queat marors domitum tenere.  
Hostis infracti, caput et vomere  
Dente guloso.

Tela quis Martis muneret ferocis?  
Quis dabit frondes tenebras Olive?  
Vox ait, cello resonans Olympo,  
GORGIVS almus.

" Ille erit Conjur Vultus Paternæ  
" Proles orbatæ Genitore caro;  
" Æraulus Cæsi miseros rehnittet  
" Mille beatos.

" Promptus intactæ Themidis sequetur  
" Jura, sevorum fugiens Tyrannum  
" Indolem; clemens Pietas, Fidesque,  
" Tempora cingent.

" Qui colit Justum, poterit subire  
" Regiam, ferri sôribus tremendam  
" Cuilibet, noxas sceleris patranti  
" Corde maligno.

" Numinis plenus Penetrâle celsum  
" Eriget Cælo, rigidum columnis  
" Aureis centum, rutilas et aras  
" Thure calentes.

" Ipse prostratus folio Tonantis,  
" Sæpius puris manibus timendum  
" Numen in fontes Populos vocabit,  
" Poplite fixo.

" Aurifer Ganges radians Inragdis,  
" Æthiops Dentes niveos Gæorgo,  
" Flâvus et Seres pretiosa fundent,  
" Sceptra tenenti.

**The Happy FIRE-SIDE.**

**T**HE hearth was clean, the fire clear,  
The kettle on for tea;  
Ranger was in his elbow chair,  
As blest'd as man could be.

Clarinda, who his heart possess'd,  
And was his new-made bride,  
With head reclin'd upon his breast,  
Sat toying by his side.

Stretch'd at his feet, in happy state,  
A fav'rite dog was laid;  
By whom a little sportive cat  
In wanton humour play'd.

Clarinda's hand he gently press'd;  
She stole an am'rous kiss,  
And, blushing, modestly confess'd  
The fulcra of her bliss.

Ranger, with honest heart elate,  
Pray'd to Almighty Jove,  
That it might ever be his fate  
Just so to live and love.

Be this eternity, he cry'd,  
And let no more be giv'n;  
Continue thus my fire-side,  
I ask no other heav'n.

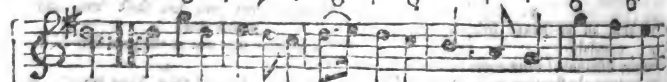
PRINCE FERDINAND: A New Song.



God bleſs Prince Fer-di-nand, And all in his command, God bleſs them



God bleſs Prince Fer-di-nand, And all in his command, God bleſs them



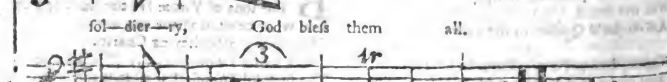
all; Grant that an u-ni-ty, Peace and tran-quil-li-ty, Go through his



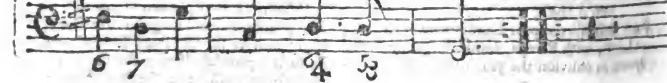
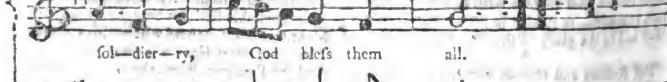
all; Grant that an u-ni-ty, Peace and tran-quil-li-ty, Go through his



sol-dier-ry, God bleſs them all.



sol-dier-ry, God bleſs them all.

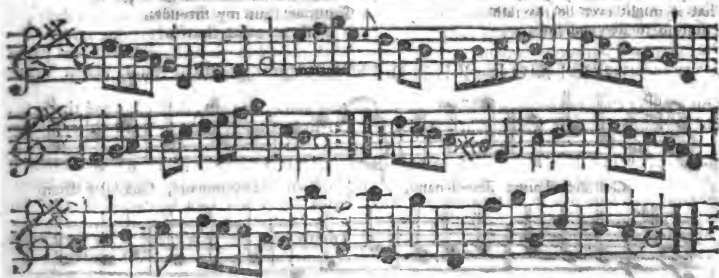


2.  
Confound our enemies,  
And bleſs our dear allies,  
Grant them ſucceſs:  
Thy bleſſings pour down,  
The King of Pruſſia crown  
With laurels of renown,  
Send him redreſs.

3.  
Lend him thy mighty aid,  
And make them ne'er afraid,  
To fight again:  
Send them proſperity,  
And all our foes to ſee  
Crush'd down to poverty;  
All ſay Amen.

A New

*A New* COUNTRY DANCE.  
GENERAL WALDEGRAVE, MARCH.



First couple cross over and turn  $\therefore$ ; the second couple the same  $\therefore$ ; cross over two couple, lead up and cast off  $\therefore$ ; set corners and turn, the other corners the same, cross corners the same, the other corners and turn it out  $\therefore$ .

*The* YEAR FIFTY-NINE. *A New Song.*

1.  
**C**OME, all ye brave Britons, let no one  
complain,  
Britannia, Britannia! once more rules the main;  
With bumpers o'erflowing we'll jovially join,  
And tell the high deeds of the year fifty-nine.

2.  
The Negroes of Senegal know how we fought,  
And the Monfieurs of India what wonders were  
wrought;  
But Minden, O Britons, that glory was thine,  
There France learn'd a dance in the year fifty-nine.

3.  
De la Clue, with his squadron so nimble and tight,  
On meeting Boskawen, like a Frenchman, took  
fright;  
But, running too fast on some mighty design,  
He lost both his legs in the year fifty-nine.

4.  
When Montcalm in Canada drew forth his men,  
(Secure in his numbers) to fight on the plain,  
With true British spirit we broke ev'ry line,  
And conquer'd Quebec in the year fifty-nine.

5.  
Niagara, Crown-Point, Ticonderago too,  
What cannot bold Britons with courage subdue?  
Such conquests, so noble, so great, and so fine,  
Must add to the glory of the year fifty-nine.

6.  
Whilst Rodney and Hawke watch'd the flat-bot-  
tom'd boats,  
At Paris Belleisle cut poor Englishmens throats;  
There Louis, with Pompa, drank Burgundy wine,  
To drown in oblivion the year fifty-nine.

7.  
At last, like a thief, Bully Conflans stole out,  
Believe you, a Frenchman surprisingly stout;  
The best man got foremost to lead off their line,  
As none lik'd to fight in the year fifty-nine.

8.  
But, soon overtaken with troubles so dire,  
That, spite of Conflans, set the great Sun on fire,

Hawke burnt 'em, and sunk 'em, and 'twas  
mighty fine,  
To see how they ran in the year fifty-nine.

9.  
Bless King George then, kind Heav'n, we ar-  
dently crave,  
Him Britons united with courage will serve;  
We will shew the whole world, no period of time  
Can e'er be compar'd to the year fifty-nine.

Dec. 18.

D. F.

*An occasional* PROLOGUE,

*Written and spoken by Mr. Havard,*

*At the Head of a Number of Boys, clothed by the  
Marine Society, at the Theatre Royal in Drury-  
lane, the 5th of December, when the Tragedy  
of ZARA was acted for the Use of that humane  
and laudable Institution.*

**B**RITONS! this night ye dignify your name;  
The sons of Virtue are the heirs to Fame;  
And what celestial virtue can outvie  
Thy merits, all-relieving Charity?

O Charity! how pure thy offerings rise,  
The sweetest incense that ascends the skies.  
The charitable soul, on Seraphs wings,  
Mounts to that Godhead whence his virtue springs;  
The pious effort Heav'n is pleas'd to raise,  
And the Preserver shares the Maker's praise.

If such the merit, when to low distress  
The bounteous hand is open'd to redress;  
If but to wipe the tear from Sorrow's eye  
Be such a grateful office to the sky:  
How strong must be our feelings of delight,  
When int'rest and humanity unite,  
And Britons glory crowns the point of fight!

Ye sons of Freedom, view this little band;  
They owe their safety to your fostering hand:  
Snatch'd from the paths of vice and branded  
shame,

You point the road to honesty and fame.

S f

This

This small plantation, which your hands have laid,  
May rise in time your ornament and shade:  
Our sons perhaps shall see, with glad surprise,  
In some of these new Drakes, new Raleigh rise.  
Nobly proceed—Exert your chymic knife,  
Extracting spirit from the dregs of life;  
Our safety, our humanity combine,  
And every virtue glows in the design.

O! may this glorious ardor still improve,  
This blend of Charity and Patriot-love!  
Th' increasing numbers, which your bounties

Shall in your cause the boldest dangers brave,  
And ride triumphant o'er the subject wave.

France shall look pale to see their glorious toil,  
And tremble at the gleamings of our smile;  
No more contend in rivalry again,  
But yield us the full empire of the main.  
Nor can she stand another overthrow,  
For George, by Hawke, has struck the final blow.

### PROLOGUE TO OROONOKO.

**T**HIS night your tributary tears we claim,  
For times that Southern drew, a fair, ripe

*An exact List of the Numbers of these Tickets intitled to Prizes, of the Value of 50l. and upwards, in the State Lottery of 1759. See a Scheme thereof in our Magazine for April 1759, page 215.*

6186, as first drawn, 500l.

Numbers intitled to 20,000l.

58368 | 13757

Numbers intitled to 5000l.

16279 | 62651

Numbers intitled to 3000l.

13805 | 4899

Numbers intitled to 2000l.

10728 | 16559

Numbers intitled to 1000l.

33787 | 55065 | 63862 | 18419 | 33768

64342 | 17737 | 20317 | 25624 | 2883

14624 | 53242 | 22505 | 46449 | 26575

52529 | 47266 | 48087 | 63179 | 2884

6238 | 35635 | 40061 | 16647 | 10853

Numbers intitled to 500l.

3914 | 52425 | 12431 | 26207 | 8450

64679 | 51053 | 57319 | 49103 | 9959

45773 | 24550 | 57627 | 7685 | 36724

43054 | 41689 | 17366 | 20144 | 17081

18457 | 64431 | 57218 | 62095 | 44334

18446 | 62996 | 49532 | 47347 | 11023

Numbers intitled to 100l.

30386 | 47078 | 36994 | 62237 | 55717

60766 | 10958 | 12138 | 14857 | 13071

38337 | 37484 | 41351 | 25102 | 63159

61662 | 62599 | 23673 | 53198 | 23433

22595 | 51620 | 29800 | 20851 | 6242

He taught your fathers' hearts with generous woe,

And taught your mothers' youthful eyes to flow;  
For this he claims hereditary pride,  
From wits and beauties of our modern days;  
Yet, slave to custom in a laughing age,  
With ribbald mirth he stain'd the sacred page:  
While Virtue's shrine he rear'd, taught Virtue to mock,

And join'd, in sport, the buffoon and the sock;  
O! hate to part them!—burst th' oppressive band!

Thus Art and Nature with one voice demand:  
O! haste to part them! blushing Virtue cries—  
Thus urg'd, our bard this night to part them tries.

To mix with Southern's though his verbe is pure,  
He bows with reverence to th' hoary fire;  
With honest zeal a father's shame he veils;  
Pleas'd to succeed, not blushing though he fails:  
Fearless, yet humble; for 'tis all his aim,  
That hence you go no worse than here you came:  
Let then his purpose consecrate his deed,  
And from your virtue your applause proceed.

14558	45877	25931	22004	13502
32525	39831	2290	34156	36927
36766	18914	13870	28982	13757
34983	56217	25905	27202	3735
23806	24090	17467	41040	35882
34738	52969	65163	56907	50715
7939	33904	34006	53543	16374
56085	23757	28747	44938	35068
32816	5550	50122	14173	18809
9225	64597	17684	14891	21861
58553	37734	41026	2724	34874
59053	42238	54761	41581	33791
24215	19236	52940	6445	61202
48990	17694	52000	7274	33914
43333	34353	51464	18822	35162
45643	57668	47453	23553	19866
9256	31192	47137	21684	19033
62227	62977	52491	33913	61968
48416	12667	52503	22184	1170
30492	39658	33780	5050	48505
36764	45834	53404	49421	10216
26267	57677	8463	48468	44104
30857	5162	38019	55399	4076
9831	65726	31874	49130	29683
54384	33924	24967	47515	60613

Numbers intitled to 50l.

35360	2284	61312	17300	17474
26885	65811	11010	63680	1443
829	7427	13954	6254	48828
23825	25784	38407	33036	60250
29927	65800	51469	24388	31008

17415

17431	30969	63420	23568	31827	64131	61574	61555	35100	33547
17185	28713	15224	43805	23921	3812	16443	5031	43227	40918
17405	64146	22203	24275	41345	63366	16996	50880	2063	21547
42597	40187	715	43650	57421	61274	21528	48055	33363	20202
40603	53013	47198	63992	50780	4972	34108	16199	33138	42707
56159	20336	21513	48168	9599	15394	30117	58038	37385	14702
9150	42927	6470	56560	17842	15252	24815	10693	7321	12177
40203	46832	32535	4350	19733	1978	6553	22740	31838	32013
30391	13207	57873	41517	53860	14260	13609	35325	26136	42142
62293	47461	49095	59006	8439	23854	53329	42793	5027	14780
63603	64044	10044	61194	27069	7377	36686	21552	543	58036
22040	35465	62581	866	56648	19778	19838	22370	60187	3864
47710	60251	56021	65979	3599	10860	31266	1488	27158	11533
52571	9960	21192	44056	11850	33592	18654	44615	51998	3678
31164	39243	19839	1881	50279	11031	839	50081	1210	11142
47390	39350	15494	3109	58110	60405	27123	36919	34385	5242
50372	9724	5682	62496	43127	8717	8888	54044	37267	36593
15395	52991	1971	8926	51447	15234	47692	2516	42185	15243
18016	51173	46219	48246	11883	36631	43903	45942	42485	55988
8472	63096	8698	9075	45656	54297	34332	42780	61323	57068
24938	62577	16415	35472	55875	38151	5126	29812	13853	31761
38309	5339	52786	46013	38298	1832	29065	16711	25961	22937
8658	57004	43512	51027	57431	31891	33218	42944	32857	62937
56396	45370	34128	2930	35798	13549	49045	58775	9282	44424
45753	65125	11943	20654	6807	23401	882	5899	7893	17586
23019	48147	39401	46794	64436	15140	26066	60534	6865	10755
59301	10321	31257	59680	61239	17744	19499	37755	59968	28372
53664	51907	11484	10733	2547	9559	33885	23160	28818	17217
31757	16224	7019	42774	51105	49666	48553	50523	61114	64485
36956	246	5731	8460	18606	57172	37263	55446	19251	43030
34731	40566	24369	48414	41928	25548	25878	35731	37011	38991
23698	52227	46887	58241	2993	22232	51681	58754	45158	40325
17916	32102	51724	40633	25740	47298	59590	34231	62448	35385
55827	8288	34126	18836	44781	43285	55610	1541	57842	25538
6621	36797	15520	62329	62073	31231	39698	63215	31719	62360
3035	55616	20195	26316	41003	29077	27344	17894	15078	30946
22654	7746	35393	19914	34553	35779	53158	4195	17975	8177
10265	33090	53177	32883	44853	17705	14106	28330	21143	19259
52271	1487	26451	58920	27783	57973	2254	34889	44676	11541
21129	24443	53763	47452	37645	20097	29365	20334	23124	42939
6910	46864	18262	20834	58888	1420	19151	54216	53595	40023
16205	34891	47527	62911	33735	38113	62509	64402	6065	51300
3863	6714	59455	13811	42148	40483	10405	14886	61091	60756
24955	23760	63170	43792	8462	16906	9704	61144	54353	37187
11244	12546	55115	38935	64281	40141	29445	46603	13608	42026
55389	44485	42770	11486	50978	40423	61695	17850	33003	29001
15710	65381	44436	31370	23143	2480	53155	11551	41101	14782
58430	22965	5684	60060	32153	415	55989	54105	18157	13367
30220	58833	13043	44587	22161	42367	30547	8815	52536	50314
39569	9770	10534	22333	36947	328	4577	15405	46111	40946
3516	58697	21233	31588	6015	47444	59348	5343	23808	37364
29957	62138	45664	51738	26648	52563	32937	12099	31906	43274
3020	41098	6319	39270	23545	58762	4355	60056	38146	30280
24029	35219	6287	30720	55367	24096	3214	42652	32607	3878
22239	45244	11399	23784	23574	40489	25349	50642	64006	20897
13592	33868	47402	65588	64968	29511	48723	58144	44938	1315



35801	11743	60340	26614	708	24469	44483	54868	7013	56221
24530	21815	47786	26286	56957	48614	12166	31703	48411	30724
65887	27048	42071	13822	23649	48639	41199	2098	44138	16256
54712	593	32800	6239	13813	16998	2568	4190	22765	3954
52622	2628	5740	61898	65405	51493	62951	48985	6029	64305
64796	40694	841	39253	33012	48785	59307	5076	25469	31514
56815	21012	58515	12763	55832	20247	6616	12455	30123	17895
40682	47671	12052	11630	20381	43296	25308	59372	60881	11666
46999	53602	9457	13382	5529	50347	6943	54502	45486	49389
58860	57875	22636	37082	55536	2877	11478	31160	28377	41453
26641	17650	32562	63405	18260	60612	64772	23174	453	2484
22859	52713	22741							

35372, as last drawn, 10001.

### *An Account of the late Disturbances in IRELAND.*

**P**PRIVATE letters from Dublin give the following account of the late disturbances in that city: That the minds of the people, in order probably to prepare them for the French invasion, had been poisoned by their emissaries, with the notion of an union being intended between England and Ireland; that they were to have no more Parliaments, were to be subject to the same taxes, &c. Upon this, a mob of many thousands broke into the House of Lords, insulted them, would have burnt the journals if they could have found them, and seated an old woman on the throne. Not content with this, they obliged all the Members of both Houses, that they met in the streets, to take an oath, 'That they would never consent to such an union, or give any vote contrary to the true interest of Ireland.' Many coaches of obnoxious persons were cut or broke, their horses killed, &c. One Gentleman, in particular, narrowly escaped being hanged; a gallows being erected for that purpose. The horse and loot were drawn out on this occasion, but could not disperse them till night; and, the day after, the addresses to the Lord Lieutenant were agreed to, and a Committee of Enquiry appointed.

From the Votes of the House of Commons in Ireland, Martis, 4 Die Decembris, 1759.

Resolved, nemine contradicente, That the assaulting, insulting, or menacing any Member of this House, in his coming to or going from the House, or upon the account of his behaviour in Parliament, is an high infringement, of the privilege of this House, a most outrageous and dangerous violation of the rights of Parliament, and a high crime and misdemeanor.

Resolved, nem. con. That the assembling and coming of any number of persons, in a riotous, tumultuous, and disorderly manner, to this House, in order either to hinder or promote the passing of any bill, or other matter, depending before the House, is an high

infringement of the privilege of this House, is destructive of the freedom and constitution of Parliament, and an high crime and misdemeanor.

Resolved, nem. con. That the inciting and encouraging any number of persons to come in a riotous, tumultuous and disorderly manner to this House, in order either to hinder or promote the passing of any bill, or other matter, depending before this House, is an high infringement of the privilege of this House, is destructive of the freedom and constitution of Parliament, and an high crime and misdemeanor.

Resolved, nem. con. That an humble address be presented to his Grace the Lord Lieutenant, to return his Grace our sincere thanks for his most reasonable interposition, in using the most effectual means yesterday to disperse a most dangerous and insolent multitude of people, assembled before the Parliament-house, in order most illegally and audaciously to obstruct and insult the Members of both Houses of Parliament, attending the public service of the nation, in manifest violation of the rights and privileges of Parliament: And humbly to request his Grace, that he will be pleased to issue a proclamation, offering such reward as he shall think proper, for the discovery of any of the persons so assembled, or of such persons as may have incited and encouraged them thereto.

Mercurii, 5 die Decembris, 1759. The Right Hon. Mr. Rowley reported from the Committee, appointed to draw up an address of thanks to his Grace the Lord Lieutenant, that they had drawn up an address accordingly; which he read in his place, and afterwards delivered in at the table, where the same was read, and agreed unto by the House.

Resolved, That the said address be communicated to the Lords, and their concurrence desired thereto.

A message from the Lords: That the Lords have concurred with this House, in an



address to his Grace the Lord Lieutenant, is day sent up, with the amendments following, viz, the words 'Lords Spiritual and temporal, and the, in the title, and in the first paragraph of the said address.

[These resolutions were taken in consequence of some riots in Dublin, raised by es artfully propagated by some French emulries, in order to prepare the people for the french landing.—But, as these riots were before M. Conflans was beat by Sir Edward lawke, we suppose the people will now be quiet.]

Dublin, Dec. 8. The following proclamation has been just published in this city:

'The chief Magistrate of this city having been informed that the minds of great umbers of well-disposed citizens have of late been disquieted with jealousies and apprehensions indultuously infused and propagated, that certain measures were intended to be taken, in consequence whereof there were to be no more Parliaments held in this kingdom: He therefore, thinking it incumbent on him to remove all groundless fears that have a tendency to indispose the minds of his fellow-citizens to that peace and good order, which it is his duty to preserve in this city, doth, upon this occasion, take upon him, with the utmost certainty, to assure them, that there is not the least foundation or any fears, jealousies, or apprehensions whatever, upon the account aforesaid.

'And he doth further recommend it to their most serious consideration, how far any notorious disturbances happening in this city may be injurious to the trade thereof, inasmuch as great numbers of the Gentry of the kingdom may thereby be deterred from that residence here, which hath been usual at such seasons as the present, and which hath been equally considered as extremely beneficial to the traders and manufacturers of this city.

'Tholsel-chamber, Dec. 7, 1759.'

The following is the copy of a paper which was read every day this week, since Monday last, in all the Roman-catholic chapels in this city, and will continue to be read to-morrow.

'Though, from our repeated admonitions and strict injunctions, we persuade ourselves that none of you, unless some refractory and abandoned profligate, has mingled in the late riots and disturbances, no less criminal in the eyes of Government than odious to us; yet, lest any among you should be so unhappy as to suffer yourselves to be led astray by the wicked example of others, we once more take this public method of expressing our horror and detestation of all rioters and disturbers of the public peace, and strictly forbid you even to be spectators of

such assemblies, as we are determined to declare any of our communion, whom we can discover to join in these tumultuous mobs, enemies to our most holy religion, and to treat them with the utmost severity in our power.'

Dublin Dec. 15. On the 3d instant a dangerous and insolent multitude of people, having riotously assembled before the Parliament-house, and in the avenues leading thereto, and most audaciously assaulted several Members of both Houses of Parliament going thither, and compelled many of the Members to repeat certain oaths by them dictated, and committed several other enormities, in manifest violation of the right and privileges of Parliament.

The Lord Lieutenant and Council have issued a proclamation in order to bring such enormous offenders to punishment (in pursuance of an address of both Houses of Parliament presented to his Grace) declaring, that if any person or persons shall, within the space of three calendar months, discover any of the persons concerned in the said riot and outrage, they shall receive as a reward the sum of fifty pounds for each of the first ten persons who shall be apprehended and convicted thereof. And that if any person or persons shall, in the time aforesaid, discover any of the persons who, compelled any of the Members of either House of Parliament to repeat the said oaths, the sum of one hundred pounds upon their being convicted. And if any of the persons concerned shall discover any of the persons who excited and encouraged the said multitude to commit the said offence, so that such person or persons be convicted, shall, over and above the said reward, receive his Majesty's most gracious pardon for the said offence.

And as a drum was beat for gathering a riotous and tumultuous assembly, at a place known by the name of the Liberty, in the remote parts of Dublin, and an oration publicly made for infusing groundless fears and apprehensions in the minds of his Majesty's subjects, and for inciting them to tumult and disorder: In consequence of which great numbers of persons re-assembled in College-Green, where several unheard of outrages were by them committed, and insults offered to many Members of both Houses of Parliament; the Lord Mayor of Dublin hath offered a reward of fifty pounds to such person or persons as shall, within three calendar months, first discover and cause to be apprehended the person who beat the drum; and fifty pounds for discovering and apprehending the person who made the oration; and also twenty pounds for discovering and apprehending each of the persons immediately concerned and acting in any insult as aforesaid, offered

offered to the person of any Member of either House of Parliament.

The Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Commons, and Citizens of the City of Dublin, in Common Council assembled, have presented the following address to his Grace the Duke of Bedford.

May it please your Grace.

The Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Commons and Citizens of the City of Dublin, in Common Council assembled, who trust that they shall ever be deemed by your Grace, as in truth they are, among the most dutiful and loyal of his Majesty's subjects, do beg leave with all sincerity to express our utter detestation and abhorrence of those riots and disturbances, in the course of which many respectable personages of both Houses of Parliament have been insulted in their attendance upon the business of the nation.

And we do further, in the most solemn manner assure your Grace, that we will employ our utmost attention to the use of all proper and effectual means for the withdrawing from delusion any, who with no ill intentions may be misled; and for the detesting those, if any there are, who for evil purposes have been the authors of that delusion, as well as those who under the pretence of it, and in the prosecution of such purposes, have committed such unheard-of outrages; to the end that they may be made amenable to those laws which, under his Majesty, we consider as our protection; and which they have dared so audaciously to insult.

And we presume to hope, that no schemes of riot and disorder, projected in the remote parts of this city out of the reach of its jurisdiction, and afterwards executed within it, with that suddenness and surprise as made it almost impossible for us to have prevented, shall in your Grace's thoughts be imputed to us as any failure in that duty and loyalty which it hath ever been our highest glory to have preserved.

The many honourable franchises which we now enjoy, are the accumulation of favours granted to our city by his Majesty's Royal Ancestors, as the rewards of that steady loyalty with which we have ever ad-

hered to the constitution of these kingdoms: And when that deluded Prince King James did withdraw his countenance from us as men that were disloyal to him, he did it by turning his back upon the constitution to which we had ever kept ourselves indissolubly united. And thus were we found upon the coming of our great deliverer King William, to whose just acknowledgments for our services we owe, among other more substantial privileges, those outward marks of dignity and authority which do at this day decorate and distinguish the persons of the chief Magistrate and chief Officers of our city.

Nor were we less mindful of true loyalty in the infancy of our present happy establishment, that genuine and fair offspring of the glorious revolution; our conduct at that time having been esteemed to be such, as to have deserved the public approbation of the Commons of this kingdom in their recommending of us to his late Majesty for his favour on account of important services done by us in the promoting of his succession.

Such as our city hath been, such is it now in all duty and affection to the best of Princes, and in a most grateful sense of the many blessings we enjoy under his most auspicious government.

From a consciousness of these sentiments in ourselves, and from that hereditary regard for honour and for justice which hath rendered your Grace's family so illustrious upon our annals, as well as from the Royal dispositions of that most gracious Prince, whose justice and favour towards us, you have the great charge to administer; we form to ourselves the well-founded confidence, not only, that the prosperity of this kingdom in general will be the great object of your Grace's administration, but also, that under it, we, ever persevering in our loyalty, shall obtain all due countenance to our city, and a protection for those valuable franchises which our loyalty hath so honourably procured to us.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the common seal of the said city to be hereto affixed, this 10th day of December, 1759.

### *The Political State of EUROPE, &c.*

#### *Journal of the War in Germany. From the GAZETTE.*

THE several armies in Germany, especially the Prussian and Austrian, notwithstanding the rigorous season, seem still so sanguine in their expectations of obtaining advantages over each other, that it is not known when they will determine upon seeking the ease and refreshment of quarters of cantonment.

On the 5th of November, the army of Prince

Henry of Prussia marched in the afternoon to Belgern, the next morning to Strehla, and on the 7th to Stoucha. In these marches some few stragglers were made prisoners. As the weather was extremely cold, and the enemy was at least two miles distant from the corps of his army, his Royal Highness thought proper to order the troops to caution in the villages every night: But, late

in the 7th, having notice by deserters that a corps of 25000 Austrians, commanded by General Sinner, was incamped behind Lommatzsch, early on the 8th in the morning he drew his troops from their quarters of cantonment, and brought them on the heights before Lommatzsch, where they incamped. This little town is situated on a height before the center of the camp, and was occupied by his troops, whose advanced posts were within musquet-shot of General Sinner's corps. The head quarters of his army were at Dorfschütz.

The same day General Hülßen, with the detachment under his command, crossed the Elbe on a bridge of boats, and joined his Royal Highness's army.

Marshal Daun, it was conjectured, then designed retiring into Bohemia; but continued making preparations at Dresden, as if he intended defending that place, which however it is thought is not defensible without an army.

On the 22d was received, at the King of Prussia's head quarters at Wilsdruff, the very disagreeable news of the event that happened to Lieutenant-general Finck, and the troops under his command. He had been detached by his Prussian Majesty to take post at Maxen, a small village situated in the road from Saxony into Bohemia, which he accordingly effected. On the 20th he was attacked by a superior force of the enemy, and drove from his post, retiring by Dohna; but, on the next day, finding himself surrounded on all sides by the Austrians, he was obliged to capitulate, and accordingly surrendered himself prisoner of war, together with eight other General Officers, and his whole corps, which is reckoned to consist of about 35 squadrons and 27 battalions; the latter however much weakened by the campaign they had made against the Russians.

It was thought the 23d that there would have been another action, the Austrians having advanced towards the post of Kesselsdorff, which was occupied by General Ziethen with the Prussian van-guard, and having even begun cannonading that village, though without any effect. The King, being informed of it, ordered the army immediately to advance; but the enemy, having probably no serious intention to come to a general battle, retired before the Prussians were able to engage them.

On the 24th every thing remained quiet.

General Hülßen, who, upon the first report of General Finck's being attacked, had been detached to Klingenbergh, distant about half a mile from Dippoldswalda, was, upon the certain news of what had happened to Finck, recalled, and the day after was sent to occupy the important post of Freyberg, where he has continued ever since; and has now with him a corps consisting of nine battalions and upwards of 30 squadrons; and the proper disposition is made for reinforcing him, in case he should be attacked. In the mean time the infantry under Hülßen's command are cantoned, and form a cordon from Freyberg, which almost joins with the right of this army near Hertzogswalda, so that the whole chain of cantonment stretches from Freyberg to the Elbe.

The loss in General Finck's affair does not turn out to be so considerable as was at first apprehended; a great number of infantry as well as cavalry having, during the confusion, made their escape; and many of them are actually returned to this army or to General Hülßen's corps. A small body of hussars swam the river, and, if it is imagined, may be got into Silesia. Upon the whole, if reports from Dresden may be credited, the Austrians have not marched above 5000 prisoners into Bohemia. General Finck had left two battalions at Freyberg to guard the Boulan-gerie, which are happily saved.

The reports from Dresden, in regard to Marshal Daun's keeping possession of that city, are various and contradictory; but they all agree that provisions and forage are extremely scarce in the Austrian army, and that there is no magazine in Dresden.

The position of Marshal Daun's army continues nearly the same as before.

The following is the preliminary relation of the affair of Maxen, published by the Court of Vienna:

The King of Prussia had joined his brother Henry the 13th, and the same day caused Meissen to be occupied by General Wedel. That corps afterwards advanced, and the King's army followed it as far as Kesselsdorff, not without having his light troops often engaged with the Hungarians. Count Daun fixed his quarters the 17th at Plawen; and that same day accounts were sent from the King's army to Berlin and Magdeburg, that his Majesty had found means to cut off Marshal Daun's communication with Bohemia, by making General Finck's corps occupy the post of Dippoldswalda and the defiles of Maxen and Ottendorf, by which all that remained of Daun's army must pass to return into Bohemia. They wrote that the Marshal would be forced to come to an action, and that he had no resource but in victory.

According to the instruction and express order of the King, General Finck turned the Imperial and Royal army by its left flank, and, believing he had cut off the communication with Bohemia, posted himself at Maxen, placing on the hill to the right of the village three battalions, with a battery of 10 pieces of cannon. The rest of the Prussian corps put themselves in order of battle behind the village, fronting the corps commanded by General Brentano. The Field-Marshal, who pretty well knew what ground the enemy would make choice of, made his dispositions for attacking them on the 20th. He afterwards sent to reconnoitre the post on the hill; and, the report having confirmed the constant security of the enemy at that place, he put in motion, about three in the afternoon, the reserve under the Baron de Sincere, which was incamped in the neighbourhood of Dippoldswalda, towards Reinhardt's Grimma. General Sincere divided his corps into four columns, which filed off through the neighbouring woods. He met with no obstacles in his march, and the troops were ranged in order of battle without any accident or hindrance. The enemies at length saw us approaching them, and

and made a very bold fire from their artillery, which had little effect on account of the elevation. The Austrian artillery played still more successfully, and effectually protected our grenadiers, and the work was done with a most surprising intrepidity against the enemy's left, and the battery of 10 pieces of which they made themselves masters.

The Prussians then made a halt which about by their left, and advanced against the Austrian grenadiers who were climbing up the hill. The fire of the musquetry was great on both sides, till the Prussians, being dismayed, retired in great disorder. The ardour of the Austrian grenadiers made the Marshal apprehend that the enemy's cavalry would attack them unexpectedly, and therefore he ordered the second line of infantry of the reserve to advance in order to support them in case of need. But there appeared no Prussian cavalry. The Austrian grenadiers, who in the pursuit had got to the village of Maxen, put themselves in order to attack the enemy upon the heights behind the village, and upon which they had rallied, to make a stand: but the intrepidity of the grenadiers not permitting it, they quitted the heights of Maxen, with the hopes of being better able to defend themselves upon those of Seemotzberg, which they accordingly occupied. The Field-Marshal sent thither the regiment of young Meissen dragoons, which were supported by the grenadiers. Those dragoons charged sword in hand, and dislodged the enemy, who by favour of the night made their last retreat towards Falkenhayn. The night which favoured General Finck, obliged the Marshal to stop his troops short on the field of battle, and to wait under arms for day-break. Already he had gained a victory, of which 30 pieces of cannon, four pair of colours taken from Finck's regiment by the regiment of young Meissen, another flag, and a standard, were the trophies.

At break of day on the 1st, the Field-Marshal on the field of battle made the dispositions for a new attack. During the night he had made those which were necessary to cut off the enemies retreat; and had done it so completely, that General Finck found himself intirely inclosed. Drove to the valley of Muhlitz, which he could not defend but by a steep precipice, blocked up on his right by General de Brentano, who formed a wall of bayonets; pressed on his left by General de Sincery, &c. and exposed to the fire of his own artillery, there remained only the passage of Gieshübel and Dohna, occupied by a detachment of the German army which the Marshal had placed there the 14th. Certain of being crushed before he could reach that passage, the Prussian General waited not for the attack, for which the Austrian grenadiers were ready; but sent a trumpet to the Marshal to demand capitulation.

Count Daun granted it in one single article. The Lieutenant-general Finck, eight other Prussian Generals, and the Colonel Wolfensdorf, who that day performed the service of Major-general, were received prisoners of war, with 19 battalions and 33 squadrons, which composed that corps of the army. 64 pieces of cannon, 40 flags, and 25

standards, fell into the hands of the conquerors. This was an army stronger by 8000 men than the Saxon army which capitulated the 18th of October 1756, after having held out six weeks against the forces of the King of Prussia.

The Field-marshal sent over the Elbe the same day all those prisoners, whom two regiments of cavalry are escorting to Bohemia. The army taken will be immediately conducted to Prague.

The Marshal's first care, after this marvellous day, has been to detach a corps of 20,000 men towards Freyberg.

The Princes of Saxony, Albert and Clemens, at the head of the grenadiers, followed and pushed the enemies from post to post, from hill to hill, to the vale of Dohna, where they laid down their arms.

Since this affair the King of Prussia has received another check. General Diercke, who had been detached by his Majesty to the right bank of the Elbe, occupied a strong post opposite to Meissen, with seven battalions of infantry and 1000 horse. This post was to advantage, that he thought his retreat to Meissen absolutely secure, especially as he had been assured by the Pontooners, that they could lay a bridge over the Elbe in a few hours, (for they had been obliged, during the hard frost, to withdraw the bridge of boats they had over that river, and the wooden bridge at Meissen had been broke down by the Austrians) but when they attempted to lay a bridge of pontoons, it was found impracticable, because of the quantity of ice floating in the river. General Diercke was therefore reduced to the necessity of making use of the boats to carry over his cavalry, and part of his infantry, on the 3d instant, which took up a great deal of time, whilst he himself with three battalions formed the rear-guard; and during the night of the 3d and 4th, all his cavalry, with four battalions of infantry, were transported to Meissen. But towards the morning of the 4th, he was attacked, and after a very brave defence, the three battalions, that formed the rear-guard, being overpowered with numbers, were either killed or made prisoners, except some part of the three battalions which found means to get over the Elbe. General Diercke is wounded, and a prisoner.

The troops that were saved, as well cavalry as infantry, marched directly to Torgau to strengthen the garrison of that place.

On the 6th in the morning, at 7 o'clock the King of Prussia, who had returned to Wilsdruff from Freyberg on the 3d, set out for the same place. His Royal Highness Prince Henry commands, in the King's absence, the grand army, which remains in its former position.

The successes of the Allies may in some measure compensate the King of Prussia's late disasters now being received at the Hague, November the 23d, by an express arrived from Mr. Hatton, near Munster, to Major-general Yorke, his Britannic Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary, that M. d'Armentieres had advanced in order to attempt to raise the siege of Munster, but had retired on the 20th instant.

instant: Whereupon the Governor of the place had desired to capitulate. This account was afterwards confirmed from General Imhoff, with the following circumstances: That M. d'Armentieres had attacked that General's posts in the village of Albachten on the 19th at night, and drove the Hanoverian chasseur from the village, which, however, was soon recovered; that, dispositions having been made for attacking the French the next morning, they retreated with precipitation; that M. Gayon, the French Commandant at Munster, sent a trumpet to demand terms; which being granted him by the Comte de la Lippe, he marched out of the town on the 21st; and that General Imhoff was to enter it on the following day. The two armies remained on the 13th in the same position as before, upon the river Lahne.

Prince Ferdinand's head quarters were the 4th of December at Kisdorff, and the French were incamped about Gießen. Nor had any change happened then in their respective positions, except by the detachments made on each side of their cavalry into quarters of cantonnement. M. de Broglie sent a body of troops to penetrate by the country of Fulde into the Lower Hesse, and his serene Highness was preparing to detach a corps to oppose them, having recalled that which had marched, under the Prince of Bevern, towards the country of Cologne.

In order to this, on the 25th of November, the regiments which had been at Corbach returned with their baggage to the army, and marched to Marburg and its neighbourhood; and the same day those which had been with Prince Charles of Bevern, on his expedition towards Cologne, returned likewise to Marburg. On the 28th, early in the morning, the Hereditary Prince of Brunswick, and Prince Charles of Bevern, set out from Marburg with the following regiments, viz. De Boch, Hanoverian dragoons, Prince William and Prince Frederic of Hesse's cavalry, two battalions of the regiment of guards, and two of Imhoff's of Brunswick, the regiment of grenadiers, Hessians, and that of Blunzbach, 100 hunters of Trimbach's corps, one squadron of white, and one of black hussars. This corps, having left their baggage behind, marched the same day to Kisdorff and Heimerhausen, and the following, being the 29th, to Angerbach, their van-guard having in their way gallantly repulsed a body of the enemy, consisting of the volunteers of Nassau. The two battalions of the regiment of guards, and those of the regiment of Imhoff, and Boch's regiment of dragoons, lay that night at Angerbach: Prince Charles of Bevern, with the other regiments, at Lauterbach: The hussars and the volunteers of Trimbach were posted further on at Landerhausen; and the Hereditary Prince passed the whole night at the advanced post of the hussars. At one o'clock in the morning of the 30th, the whole corps was again put in motion, and marched directly towards Fulda. As the enemy did not in the least expect this visit, no troops were met on the road. At a little distance from Fulda, the Hereditary Prince having ordered the whole corps to be drawn together behind the nearest height, and the hussars to march forward, his

serene Highness went to reconnoitre, in person, almost up to the gates of the town.

The country about Fulda forms a plain of tolerably even ground, the right of which is watered by a river of the same name, the fields on this side being divided by a long hollow way. On one side of it the Wirtemberg troops had ranged themselves, in small bodies, on separate spots of ground, and the hussars and yellow dragoons of the Allies drew up in front of those troops so irregularly posted.

In the mean time the rest of his serene Highness's corps, both horse and foot, went round the hill, and proceeded in their march without interruption to the other side of the hollow way, in such a manner, that they were soon able to take post upon the flank of the regiments of Wirtemberg, who by degrees retreated into the town. Their cannon fired upon them during the whole time they were filing off.

The enemy's infantry having made some shew of forming themselves in the square of the town, they played their howitzers upon them, to drive them from thence.

The whole corps of the enemy having then passed through the town, the hussars and yellow dragoons, led on by the Hereditary Prince in person, together with the Hessian grenadiers, and Boch's regiment of dragoons, passed it likewise in the pursuit: Whilst Prince Charles of Bevern went round the outside of it, and passed the river over the bridge.

The enemy in their retreat shut all the gates of the town after them; but they were forced open by cannon. The allied troops found on the other side of the town the enemy's three battalions of grenadiers and the regiment of Wernich, formed again in order of battle, as if with an intention of defending themselves; but the rest of the troops of Wirtemberg had drawn towards the left, and retired as fast as possible.

The Hereditary Prince ordered immediately all the hussars, and Boch's regiment of dragoons, to advance upon the said four battalions; and in the mean time his serene Highness, with the rest of the troops, filed off along the heights to the right, till he found himself able to gain the enemy's flank. It was then that he broke in upon them; and, though they fired in the best manner they could, there were but six dragoons killed, and 14 dragoons wounded, of the Allies. Count Platen, Captain, was killed in the first onset by a musquet-ball. A considerable number of the enemy were cut to pieces; and the rest, having thrown down their arms, were made prisoners of war, together with all their Officers, two pieces of cannon, two pair of colours, and their baggage.

The next day, the 1st of December, 933 prisoners were sent to Hirschfeld, under an escort commanded by Major Marshal. The rest of those four battalions were either killed or very much wounded. The hussars have been in pursuit of those of the enemy who went off before the action; and have taken the greatest part of their baggage, carriages, waggons, &c.

The Duke of Wirtemberg was in person with his corps, which he had just then drawn up for



a few de joye; so that these regiments were in their best clothing. The Duke had invited all the Ladies in the town of Fulda to his table, and to a ball which he intended to have given that very day. But, upon the unexpected news of the Hereditary Prince of Brunswick's being at the gates of the town with his hussars, the Duke thought proper to get off. That part of his cavalry which was not taken, was obliged to decamp in haste, with the rest of his infantry, and to file off in our presence on the other side of the Fulda. One of these regiments of cavalry, the grenadiers, and the regiment of Wernich, were commanded in a very disorderly manner; and this enabled the Allies to cut them so easily in pieces, and with so little loss on their side.

On the 21st instant, the Hereditary Prince remained quiet at Fulda the whole day. His serene

Highness since advanced as far as Rupertenrode, a place situated upon the right flank of the enemy's army. This position, added to the difficulties of subsisting their troops any longer in a country intirely exhausted, has probably determined the Duc de Broglie at last to abandon his camp at Gießen, which he did the 5th of December, in falling back towards Butzbach, on the direct road to Francofort. His serene Highness Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick detached two corps in pursuit of him. A garrison of 2000 men is left in Gießen, the Commander whereof has been summoned to surrender; but no answer has been returned to the summons.

The cavalry have been cantoned three days; and his serene Highness has likewise ordered part of the infantry to enter into their quarters of cantonment; the rest are to follow.

## NEWS Foreign and Domestic.

Whitehall, December 4.

Translation of the Declaration, which his Serene Highness Duke Lewis of Brunwic has delivered to the Ministers of the belligerent Powers residing at the Hague, in Name of his Majesty and of the King of Prussia.

**T**HEIR Britannic and Prussian Majesties, moved with compassion at the mischiefs which the war, that has been kindled for some years, has already occasioned, and must necessarily still produce; should think themselves wanting to the duties of humanity, and particularly to their tender concern for the preservation and well-being of their respective kingdoms and subjects, if they neglected the proper means to put a stop to the progress of so severe a calamity, and to contribute to the re-establishment of public tranquillity. In this view, and in order to manifest the purity of their intentions in this respect, their said Majesties have determined to make the following declaration, viz.

‘That they are ready to send Plenipotentiaries to the place which shall be thought most proper, in order there to treat, conjointly, of a solid and general peace, with those with whom the belligerent parties shall think fit to authorize, on their part, for the attaining so salutary an end.’

December 5.

Extract of a Letter from Paris, November 12.

‘The plate which the King hath sent to the mint amounts to the sum of 1,800,000 livres: The Dauphiness has sent to the mint even her toilette: The King and the Princess of the blood have kept only plates and spoons for ragouts. In four-and-twenty hours there was carried to the mint to the amount of five millions. It is thought Paris alone will furnish forty millions. The bills drawn by the colonies amount to 32,05,000 [above 1,333,000 l. sterling] and consequently it will be 64 months before they are paid; and the payment doth not begin till three months after the peace. Thus it will be six years before all those bills will be paid, and consequently many merchants will be ruined. The three arrears for suspending reimbursements require little explanation; they will certainly bring in money, but

they will destroy public credit. Who will place his money in France, for 50 years to come? In consequence of these regulations, we must send heavy specie abroad, to pay in ready money for all we buy or disburse there. Hence a peace will be more seriously thought of, during the winter, than is generally imagined, or than some people affect to give out. There only remains an expedition to England; and all our letters of best credit from that country acquaint us, that, in London, people are no ways intimidated by our threats of an invasion.’

December 6.

Extract of a Letter from Quebec, October 10.

The remainder of the French and Canadian army are still in the field, about 18 miles off, under the command of M. Vaudreuil, the late Governor, and M. de Bougainville, Brigadier-general. This last was in town yesterday, to propose, as is imagined, some terms of surrender, a measure they must be obliged soon to come into, if we can credit deserters, numbers of whom come in daily, and all agree that, in their present situation, cold and famine must soon disperse them. What will become of them, if they do not surrender, God knows, as their crops are mostly destroyed, and upwards of 3000 of their houses upon the river side burnt down.

We have now here an army of 6000 men, not an invalid amongst them, as all the sick or wounded are to be sent to New York or Boston. We have ten months provision, so we have nothing to fear from the French. Fresh provisions, however, are very scarce; and, I am afraid, we shall soon have none at all. What we have is mutton, about one shilling and three-pence per pound; and nothing is reasonable but Port wine, which sells at about eight pound the quarter cask. Tallow candles are one shilling each; and as most of the chimneys are beat down, the greatest part of us, at least for some time, must want both fire and candle.

We are however close employed in making what remains of the houses as commodious as possible, and will continue as long as the season permits.

General



General Murray is to command the troops left at Quebec, and the Honourable Captain Maitland is appointed Adjutant-general.

December 7.

Tuesday was held a Court of Common-council at Guildhall, when a motion was made by John Pearson, Esq; that the thanks of the Court be given to the Right Honourable Sir Richard Glynn, Knight and Baronet, late Lord Mayor of this city, for having most ably, as well as splendidly, supported the dignity of that high and important office, to which he was called by the unanimous suffrages of his fellow-citizens, in a time of imminent danger and difficulty.

For his exemplary zeal to promote the service of his country by a prudent exertion of his influence towards cementing the union, and improving the confidence, which have, to remarkably of late, subsisted between King and people, and so greatly contributed to our success and reputation abroad, as well as to our safety and tranquillity at home.

And, lastly, for his generous patronage and assistance to the loyal endeavours of the citizens of London, to strengthen the hands of Government against the meditated efforts of a desperate though vanquished enemy; a measure sanctified by the approbation and acceptance of our most august Sovereign; and by the lasting honour which he has been graciously pleased to confer upon this city in the person and posterity of their then chief Magistrate.

And the question being put, it was unanimously agreed to, and ordered, after it was fairly transcribed and signed by the Town-clerk, to be presented to his Lordship.

A petition, signed by a great number of the inhabitants of Ludgate-street, Ludgate-hill, St. Paul's Church-yard, and places adjacent, was presented to the Court, complaining of the great inconveniences that the narrowness of the passage under Ludgate was to the several inhabitants, as well as in hindrance to many persons from coming into this city in their carriages, arising from the many tops that happen there; and therefore praying that the said gaol might be removed, which petition was referred to the Committee of city lands, who are to report their opinion thereon to the Court.

The lighting the city lamps for the next year, was fixed at a price not exceeding 1 l. 12 s. per amp.

December 8.

Yesterday the sessions ended at the Old-Bailey, when three persons received sentence of death; 14 to be transported for seven years; three to be branded; one to be whipped; one to be imprisoned for one month; two to be imprisoned, pilloried, and transported for seven years.

All the accounts from Rome are filled with the distress of his Holiness, arising from the repeated argosies of the Jesuits that arrive at Civita Vecchia, the foreign Ministers, as well as the Cardinals, have contributed sums to their support; but, upon his suggestion of his Holiness, that the Catholic powers ought, in justice, to take a proportion of them, the Ministers from the Republic of Venice,

the King of Sardinia, the Republic of Genoa, and the Empress-queen, have signified, that they will not be acceptable guests in the dominions of their respective Sovereigns.

December 11.

Yesterday was imported from Holland 7000 gallons of French brandy, 2000 gallons of rum from Jamaica, 245,000 lb. of tobacco from Virginia, and 325,000 lb. from Maryland.

There have been imported this week, from the island of Guadaloupe, 4000 Cwt. of sugar, 700 of coffee, and 500 of cocos.

December 13.

Last Friday came on to be tried at Guildhall, before the Right Hon. Lord Mansfield, by a Jury of non-freemen, a cause, wherein the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of the city of London were plaintiffs, and William Best, a salesman in Newgate-market, defendant; for certain rates or tolls payable for victuals and provisions brought into that market; when a verdict was given for the plaintiffs, by which they have established their claim or right to those rates or tolls.

December 18.

The payments on the loan of eight millions for the service of the year 1760, are to be made on or before the following days, viz.

15th of January,	15 per Cent.
26th of February	10 ditto
25th of March	10 ditto
29th of April	10 ditto
31st of May	10 ditto
3d of July	10 ditto
15th of August	15 ditto
16th of September	10 ditto
29th of October	10 ditto

A 3 l. lottery ticket to every 100 l. The interest on the lottery, of 4 per Cent. to commence January 1761; and on the annuities from the 5th of January next.

An additional duty of 3 d. per bushel is to be laid on malt in England, and three halfpence in Scotland, for the payment of the interest.

The situation of the affairs of the French seems so well known in England, that it has been proposed to reinforce the allied army very early in the spring, with a number of regiments, horse and foot, not less than 18,000, nor more than 30,000. in order to defeat the designs of the enemy, which is most certainly to exert their utmost force and efforts the ensuing campaign, to make themselves masters of his Majesty's electoral dominions, as a counterbalance, upon the conclusion of a peace, for the several acquisitions we have already made.

We are assured that the subsidy to be granted this year to the King of Prussia will be only 670,000 l. and not a million, as has been reported.

December 22.

Thursday a commission, signed by his Majesty, was sent to the house of Peers, authorising the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cumberland, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and others of his Majesty's Privy Council, to assent in his Majesty's name to the following bills, viz.

The bill to continue and amend an act for the

free importation of spirits, and the bill to prohibit for a limited time the distilling of spirits of low wines from all grain.

The bill to punish mutiny and desertion, and for better payment of the army.

And one private bill.

Wednesday morning, about nine o'clock, Captain William Lawrence, the Commander of the Pluto privateer, who was convicted by the Court of Admiralty for robbing the ship *Emigrant* on the high seas, of three bales of cambric, value 700l., two bales of bed-ticking, value 100l., and other goods, on the 3d of April last, was carried in a cart from Newgate through White-chapel and the new road to Execution dock, where he was hanged according to the sentence. He appeared pompous, and on his last moments cautioned sea-birding men against committing the like crime.

Yesterday morning, about four o'clock, a fire broke out at a cabinet-maker's in King's-street, Covent-garden, which entirely consumed that house, and two more in front; a large workshop backwards took fire, and having no water for some time, the flames soon reached several houses in Hag-street, which were burnt down; as are likewise all the houses on the right hand side of the way, in Rose-street, through to Long Acre. It is computed that in the whole about thirty houses are consumed, and several more greatly damaged. One fireman and a brewer's servant lost their lives by the fall of a house, and several others had their legs and arms broke, and were otherwise much hurt. A subscription is set on foot by the humane and charitable, in several places of the neighbourhood, in behalf of the necessitous sufferers, who have many of them lost their all by the conflagration.

December 27.

During the present war there have been taken or destroyed 27 French ships of the line, and 31 frigates; and two ships of the line and four frigates lost; making in the whole 38 taken or destroyed, and six lost. We have lost seven men of war, and five frigates.

Extract of a Letter from Capt. Richard Maitland, of the Royal Regiment of Artillery, dated Bombay, May 8, 1759.

'Since my last, nothing particular has happened to the detachment until February, when I was ordered by the Governor and Council to take the command of an expedition against the city and castle of Surat, my command consisting of 850 artillery and infantry, with 1500 Seapoys.

'I embarked my troops on board the Company's armed vessels; and in eight days landed them all safe at a place called Dentulowry, distant from Surat about nine miles, where we incamped, for the refreshment of the troops, three or four days. In our first day's march from the above incampment, Capt. John Northall died of an apoplectic fit, and was succeeded in the command by Capt. Joseph Winter. The first attack that I made was against the French garden, where the enemies (Scydees) had lodged a number of men; them I

drove out, after a very smart firing on both sides for about four hours, our number lost consisting of about twenty killed, and as many wounded. After we had got possession of the French garden, I thought it necessary to order the Engineer to pitch upon a proper place to erect a battery, which he did, and completed it in two days.

'On this battery were mounted two 24 pounders and a 13 inch mortar, which I ordered to fire against the wall, as brisk as possible; this continued to do for three days. Having thought of a more expedient method of getting into the town than by the breach of the wall, I called a Council of War, composed of military and marine, formed a plan of a general attack, which I laid before them, and they as readily agreed to, and this to be put in execution at half past four the next morning. The plan was, that the Company's grab and bomb-berches should warp up the river in the night, and anchor in a line of battle opposite the Scydees bundar, one of the strongest fortified places they had got; this they did, and a general attack began from the vessels and batteries at the appointed time. My intentions in this were, to drive the enemy from their batteries, and to facilitate the landing of the infantry at the bundar, whom I had embarked on board of boats for their transport on. We made a continual fire until half past eight, when a signal was made for the boats to put off, and to go under the cover of the vessels. This proved very successful; for the men were landed with the loss of one man only, getting possession of the Scydees bundar, and putting the men to flight, with the loss of Capt. Robert Inglis mortally wounded, and Lieutenant Pepperel wounded in the shoulder, our loss of men not very considerable.

'Having gained this point, and getting possession of the outer town, with its fortifications, the next thing to be done was to attack the inner town and castle.

'I ordered the 13 and two 10 inch mortars to be planted on the Scydees bundar, and to begin firing into the castle and town as soon as possible: Distance from the castle about 700 yards, inner town 500.

'About six in the evening the mortars began to play very briskly, and continued to do so until half past two the next morning. This continual firing of our mortars put the castle and town into such a consternation, that they never returned one gun. The enemy, finding it impossible to support themselves, sent to acquaint me they would open the gates for my troops to march into the town; which I did, with drums beating and colours flying. After I was in the town, the Governor sent to acquaint me, that he would give me up the castle, on proviso that I would allow him and his people to march out of the castle with their effects; which I agreed to, taking possession without any farther molestation.

'Royal Artillery.—Killed 2. Wounded 4.

'In the Company's infantry.—Captains killed 2, Subalterns 1. Killed in all 150. Wounded about 60.

'Our expedition commenced the 9th of February, and we arrived at Bombay April 15.

December 29.

Lord George Sackville having again made application to be tried by a Court-martial for his supposed misconduct on the 1st of August last, a doubt has arisen whether he is amenable before such a court, as he does not at present hold any military employment whatever. This point is referred to the Judges, who are to give their opinion thereon next term.

## BIRTHS.

A son to the Lady of the Right Hon. Lord Clifford, in Jermin-street.

A daughter to Lady Caroline Adair, sister to the Earl of Albemarle, in Dover-street.

A daughter to the Right Hon. the Countess of Egmont.

A daughter to Samuel St. Hill, Esq; in Hatton-garden.

A son to Michael Biddulph, Esq.

## MARRIAGES.

Dr. Dalloze, of Epom, to Miss Elizabeth Hartopp, second daughter of Sir John Hartopp, Bart. of the same place.

James Dawkins, Esq; a Jamaica merchant, to the Hon. Lady Juliet Collier, daughter of the Right Hon. the Earl of Portmore.

Rev. Mr. Clive, of Atherly in Shropshire, to Miss Clive, one of the daughters of Richard Clive Esq; Member of Parliament for Montgomery.

Capt. Lawrence, at York, to Miss Ann Aislabe, daughter of William Aislabe, Esq; Member of Parliament for Rippon.

John Tyrell, Esq; of Hatfield-Peverell in Essex, to Miss Master, of Hanningfield, in the same county.

Sir William Musgrave, Bart. of the county of Cumberland, to the Right Hon. the Countess Dowager of Carlisle.

Rev. Dr. Pulter Forrester, to Miss Moore, only daughter of the Hon. and Rev. Dr. Moore, of Spring-garden.

Richard Price, Esq; of Brynpietre in Flintshire, to Miss Byrne, sister of Sir Peter Leicesters.

Capt. William McNamara, in the Jamaica trade, to Miss Gregg, of Margate.

Rev. Mr. Dennis, Rector of Bramshott in Hampshire, to Miss Sally Whitehead, of the same place.

John Wakelin, Esq; of Leyton in Essex, to Miss Morley, of Gun-street, Old Artillery-ground.

## DEATHS.

LADY Aston, relict of the late Lord Aston, and sister to the Earl of Shrewsbury, at Paris.

— Spearman, Esq; of Plaistow, Essex.

Major Hewitt, at Bremmer in Wiltshire.

Henry Fairfax, Esq; of Toulston, near Tadcaster, Yorkshire.

Rev. Mr. Daniel Stockwell, many years Rector of Lyndhurst and Minstead, in the New Forest, Hants.

Charles Mayne, Esq; late an eminent merchant of Charles-town in South Carolina.

James Frost, jun. Esq; of Great James-street.

Nathaniel Hall, Esq; of Putney, many years an eminent attorney of this city.

Richard Manly, Esq; in Queen-street, Westminster, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the city and liberty of Westminster.

Cromwell, Esq; of Hampstead, a descendant from the Protector.

Lethelie Took, Esq; Turkey-merchant, in Bell-alley, Coleman-street.

General Ingoldby, in Lower Grosvenor-street.

Thomas Holden, Esq; at Erdington, near Birmingham.

Richard Knightsbridge, Esq; in Orange-street, near Golden-square.

Charles Lethicoulier, Esq; in Hart-street, Bloomsbury.

James Richards, Esq; near Oxford-road.

Samuel John, Esq; Clerk of the hospitals of Bridewell and Bethlem.

## PREFERMENTS.

REV. Dr. William Warburton, to be Bishop of the see of Gloucester.

Rev. Mr. Andrew Edwards, to the rectory of Llanckling, Carnarvonshire.

Rev. Mr. John Tooker, to the rectory of Caldwell, Devonshire.

Rev. Mr. John Hodgekin, to the rectory of St. Martin in Colchester, Essex.

Rev. Mr. William Smithies, to the vicarage of St. Peter's in Colchester.

Rev. Mr. George Jacobs, to the vicarage of Giffborough, Northamptonshire.

Rev. Mr. William Dive to the vicarage of Moulston, in the county of Stafford and diocese of Litchfield and Coventry.

## PROMOTIONS.

WILLIAM Henry Lyttelton, Esq; to be Captain General and Governor in Chief of his Majesty's island of Jamaica.

Thomas Pownall, Esq; to be Captain General and Governor in Chief of his Majesty's province of South Carolina.

Francis Bernard, Esq; to be Captain General and Governor in Chief of his Majesty's province of Massachusetts Bay.

Thomas Boone, Esq; to be Captain General and Governor in Chief of his Majesty's province of New Jersey.

William Bull, Esq; to be Lieutenant Governor of his Majesty's province of South Carolina.

Right Hon. Thomas, Earl of Kinnoul, to be his Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to his most Faithful Majesty the King of Portugal.

Right Hon. Francis Earl Brooke, of Warwick Castle, in the county of Warwick, to the dignity of an Earl of the kingdom of Great Britain, by the name, title, and title of Earl of Warwick.

Right Hon. Richard Rigby, Esq; to the office of Keeper or Master of the Rolls of the High Court of Chancery in the kingdom of Ireland.

Thomas Wroughton, Esq; to be Consul General for the several parts of the Russian empire, wherein his Majesty's British subjects have trade and commerce.

Right Hon. Edward Boscawen, Esq; Admiral of the Blue, to be General of the marine forces.

Charles

Charles Saunders, Esq; Vice-admiral of the Blue, to be Lieutenant-general of the said forces.

His Grace Thomas Holmes Duke of Newcastle, the Right Hon. Henry-Billon Legge, Esq; James Grenville, Esq; Frederic North, Esq; commonly called Lord North, and James Oswald, Esq; to be Commissioners for executing the office of Treasurer of his Majesty's Exchequer.

Right Hon. John Earl of Sandwich, Welbore Ellis, and Robert Nugent, Esqrs. to the office or offices of Vice-Treasurer and Receiver-General, and Paymaster-General of his Majesty's revenues in the kingdom of Ireland; as also to the office of Treasurer at War in the said kingdom.

John Ward, Esq; to be Blue Mantle Pursuivant at Arms.

B-K—TS. From the GAZETTE.

JAMES Stewart, of Whitby, in the county of York, linen-draper, and mercer.

Charles Walford, of Ipswich, in the county of Suffolk, grocer, dealer, and chapman.

Joseph Bezley, late of the parish of St. Ann's Limehouse, in the county of Middlesex, sugar-baker, dealer, and chapman.

John Moody, of Thorne Key, in the parish of Thorne, in the county of York, ship-carpenter.

Thomas Griffith, otherwise Griffiths, of Chancery-lane, London, taylor, dealer, and chapman.

David-Richard Milne, of Little Bell-alley, London, merchant, dealer, and chapman.

Stephen Boyver, of Tiltstone Fernhall, in the county of Chester, cheesefactor.

William Wisheam, of the Poultry, London, linen-draper.

Thomas Berresford the elder, of Gorton near Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, carrier, dealer, and chapman.

Thomas Carter, of Yarm, in the county of York, butter-factor, dealer, and chapman.

John Denne, of the city of Canterbury, linen-draper, dealer, and chapman.

Francis Hooker, of the parish of St. Giles in the Fields, in the county of Middlesex, dealer and chapman.

John Titley, of Warrington, in the county of Lancaster, sailcloth-maker, dealer, and chapman.

John Brown, of Chislehurst, in the county of Kent, victualler, dealer, and chapman.

Roger Walker, of Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, dealer and chapman.

James Wilson and Robinson Day, of the parish of St. Clement Danes, in the county of Middlesex, mens mercers, drapets, and patters.

John Pierfon, of the city of York, mercer.

George Fitzgerald, of London, merchant.

Samuel Weaver, late of the parish of St. Faith, in the city of London, but now of Newgate-street, London, cheesemonger, dealer, and chapman.

Humphry Matthews, of the city of Exeter, linen-draper, dealer, and chapman.

Thomas Constable, of the city of Bristol, merchant.

William Saunders, of Meard's-court, in the parish of St. Ann Soho, in the county of Middlesex, taylor, dealer, and chapman.

Samuel Woodford, of the city of Bristol, mercer and linen-draper.

## BOOKS published in DECEMBER, 1759.

A Plan for arranging and balancing the Accounts of landed Estates; by Corbyn Morris, Esq. Millar, 5 s. sewed.

An Essay on scirrhus Tumors and Cancers; by Richard Guy, Surgeon in London. Owen, 2s. 6d.

A Letter to a Right Hon. Patriot upon the glorious Success at Quebec; by Mr. Grove, of Richmond. Burd, 1 s.

A Letter from an Officer on board the Royal George to his Uncle. Burd, 6 d.

An Essay on the present State of the Theatres in France, England, and Italy. Pottinger, 3 s.

The Servant's Directory; or, Young Housekeeper's Companion; by H. Glasse. Johnston, 5 s.

The Partisan; or, The Art of making War in Detachment; by an Officer of the Army. Griffith, 3s. 6d.

Some Considerations on the present Methods used for the Relief and Employment of the Poor. Waugh, 1 s.

An Apology for the Clergy; by R. Johnson, D.D. Payne, 1 s.

The History of Scotland, in a Series of Letters. 2 Vols. 8vo. Williams, 10 s.

Sacra Concerto; or, The Voice of Melody; by Benjamin West, of Northampton. Davey and Law, 3 s.

A short Exposition of a sure and easy Method for

preventing the Communication of the Venereal Distemper; by O. G. M. D. Stevens, 1 s. 6d.

A close View of Death and its subsequent Immortalities; by Thomas Cannon, of Gray's-Inn, Gent. Dilly, 2 s. 6d.

The Atalantis for the Year 1760. Fleming, 3 s. Love Feasts; or, The different Methods of Courtship in every Country throughout the known World. Fleming, 3 s.

A Treatise on the Law of Descents in Fee Simple; by William Blackstone, Esq. Worrall, 1 s. 6d.

The Auction, a modern Novel; two Volumes. Lowndes, 6 s.

The Conduct of a late noble Commander candidly considered. Baldwin, 1 s.

A Plan for establishing the general Peace of Europe, &c. by Mr. Brecknock. Baldwin, 1 s.

A Letter address'd to two great Men on the Prospect of a Peace. Millar, 1 s.

Bellicus; or, A Treatise upon the Art of War. Cooke, 3 s.

Every Farmer his own Farrier; by William Ellis. Davis, 2 s. 6d.

The modern Practice of Physic; 2 Vols. by John Ball, M. D. Millar, 9 s.

The Great Charter and Charter of the Forest; by William Blackstone, Esq. Worrall, 15 s. sewed.

*A General*

*A General Bill of all the Christenings and Burials from December 12, 1758, to December 11, 1759.*

Christened	Males	7294	Buried	Males	9919
	Females	6959		Females	9685
	In all	14253		In all	19604

Whereof have died,

Under Two Years of Age	6995	Fifty and Sixty	1413
Between Two and Five	2063	Sixty and Seventy	1265
Five and Ten	803	Seventy and Eighty	968
Ten and Twenty	604	Eighty and Ninety	415
Twenty and Thirty	1576	Ninety and a Hundred	26
Thirty and Forty	1616	A Hundred	2
Forty and Fifty	1688	A Hundred and Three	1

Increased in the Burials this Year 2028.

*A Meteorological Journal of the Weather from November 24 to December 24, inclusive, 1759.*

Opposite Shoe-lane, Fleet-street, December 24, 1759.

JOHN CUFF.

Days	Barom.	Ther.	Ther.	Wind.	WEATHER.
	inch.	low.	high.		
Nov.					
25	29.85	37	48	S. W.	A cloudy day with small rain.
26	29.76	52	54	W.	Ditto.
27	30.02	41	50	W.	A cloudy morning, a sunshiny afternoon.
28	29.65	45	53	S. W.	A cloudy day with rain and high wind.
29	30.1	38	44	W.	A sunshiny day. Afternoon wind N. W.
30	30.25	30	35	N. W.	Ditto.
Dec.					
1	30.1	29	39	N. W.	A cloudy day with small rain. Afternoon wind S. W.
2	29.52	37	42	N. W.	A cloudy day.
3	29.68	37	42	N.	A fair day.
4	29.5	36	36	N.	A cloudy day.
5	29.68	34	40	N. E.	A sunshiny day.
6	29.85	34	39	E.	A cloudy day.
7	29.8	36	37	N. E.	A sunshiny day.
8	29.7	38	40	N. E.	Ditto. with flying clouds.
9	29.88	35	42	N. E.	A cloudy day, small rain in the evening.
10	29.9	36	41	N. E.	Ditto.
11	29.62	35	37	N.	Ditto.
12	29.75	28	34	N. E.	Ditto. with snow, a sunshiny afternoon.
13	29.8	28	31	N. E.	A sunshiny day.
14	29.78	30	34	E.	A cloudy day with high wind.
15	29.68	30	36	N. E.	A sunshiny day.
16	29.78	28	35	N. E.	Ditto.
17	29.65	27	35	N. E.	Ditto.
18	29.58	25	34	N. E.	A cloudy day, snow in the night.
19	29.48	32	35	N. E.	Ditto. with small rain.
20	29.36	35	42	E.	Foggy early in the morning, afterwards a cloudy day.
21	29.68	39	41	E.	A foggy day.
22	29.6	40	41	N. E.	Ditto.
23	29.1	38	42	S. E.	A cloudy day.
24	29.08	36	37	E.	Ditto.

*About the Middle of January will be published,*

The SUPPLEMENT to the Twenty-fifth Volume of the UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE, with several Copper-plates, and a complete Alphabetical Index to this Twenty-fifth Volume, &c.

PRICES



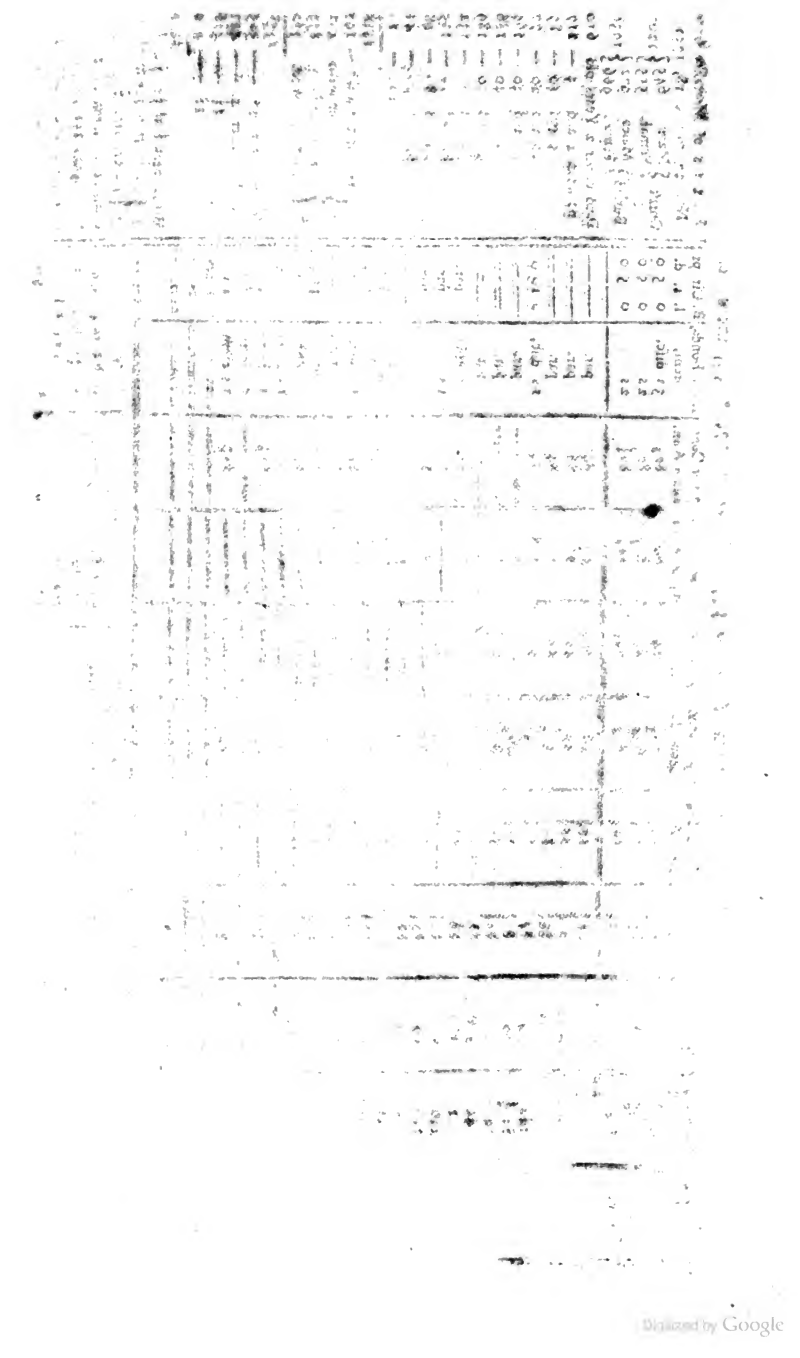
# Prices of STOCKS from November 24, to December 27, 1759, inclusive.

Day	BANK STOCK.	INDIA STOCK.	South Sea STOCK.	South Sea old Ann.	South Sea New Ann.	3 per Cent. reduced.	3 per Cent. consol.	3 per Cent. Bank 1751.	India Ann.	India Bonds, B. Cir. pr.	1. s. d.
26	113	134½	95½	84½	84½	83½	84	84½	82½	prem.	0 5 0
27	113	134½	96	84½	84½	83½	84	84½	82½	3 s disc.	0 5 0
28	113½	135	96	84½	84½	83½	84½	84½	82½	2 s	0 5 0
29											
30				86½	86½	86	86½	86	84	par.	—
31				86	86	86	86	86	84	par.	—
1				86	86	86	86	86	84	1 s disc.	0 10 0
2				87	87	86½	86½	86½	85	par.	—
3				87	87	86½	86½	86½	85	par.	—
4	115	140	99	87	87	86½	86½	86½	85	par.	—
5	114½	139½	99	87	87	86½	86½	86½	85	par.	—
6	115	140½	100	87	87	86½	86½	86½	85	par.	—
7		142	100	86	86	86	86	86	85	1 s disc.	—
8		141	100	86	86	86	86	86	85	1 s	—
9		140	99	85	86	84	85	85	83½	2 s	—
10	114	140	99	85	86	84	85	85	83½	par.	—
11	114	140	99	85	86	84	85	85	83½	par.	—
12	114	141	99	86	86	85	86	85	84	par.	—
13	114	141	99	86	86	85	86	85	84	2 s prem.	—
14	111		98	86	86	85	86	85	84	par.	—
15			98	86	86	85	86	85	84	1 s disc.	—
16			98	86	86	85	86	85	84	par.	—
17	114		98	87	87	86	87	86	84½	1 s prem.	—
18	114		98	87	87	86	87	86	84½	par.	—
19	114		98	87	87	86	87	86	84½	par.	—
20										1 s prem.	—
21	114			86½		85			83½	1 s prem.	—
22	114					85			82½	1 s prem.	—
23	114					85			82½	1 s prem.	—
24	114		97			84					—
25											—
26											—
27											—

	Bear-Key.	Bathfinkle.	Reading.	Oxford.	Gloucester.
Wheat	12 s. to 16 s. 6 d.	71 s. to 81 s. 6 d.	61 s. to 81 s. 6 d.	71 s. to 81 s. 6 d.	3 s. 8 d. to 4 s. 6 d.
Barley	12 s. to 17 s. 6 d.	16 s. to 19 s. 6 d.	14 s. to 19 s. 6 d.	16 s. to 19 s. 6 d.	2 s. 3 d. to 3 s. 6 d.
Oats	12 s. to 16 s. 6 d.	16 s. to 19 s. 6 d.	14 s. to 19 s. 6 d.	16 s. to 19 s. 6 d.	2 s. 3 d. to 3 s. 6 d.
Beans	17 s. to 21 s. 6 d.	21 s. to 24 s.	21 s. to 24 s.	21 s. to 24 s.	2 s. 3 d. to 3 s. 6 d.

**Bills of Mortality from**  
 Nov. 27, to Dec. 18, 1759.  
 Christ. { Males 645 1200  
           { Femal. 555  
 Buried { Males 972 1938  
           { Femal. 966  
 Died under 2 Years old 610  
 Between 2 and 5 — 217  
           5 and 10 — 87  
           10 and 20 — 77  
           20 and 30 — 164  
           30 and 40 — 186  
           40 and 50 — 189  
           50 and 60 — 134  
           60 and 70 — 135  
           70 and 80 — 98  
           80 and 90 — 41  
           90 and 100 — 20  
 1938  
 { Without the walls — 197  
 { In Mid. and Surry 492  
 { City & Sub. Weir. 370  
 1938  
 Weekly, Nov. 27. — 505  
           December 4. — 493  
           11. — 516  
           18. — 424  
 1938  
 Wheat peck loaf 1 s. 7 d. 1  
 8 s. Bags from 150 to 160 s.  
 8 s. Pockets from 155 to 180 s.  
 Coals per chaldron 11. 18 s.  
 Subscription 1759, 84 s.  
 New loan, 1760, annuities  
 per cent, premium







JAMES GRAHAM Marquess of MONTROSE

Printed for J. Hinton at the Kings Arms in Newgate Street

*As the Fame of military Men and their Exploits, still engage a great Part of the Attention of the Public, we here present our Readers with the Life of an Hero, who wanted nothing but the Power of Cæsar to make him his Equal, and whose shining Qualities in the Art of War, though often amidst Distresses and Difficulties, seem far superior to any of those celebrated and distinguished in that Time for their Feats of Generalship.*

*The LIFE of JAMES GRAHAM, Marquis of Montrose.  
With his Head curiously engraved.*

**JAMES GRAHAM**, Marquis of Montrose, was descended of one of the ancientest and noblest families in Scotland, of which kingdom his grandfather was Lord Chancellor in the reign of James I, and his father Ambassador to several Princes, and Lord President of the sessions under King Charles I.

He was born in the year 1613, and the Earl, his father, discovering in the disposition of his early youth an extraordinary spirit for gallant and generous actions, which made him entertain the best hopes of him, to encourage his pursuit of glory, to polish his manners, and perfect him in the languages, sent him to the Court of France, where Lewis XIIIth gave him a command in his Scots guards, before he was 20 years of age.

When the young Earl of Montrose returned to Scotland, which was not long after the honour the King of France had conferred on him, he found the Marquis of Hamilton at the head of affairs in Scotland, and powerful both by his interest at home, and favour at Court. Being ambitious of raising himself to the honours he might justly pretend to by his illustrious birth, his friends counselled him to make application to Lord Hamilton for introducing and recommending him to the King. Accordingly, as soon as he appeared at Court, he paid his respects to the Marquis, who received him with all the politeness of a civil exterior; but perceiving that he was of a bold aspiring temper, and apprehensive that his shining qualities might gain an ascendant in the King's good graces, so as by degrees to supplant himself, he thought it incumbent on him to use his best endeavours for getting rid of a rival, who was likely to be so potent and dangerous, by filling him with disgust for the Court and its favours. With this view, he alienated his mind from the King, insinuating, that his Majesty did not mean well to the kingdom of Scotland, being intent upon making it a province of England; and that, for his own part, he only waited a convenient time and opportunity to shew how much he resented measures so mani-

festly injurious to the welfare of his country.

Having thus put the Earl of Montrose out of humour with the King, his next care was to do him all the ill services he could with his Majesty, suggesting that the notions of his exalted birth made him dangerous, and that it was more prudent to restrain than countenance his ambition. These malevolent insinuations had their desired effect: For the King at that time suffered himself to be intirely governed in every thing relating to his native kingdom by the advice of the Marquis of Hamilton.

However Montrose might be dissatisfied with Hamilton's carriage to him, he did not care to leave the Court till he had seen the King, and pressed it so hard upon the Marquis, that he could not well deny him. The consequence was, the King being preposessed against him, that it proved rather a disservice and discouragement to him, than an act of favour in the King, or friendship in Hamilton: For, when he kneeled to kiss the King's hand, his Majesty turning carelessly his head aside, took no notice of him, though of course he presented him the compliment of his hand.

This coolness gave him, at once, a full view of the sinister arts that had been practised against him. He immediately left the Court in discontent, returned to Scotland, and, resolving to resent Lord Hamilton's usage of him, ever after opposed all his measures. The first instance of this spirit of revenge appeared in his siding with the Covenanters, who were all charmed with the vigour of his counsels and the impetuosity of his zeal, when the King sent Hamilton his high Commissioner to Scotland.

While the Kirk party pretended the preservation of religion, the honour and dignity of the King, and the good of the people, there was colour enough to invite the malecontents to palliate their resentment under the notion of engaging on the side of religion and liberty; and now, thinking they were sure of Montrose, they declared their sentiments plainly to him, and confessed they designed to take up arms, and secure their civil

and religious rights by force. In order to this, in the year 1639, at a convention of the chiefs of the party, held at Dundee, they all took the solemn league and covenant, and it was resolved to invade England. The Earl of Montros was absent about some private affairs, but consented to their resolutions, and was very zealous in raising forces to join their army; he also took all their oaths and attestations, and his integrity was not in the least suspected. As his interest lay most in the North, he went thither in person with the Lord Marshal, to observe the Marquis of Huntley, who, as a loyal man, was ready to rise for the King. This Montros prevented by securing him, which was a very important piece of service to the Covenanters, because Huntley had a numerous clan, and an extensive tract of country at his disposal in the North of Scotland. The Earl afterwards joined the Covenanters army with 2000 foot, and 500 horse; and, besides this force, 5000 more came into them, under the command of his friends, whom he had engaged in the cause. He was not only the most considerable Officer next the Generals in the army, but the most zealous Counsellor in all their deliberations: He signed the letter the Kirk Lords wrote to the French King for his assistance, and, when the army drew near the Tweed, he was the first at the head of his own regiment of 500 horse to pass the river. But, as Dr. Welwood says in his Memoirs, 'being afterwards disobliged, or repenting of his former error, he left that side, and came over to the King, at the breaking out of the war between him and the Parliament'. Others affirm that his first disaffection was soon after the pacification, on seeing the Kirk abuse the peace to gain time and increase their strength for setting up a government independent of the King. He would not have things brought to that extremity, and, as Sir Roger Manley observes, 'when he perceived that his countrymen designed not only the King's ruin, but that of monarchy too, he resolved to quit them.' However, the Scots being generally for the covenant, he could not openly desert them, till he had some authority and strength to back him. He therefore counterfeited a zeal for the covenant, and, even accompanying them in their second expedition into England, advanced with his regiment as far as Newcastle, where he found means to write to the King at York, to testify his obedience. His letters being stolen out of the King's pockets by some of the Bed-chamber, and copies of them sent to General Lesley and the Covenanters, Lesley commanded his attendance, and told him, that he corresponded with their enemies, and that

he had known the heads of Princes chopped off for less matters.' Montros requiring an instance of his correspondence, Lesley produced a copy of his letter to the King, at which he boldly replied, 'That he did not understand that writing to the King was to hold intelligence with an enemy, but rather what became the duty of a loyal subject to his Sovereign.' This answer so confounded the General, that he did not think it advisable to prosecute the business farther, fearing a division in the army, on account of the singular affection Montros had gained among the soldiers by his valour and generosity.

After the peace of Rippon, and the disbanding of the Scots army, he kept a constant correspondence with the Court. The Marquis of Hamilton was accused of stealing his letters out of the King's pockets, and Murray, a creature of Hamilton, of betraying this correspondence to the Covenanters. It was also through this channel that they got intelligence of his Majesty's writing to Montros, and that the letters were quilted in the messenger's saddle, who was a servant to the Earl of Traquair. Having seized this messenger on the borders, and, pretending they had discovered a horrid conspiracy against their religion and laws, they apprehended Montros, with the Laird of Marcheston and Sir Sterling Ker, and imprisoned them in the Castle of Edinburgh in 1641.

The King held a Parliament not long after in that city, at which he was himself present; and though he granted all they could desire, making General Lesley Earl of Leven, and shewing marks of great esteem for the Marquis of Argyle, and the chief Covenanters; yet, while he continued among them, they were so inveterate against Montros, that he could not prevail with them to discharge him. They were jealous, that he might inform the King of more than they were willing he should know of their confederacy with the malecontents of England, and withal convince him of their falshood and dissimulation, and that therefore there was no bringing them to reason but by force. And indeed this was the advice Montros gave the King.

After his Majesty's departure, being set at liberty with his friends, he lived retired in his own house, till the Queen landed at Burlington in Yorkshire from Holland. The troubles breaking out the next year in England, the Scots Covenanters openly favoured the Parliament at Westminster, and tried all the artifices that could be invented to make Montros side with them. He knew them too well to be deceived by them. However, temporising a little, till he had certain intel-

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figence of her Majesty's being at Burlington, he marched thither with Lord Ogilby at the head of two troops of horse. He declared freely to her, that the Scots would certainly join the English Parliament, and that there was no way to prevent it without taking arms and making a diversion in Scotland. The Marquis of Hamilton opposed his counsels, as neither prudent nor feasible, and represented the Scots as intirely in his Majesty's interest.

Most of the Scots Nobility were of Hamilton's faction and sentiments; so that, Montros's proposal being thus defeated and rejected, he went home, contenting himself that he had done his duty, and resolving to do all that lay in his power to prevent the Scots joining with the English in a war against the King. At a convention held at Edinburgh in 1643, and summoned without the King's authority, they voted, by a majority of 70, to raise 20,000 men for the assistance of their brethren in England. Montros and his friends refusing to appear at this convention, the Kirk's renowned Doctor, Alexander Henderson, was ordered to confer with, and bring him over again by his ghostly advice to their party. Montros, the Lord Ogilby, Marcheston, and Ker gave the Doctor a meeting, and, having got out of him as much as they could, Montros then acquainted all his friends with the designs of the Covenanters, and animated them to take up arms for the King, in order to keep the Scots army employed at home. Affairs were now brought to a crisis; but the Royalists, presuming they were not powerful enough to hinder the army's marching into England, remained inactive in a kind of neutrality. Montros, however, nothing discouraged by this backwardness, made haste to England with Lord Ogilby, to lay before his Majesty the true state of the dispositions in Scotland, now ripe for execution.

They arrived at Oxford, while the King was at the siege of Gloucester; and, there waiting upon him, gave information of the Covenanters preparations to march into England, which the Earls of Lanerick and Traquair, with others, had flattered his Majesty, they would not attempt. The King, at his return to Oxford, found Montros's relation the truer, and, the Scots having effectually entered England, he began to hearken to, and determine himself by his judgment.

The two brothers, Hamilton and Lanerick, coming to Oxford while Montros was still there, they were accused of betraying the King's cause in Scotland, by being favourers of the Covenant, at the same time that they affected great zeal for his Majesty's service; whereupon they were confined, and

articles of a high misdemeanor were exhibited against Hamilton, who complained that they were nothing more than the effect of the Earl of Montros's malice, and recriminated on him, that through rashness and rigour he had exasperated the Kirk to take those unhappy measures, which so much imbroiled his Majesty's affairs; and that it was his poverty, which put him upon such desperate counsels, in hopes to mend his fortune by the distractions of his country.

After the disgrace and imprisonment of these two Lords, the Court saw there was nothing to be effected in Scotland by moderation, and the King, having none he could confide in to employ but the Earl of Montros, consigned over the care of that kingdom to him with the title of Governor-general, and a patent to be a Marquis. This pleased him to a great degree, as by it he saw he should have a trial of strength with his adversaries; for he was an utter enemy of all healing methods, and the sword he thought was the best medicine that could be applied in these desperate diseases of the state. However the first step he took, was to advise the King to oblige all the Scots in his Court to sign an abhorrence of the proceedings of the Covenanters. Most of them, who were in England, signed it, except the Earl of Traquair and Mr. Murray of the Bed-chamber, who stood out, yet promised to assist the Marquis of Montros to their utmost.

Things being in this situation, to enable him to effect his purpose in Scotland, Sir John Cockram was dispatched to negotiate with the king of Denmark for horses and arms; but, this negociation turning out unsuccessful, the Earl of Antrim was engaged to land forces out of Ireland, and the Marquis of Newcastle, who commanded for the King in the North of England, was ordered to furnish him with a strong party of horse. The 1st of April, 1644, was the day fixed by the consultations at Oxford for the Earl of Antrim to meet him in Argyle, and the Marquis did not doubt, but that, with the forces he expected to receive from Lord Newcastle, he should be in a condition to make his way into that shire to join the Lord Antrim and the Irish forces. But Newcastle excused his supplying him, notwithstanding the King's orders, pretending he was himself in want of supplies to oppose the Scots Covenanters, who were quartered within five miles of him. He spared him, however, with much ado, 200 horse, and 2 field-pieces; and, having commanded all his Majesty's Officers to assist him in his journey to Scotland, the Gentlemen of Cumberland and Westmorland raised 800 foot, and three troops of horse; besides which he got together 200 him-

self. With these he marched into Scotland the 12th of April, and seized Dumfries, in expectation of Antrim's landing from Ireland. Herein also being disappointed, he retired again into England, on receiving the news, that the Earl of Calander had raised another army for the Kirk, to second General Lesley, then before York. On his route he took a fort at the mouth of the Tyne, beat the garrison out of Morpeth, and plundered the castle. Afterwards he sent the Lord Ogilby and Sir William Rollock, disguised into Scotland, to see what might be expected from their friends in the heart of the kingdom. The news they brought back was very bad. All the strong-holds were in the hands of the Covenanters, and the people in no disposition to rise for the King: The Earl of Traquair also, whom the King had trusted more than any man of the kingdom, except the Duke of Hamilton and his brother, had deserted his service, and was a warm agent in promoting the interest of the Kirk.

Such was the melancholy posture of affairs, when Montrose himself, disguised like a groom, and accompanied only by two Gentlemen, Rollock and Sibbald, entered Scotland a second time. He had like to have been taken by Sir Richard Graham, formerly a servant to the Duke of Buckingham; but arrived in safety near Perth on the banks of the Tay, where he remained incognito in the house of Patrick Graham, his kinsman, till he had notice that 1100 Irish, instead of 10,000 the Earl of Antrim had promised, were landed in the North of Scotland. This small corps was commanded by Alexander Macdonald, a Scotchman; and Montrose, with his kinsman, in the Highland garb, met him in Athol. The Lord Argyle followed Macdonald with an army of Covenanters, and Montrose with what forces he could raise, scarce 1500 men, marched to Ern, where he destroyed Weme Castle, the seat of the Meneses, who had fallen on his rear, and burnt their houses, and wasted their fields. This was his first act of hostility. The Lord Kilpont, son to the Earl of Taith, and Sir John Drummond, the Earl of Perth's son, came over to him with 500 men from the Covenanters, who were rendezvousing at Perth to oppose the Irish as common enemies. With the addition of these troops, he thought himself strong enough to fight the Covenanters, tho' three to his one, and advanced towards them the 1st of September. They were commanded by the Lord Elcho, and receiving a summons from Montrose to surrender themselves to him, as the King's Lieutenant, on promise of pardon, they sent the messenger prisoner to Perth, and attacked the Marquis's army. He charged them as vigo-

rously, and soon, making them fly, pursued them six miles, killed 2000, and took as many prisoners. These he required to swear allegiance to the King; which they did, but broke their oaths on the first opportunity. After this signal exploit, he made himself master of the city of Perth, where he staid three days, during which time, the Earl of Kinoul, with some Gentlemen of Gaury, came in to him. From Perth he passed the Tay, marched into Angus, and incamped at Conper, where he was joined by Sir Thomas Ogilby, son to the Earl of Airlie, and other persons of distinction. While he lay here, a follower of the Lord Kilpont discovered to him his design of murdering Montrose, and tempted him for his assistance, in hopes of preferment from the Covenanters. Kilpont abhorring such a villainous attempt, the ruffian immediately stabbed him, and escaped to the Earl of Argyle, who then with a great army was observing that of Montrose. The citizens of Dundee scornng the summons he sent them to surrender, he moved towards Eske, being in no condition to undertake a siege in form: But hearing that Lord Burgly, with 2000 foot and 500 horse, waited at Aberdeen for the Earl of Argyle's coming up with the main body of the Covenanters army, he resolved to march thither to prevent their junction. The Lord Kilpont's men having left him to attend upon their master's funeral, and the men of Athol being gone off loaded with plunder, he had but 1500 foot and 40 horse remaining; yet with these few he fell on the Covenanters, and, after a dispute of four hours, routed and followed them into Aberdeen. Here he rested but two days, being obliged to remove to Kintore, 12 miles off, on account of the Earls of Argyle and Lothian marching up to Aberdeen with 1500 horse. From Kintore he sent Sir William Rollock to England, to give the King an account of his successes, and to intreat him earnestly for succours against his enemies, whose power increased daily. And indeed they now became so potent against him, that, not being able to keep any longer the Lowlands, he was forced to the Mountains, where the enemy's horse could not follow him. Finding, however, 5000 Covenanters ready to dispute the pass of the river Spey with him, he marched back to Athol, and detached Macdonald with a party either to bring over the Highlanders by fair means, or to fight them. Himself, though sick for some days past, crossed the Grainbane, a ridge of hills that parts the east and west of Scotland; and, getting into the North, arrived at Strathboggy, in hopes to draw the clan of the Gordons



done to his interest. The Marquis of Huntley, head of the clan, out of pure envy, hindered their assisting him. In October he possessed himself of Fary Castle, which he wanted for a place of arms, and to lodge the booty his men daily brought in to his camp. The Earls of Argyle and Lothian followed him with 2,500 foot, and 1,200 horse. Montrose, who had no more than 1,500 foot, and 50 horse, drew them up on a hilly rough ground, fortified with hedges and ditches as good as a breast-work. Such of the Gordons, who had lifted under him, here deserted him, and, Lothian with five troops of horse ascending the hill, Montrose briskly charged and drove them back to their foot. Argyle hereupon, perceiving his men greatly discouraged, retreated the same way he came, and Montrose returned to Strathboggie. The Covenanters, having notice that he was come down from the post where they had attacked him, detached a strong party of horse to fall on his rear. This was prevented by Argyle's coming after them, with an intent to induce Montrose to a cessation of arms, the consequence of which was to be a treaty to put a stop to the further effusion of blood. But Montrose perceiving that they only desired a parley, with his men to debauch them; that Sibbald, his old friend and companion, was gone off privately to Argyle; and that there was reason to fear more of his soldiers would do the same; he resolved to break up and march off at midnight. To amuse the Covenanters, his carriages which were sent before him, were ordered to return, and he gave out that he intended to stand his ground and give battle. Thus deceived in their informations from spies and deserters, Montrose in the mean time proceeded with his army to Balveny, where also other persons of quality deserted him. Being told a few days after that Argyle's horse were separated from his foot, which lay at Dunkildon in Athol, he returned to Badenoch, and from thence marching all night 16 miles, through pathless, desert ways, covered with snow, he heard that Argyle, who was eight miles off, had already by his scouts intelligence of his approach, and that, breaking up, his soldiers were dispersed, and himself had retired into Perth, a strong garrison, which the Covenanters had retaken and fortified.

Patrick Graham, from the Lord Kilpont's funeral, and Macdonald, with 500 MacRenalds, returning to his camp, he marched to the great lake, the head of the river Tay; and so through Bradalbain into Argyle. Knowing that an enemy could be no where so advantageously attacked as in his own territories, he flew across the country, and almost surprised the Marquis as he was en-

listing soldiers in great security at Innerare, supposing he had no enemy within 100 miles of him. The only thing that saved him, was his being just apprised, by some trembling herdsmen, that Montrose was scarce two miles off; and, had he not made his escape in a boat, Montrose, as he had wrote to the King, would have given a good account of him. As it was, he destroyed and filled the country with blood, rapine, and fire, and lived at discretion on Argyle's vassals from the 13th of December to the last of January. From Argyleshire he marched through Lorn, Glencow, and Aber, committing the same terrible waste and slaughter; and it must be confessed he was the most severe conqueror these three kingdoms have produced for many ages.

Hearing Argyle had got together a considerable army, composed chiefly of his own clan, near Innerloch, where he expected the Earl of Seaforth, the Fraziers, the forces of Murray, Ross, and other counties, to the amount of 5000 men, he came to Lochness, intending to fall on Argyle, before Seaforth and the Fraziers could join him. His march was through inaccessible mountains, where he could have no guides but herdsmen, who were scarce acquainted with a place six miles from their homes. However, as he says himself, 'He was willing to let the world see Argyle was not the man his Highlanders believed him to be.' On the 1st of February, his van came in view of the enemy, about five o'clock in the afternoon, and halted till the rear got up, which was not till eight at night. Argyle's men took the alarm, and stood to their arms all night. At break of day Montrose ordered his men to charge the enemy; and, a little after sun-rise, both armies, meeting, fought with great bravery. The Royalists, after their first fire, proceeded immediately to push of pike and dint of sword. Argyle's men, not being able to withstand their fury, made but a slight resistance, and, being soon broken and routed, fled, and were pursued vigorously nine miles by Montrose, who killed 1,500 of them, with the loss only of four on his own side, among whom was Sir Thomas Ogilby, the Earl of Airley's son, a very brave young Gentleman. Argyle himself got into a boat, and, putting off from shore, saw at a distance this fatal overthrow of his party.

Montrose, soon after victory had declared in his favour, sent Mr. Hay with a letter to the King, dated, the 3d of February, 1644-5, from Innerloch, in which he expressed his utter aversion to all treaties with his rebel Parliament in England; though all good Englishmen have just reason to mourn for the

the fatal consequences of this victory, the news of it having reached the King the night before he intended to dispatch Commissioners from Oxford to Uxbridge, with full power to conclude the treaty then on foot between him and the Parliament. Montrose, in the close of his letter, says, 'He is heartily sorry to hear his Majesty had consented to treat, and hopes it is not true.' He advises him, 'not to enter into terms with his rebellious subjects, being a thing unworthy of a King;' and assures him, that he himself was now so much master of Scotland, 'that he doubted not but to be able, within a few months, to march into England, to his Majesty's assistance, with a brave army.' He concludes all with this manner of expressing himself: 'When I have conquered from Dan to Beersheba, as I doubt not I shall very quickly, I hope I may have then leave to say, as David's General said to his master, Come thou, lest this country be called by my name.' These assurances, from a person who was thought capable of making them good, had as ill effects as the worst of King Charles's enemies could have wished: In a moment they disconcerted all the projects of peace, and, what the end of the war was, we cannot remember without horror.

Montrose refreshed his army five or six days, and, returning over Lough-Aber hills, arrived at Loughneis, passed the river Spey, and took Elgin. The Lord Gordon, second son to the Marquis of Huntley, much about this time, left his uncle Argyle, and came over to Montrose, with a select squadron of his friends and dependants. By this addition his army being increased to 2000 foot and 200 horse, it passed the Dee, and encamped near Fettercarne. Sir John Hurrey, General of the Covenanters, coming with 600 horse to reconnoitre his camp, he advanced against him with 200 horse, well lined with musqueteers. Hurrey's men attacked Montrose's; but, perceiving the foot, retreated and fled 24 miles to Dundee. The Marquis, having pursued them as far, returned to Fettercarne, and from thence, crossing the Grainsbane, advanced to the Tay, with an intent of making to the Forth. The Covenanters met him, to prevent his progress; their General Hurrey was then joined by General Bayley, lately come from England; and, notwithstanding their superior strength, Montrose offered to fight them; but Bayley answered, 'When he was disposed to engage, it should be by his own, not another's choice.' Thus not having it in his power to force the enemy to a battle, for the river Ile parted both armies, he marched forward to Dunkildon, and designed to pass

the Tay. Here he was near being ruined by the treachery of Lewis Gordon, who had privately seduced most of the Gordons to a defection, and thereby exposed him and the Lord Gordon to imminent danger. To secure the remains of his army, he sent the weakest of them away with all his baggage, commanding them to meet him at Brechin; and himself, with 150 horse and 600 chosen foot, marched with incredible speed to Dundee, which he assaulted, took, and plundered. In the midst of the hurry of this conquest, news was brought him, that the Covenanters Generals, with 3000 foot and 800 horse, were within a mile of the place. He rallied his men, which was no easy matter, they being still busy in plundering and destroying the city; and, though fatigued by a march of 20 miles and the late action, he encouraged them so effectually to their duty, by his example and praises, that he saved them all. The enemy was now within musquet-shot of the town, before his men were in a marching posture; yet nothing could be so admirably conducted as his retreat. He ordered 400 foot before, commanded the other 200 to follow, and himself closed the rear with his horse, marching in open order, in case of necessity, to have room for light musqueteers. The Covenanters, discovering their small number, divided their army to pursue them: Their van charged Montrose's rear, but were so well received by the musqueteers, that they cooled in the pursuit: They also endeavoured to flank them, but had no better fortune; for, Montrose's foot facing about, three of the Covenanters dropped, which rendered the rest more wary. His march was not in the least retarded, though now and then a light skirmish happened, till night put an end to the dispute. When he arrived at Aberbroth, considering that the enemy might have intercepted the direct way to the hills with their numerous horse, he commanded his men to turn south-west, and march with all possible speed; by which stratagem and incredible toil, he passed over Southesk, not far from Coneston Castle, and from thence to Brecken, to join the men who were left with the carriages. These, apprised of his danger, fled to the mountains, whither he followed them, and, by a continued march of 60 miles, without sleep, without meat, or any other refreshment, gained the foot of the hills. The Covenanters at length left him, after a fruitless pursuit of three days and two nights. This retreat is certainly the most glorious action of the whole civil war, and gives us a noble idea of Montrose's indefatigable diligence, undaunted courage, and admirable conduct. He detached the

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Lord Gordon, with his father's vassals, to raise recruits and supplies among the dependants on his family, and to gain over his brother; which he did, and joined him in Mar, with 1000 foot and 200 horse. Montrose himself, with 500 foot and 50 horse, marched through Angus into Perthshire, to make a diversion till he was recruited. Bayley was quartered in Perth town, and Hurrey, with 600 horse, followed the Lord Gordon. Bayley intended to surprise Montrose at Kreif, 12 miles from Perth; but he, having notice of his approach by his scouts, put himself in the rear of his small army, and marched in the night to Lough-Ern, and the next day to Balwider, where the Earl of Aboyne, the Marquis of Huntley's eldest son, joined him, with other Gentlemen who had escaped out of Carlisle. Thence marching to Catrines, he received advice that Hurrey was ready to fall upon the Lord Gordon: Montrose flies to his assistance, passes by Balwider, and a lake, the head of the Tay, 24 miles long; then traversing Athol and Angus, over the Grainsbane, and thro' Glenmack vale into Mar, he joined Lord Gordon, and advanced towards the Spey to find the enemy. Hurrey declined fighting, and, repassing the Spey, retired to Inverness, where he had appointed Bayley and his army to rendezvous. Montrose followed him, and incamped at a village called Alderna. Hurrey, with the addition of other forces, had 3500 foot and 400 horse: Montrose had no more than 1500 foot and 200 horse; and, having possessed himself of a rising ground, Hurrey attacked him there the 4th of May, 1645. Montrose, though Macdonald in his right wing was routed, charged Hurrey's cavalry so fiercely, that they ran and forsook the foot, who still made an obstinate defence: At last, throwing down their arms, they fled in their turn; and Montrose, pursuing Hurrey, who hardly escaped, marched to Elgin, passed the Spey, and came to Strathboggie. Here Bayley met him; but, not being yet fit to fight with fresh men, he drew off in the night to Balvoine, and from thence to Badenoch. Bayley followed him, skirmishing and beating up his quarters, till, seeing no good was to be done by it, he left him and marched to Inverness.

The Earl of Lindsay, taking upon him the command of the Covenanters, marched into Angus, as a reserve to Bailey, and to hinder Montrose's passing the Frith, fearing he would carry the war nearer Edinburgh. Montrose resolved to go after him, and to complete the work at once, or die on the spot. Accordingly, he marched through Mar, over Grainsbane, and incamped on

the banks of the Airley; but here, unfortunately, most of his Northern men, seduced by the old Marquis of Huntley, deserted him, when he was in hopes of cutting off Lindsay's army, that lay seven miles off, at Newhill. After this defection, hearing Bayley had joined the Earl of Lindsay, he retired to Kintarie Castle, and detached the Lord Gordon and Macdonald to raise more men in the Highlands. Lindsay then, dividing his army, scoured and wasted Athol; and Bayley, advancing with his horse to Bogi, a cattle of the Lord Huntley, designed to destroy his country. Montrose, notwithstanding the just provocations he had to abandon him to his enemies, marched to his defence; and, having mustered what forces he could together, drew near to Bayley's camp, and sent a trumpet to dare him to come out and fight; which Bayley refusing, he drew off to Drummore Castle, and from thence to Ailford Hill, which he took possession of, his rear being secured by a morass. Bayley pursued him thither, and, having reconnoitred his post, would have left him, and declined engaging at a disadvantage, being an experienced Officer, had not the Lord Balcanis, a Colonel of horse, over-persuaded him to fight. The battle had the fortune of such as are fought against the General's opinion. The number of foot was equal, 2000 on each side. Bayley had 600 horse; Montrose but 200. Lord Gordon, in the right wing, began the battle, the 2d of July; and his brother, Colonel Nathaniel Gordon, seeing the enemy's horse surrounded, fell upon them, sword in hand, crying out to the foot, 'Fling down your guns, and cut their horses' hamstringings with your swords;' which they did. Montrose, amidst the confusion the Covenanters cavalry were thrown into, falling upon them with a body of reserve, completed their overthrow. The horse, however, made a handsome retreat, while the foot kept the Royalists in play; and, indeed, Bayley's infantry fought it out to the last, and, refusing quarter, were all cut off. The Lord Gordon fell in the beginning of the engagement, very much lamented by the Marquis, and his party.

Montrose presently marched thro' Angus, where he met Patrick Graham and Macdonald, with the men of Athol, and fresh Highlanders, to the amount of 1700, all stout fellows. With these he resolved to carry the war into the heart of the kingdom, and beat up the quarters of the convention of the States assembled at St. John's town. Having incamped in Methlin Forest, near the town, the Senators were seized with a great panic; but, troops arriving in five,

and

and other countries, to dislodge him, he retired to Dunkirk, where he was reinforced by the Earl of Aboyne, with 200 horse and 200 foot; and the Earl of Airley and Sir David Ogilby's son, with 80 horse. Afterwards, marching to Strathern, and thence to Kinross and Sterlings, he incamped in Kilsithe Field in Fife, the richest and most populous county of the kingdom. Bayley and the enemy were within three miles of him; and the Earls of Lanerick, Cassils, Eglinton, and Glencarn, were raising men in great numbers about him. He had 4500 foot and 500 horse; and Bayley 6000 foot and 800 horse. The Royalists, encouraged by the example of the old Earl of Airley, who with his single troop of horse defeated three of the enemy's, attacked the Covenanters so resolutely, that they were dispirited at the first charge; and Montrose himself, at the head of Ogilby's troop of horse, falling upon the enemy's cavalry, forced them upon their infantry, and so as to tread them down. A battalion of his foot, being at the same time too rashly engaged among the Covenanters, were rescued by the Earl of Airley; and this deliverance so animated the Royalists, that, giving a general shout, they rushed in upon the enemy, and bore down all before them, not 100 of their foot escaping. The arms, baggage, and spoils of the field, were the present reward of the Conquerors, who lost many of the Ogilby's and some private men. The Covenanters horse fled, some to Sterling, and some to the Frith, where the riders dismounting got into boats; and here Argyle the third time made his escape by water. This battle was fought the 15th of September, and the victory, which the Scots say was obtained by Bayley's treachery, secured all the Northern parts, and produced a new face of things over the whole kingdom; and, had the horse, Montrose expected from England, arrived, he would certainly, as he wrote to the King, have conquered from Dan to Beersheba. The Lord Digby and Sir Marmaduke Langdale were ordered to enter Scotland, and join the Marquis; but the Scots intercepted and routed them on Carlisle Sands. Montrose, however, on notice that the Earls of Cassils and Eglinton were raising 400 men in the West, entered Clydesdale, and possessed himself of Glasgow, the capital of those parts. Here he hanged up some of the Covenanters, by virtue of his power as Governor-general. From Glasgow he removed to Bothwell, where several Noblemen, by their deputies, made their submissions to him; and he sent Lord Marchmont and Colonel Gordon, with a party of horse, to summon Edinburgh, on

pain of fire and sword, to submit to his authority. The Magistrates deputed some of their body to request his acceptance of their obedience, and assure him of their future loyalty; and he pardoned them, on condition that the Castle should be surrendered to the King, and all the Royalists released who were prisoners in the city. The prisoners, it is true, were set at liberty; but the Covenanters did not give him time to take possession of the Castle. After the submission of Edinburgh, he obliged the Earls of Cassils and Eglinton to fly into Ireland, and the Earls of Hume, Roxburgh, and Traquair, to side with him. The Earl of Lanerick, Duke Hamilton's brother, openly denied his assistance, saying, "He would have nothing to do with him, nor pretend friendship where he meant not to perform." It had been better for Montrose, if the other Lords had declared their designs as freely for, while they amused him with a shew of reconciliation, they called in David Leslie with the Scottish horse out of England. Montrose suspected their deceit, but could not prevent it. Having lain long at Bothwell, his soldiers grew unruly, for want of action; the Highlanders ran away with their spoil; and Macdonald, with 3000 of those mountaineers, followed by consent, on condition of returning after they had seen and settled their families, which they never did; and thus it was Montrose had not sufficient force left him to oppose Leslie.

While he lay at Bothwell, in the beginning of the year 1646, Sir Robert Spotswood, Secretary of State for Scotland, came to him from the King, with instructions to confide in the advice of the Earls of Roxburgh and Traquair, of whose fidelity there was no question; and to hasten towards the Tweed; to meet a party of horse instantly sent by the King out of England, with which he might safely give battle to David Leslie, if he should march that way, as was expected. Spotswood also brought him a larger commission, empowering him to confer the honour of knighthood; and the subject of the exercise of this his new office was Macdonald, whom he knighted at his departure. In obedience to the King's commands, he marched to Calder Castle, where he was also deserted by the Earl of Aboyne and his followers. Then, passing by Edinburgh, he marched through Leith, and joined Douglass in Strathgalloway. Leslie seized Traquair, Roxburgh, and the other Lords, who pretended to be Montrose's friends, and, marching east of Lothian, endeavoured to cut off his retreat to the hills, which he perceiving marched to Selkirk. Here, whilst he was busy in dis-

patches

patches to the King; Lesley, who still pursued him, by the treachery of his scouts, surprised and routed his army, putting all he could come at to the sword. In this extremity, Sir John Dalziel arriving opportunely to his succour with a party of horse, he charged through the enemy, and, making his escape, went northward and forded the Cluid. Many of his old soldiers, and the Earls of Crawford and Airley, here joined him, and he had got together 200 horse and some foot. The Lord Huntley, who was very powerful, having not only refused to send him supplies, but denied a conference with him, he resolved to surprise and bring him to reason at Strathboggy. Huntley, having information of his design, withdrew to his Castle of Bogy; but Montros, following him in disguise, rushes into the Castle, salutes him, and by his arguments and prayers so far prevailed, that Huntley agreed to pass the Spey, and fall upon Murrayland, while Montros marched southward to Strathpey, and both were to meet and besiege Inverness.

Huntley trifled away his time in plundering, and gave the Covenanters opportunity to relieve the place, though Montros often sent to him to haste away, and, as a further encouragement, advised him of what troops were come in to him. These were the Earl of Seaforth's tenants, the Lord Rois, and some Highlanders under Sir James Macdonald, Macklin, and Glengar; which reinforcement increased his army so considerably, that he had a greater body of troops with him than ever before. However, General Middleton, from England, having joined the Covenanters army with 600 horse and 800 foot, he was obliged to raise the siege of Inverness. The enemy attacked his rear; but he made good his retreat with small loss, and advanced towards Huntley, who did not wait his coming, though for greater expedition he rode with a troop of horse to confer with him. Perceiving now again the Northern men beginning to fall off, he resolved to keep them to their duty by force. The defeat of Digby's horse was a terrible blow to him, and, after the rout at Selkirk, the Royalists never engaged heartily on his side. Amidst this embarrassment, yet still forming designs on the North, the King, who had thrown himself into the hands of the Scots army in England, sent him a command to lay down his arms and disband, and to pass over into France till his Majesty's farther pleasure. He held out a while; but at last, hearing Huntley was resolved to force him to submit, and that many of his friends had under-hand made their peace with the enemy, he was obliged

to yield to the fortune of the Kirk, and in disguise to embark for France. The time fixed for his departure was the 1st of September 1647, and he was to be deemed a traitor, if he was afterwards taken in Scotland. The Covenanters were to furnish him with shipping, which they purposely neglected, that, the time being elapsed, he may suffer the law, as they called it; for it seems, in those days, the rebel was the only loyal person, and the loyal man the traitor: So far had they inverted the nature of justice. Montros, observing they took no care to provide for his embarking, hired himself a Norwayman of Bergen, at a port in Angus, whither he went incognito, that he might not be intercepted; and with him Sir John Hurrey, Dr. Wishart, who wrote his life in Latin, and other Gentlemen, went into banishment, leaving their country to the disposal of the Covenanters.

The renown of his glorious actions procured him so much respect in all the Courts he came to, that his exile seemed rather a progress than a banishment. None could be so furiously enraged as he was, on bearing of the murder of the King; nothing can express the violence of his grief, and transports of his sorrow and resentment. King Charles II, sensible of his worth, made him a Knight of the Garter, and employed him in several Courts of Europe, to solicit aid for his recovering his right. The Kirk of Scotland, acknowledging him their King, sent Mr. Windram to him at Jersey, to desire his Majesty to remove out of that island, in order to a treaty with the States. Windram was so long on his journey, that the King, before his arrival, had granted a commission to Montros to raise forces and land in that kingdom. However, after giving his Majesty an account of his message (though some were for Montros's way of reducing the Scots by the sword, thinking a treaty would take up too much time) the King appointed the Scots Deputies to meet him at Breda, and owned the Convention of their States as a lawful Parliament.

In the mean time, Montros was busy at Copenhagen, soliciting the King of Denmark for supplies. Afterwards he went to the Queen of Sweden at Stockholm on the same errand, and from thence to several Princes of Germany; yet, hearing the King was like to come to terms with the Kirk, his enemies, he generously wrote to him, 'To make an agreement with the Estates of Scotland, so that he might be honourably and with safety restored to his rights and dignities; and, rather than break off with them, to give consent to have him banished the kingdom, that so he might receive no



prejudice on his account. The King, far from yielding to his request, by a letter dated the 30th of January 1649, informed him fully of the progress made in the treaty, and authorized him to proceed vigorously in his enterprises; not doubting but all his loyal subjects of Scotland would join with him, and those otherwise disposed would submit to the treaty, or be forced to it by arms. His Majesty went to Breda, and the Scots Commissioners, meeting him there, began the treaty, which the King delayed, in expectation of what the Marquis of Montrose would do for him.

The Marquis, after many discouragements, embarked for Scotland, about the beginning of April 1650, and landed in the isle of Orkney, the 15th of the same month. He was accompanied by the Lord Trendraught, Sir John Hurry, Henry Graham, his natural brother, and some others, with 600 German soldiers, and arms for 1500; which were transported in two ships, and a small frigate of 14 guns. Colonel King promised to join him with some horse from Sweden, but did not; the Colonels Ogilby and Cockrain, who were trusted with money to raise men, the one in Poland, the other in Holland, eloped with it; and two other ships, which he brought from Denmark, were cast away, with 200 soldiers in them; yet all these misfortunes did not affect his courage.

He passed from Orkney to Cathness, in hopes to join the Lord Pluscardy, who was raising men for him in the Earl of Seaforth's territories. There was as much rashness as bravery in the whole enterprise. The Parliament of Scotland, which the King had just owned, had declared him a traitor; and the Kirk, with whom his Majesty had also joined, by taking their Solemn League and Covenant, had excommunicated him. An excommunication, under a Presbyterian Government, is as terrible as under a Popish. The treaty was almost concluded at Breda, and, if the King owned Montrose in his invasion, he would be thought to recede from the concessions he had made, which must reflect on his honour; and, if he did not own him, the Parliament had reason to proceed against him, as an enemy to their state, and disturber of the public peace. In these desperate circumstances Montrose began the war, and we cannot but imagine, that he would not have attempted it, was there any other way for him to return to his country.

As soon as the States were apprised of his landing, they ordered David Lesley to march against him with the main body of their forces. Lesley, having accordingly dispatch-

ed Colonel Straghan before him with 300 horse, himself followed with the rest of the army. Montrose detached Sir John Hurry to take Dunbeth-house, which surrendered at the first summons; but the Earl of Sutherland, by his interest, kept the country from coming in to him. Straghan, advancing faster than was expected, came upon the Marquis unawares, charged and routed his little army, the Orkney men throwing down their arms after a short dispute, and the Germans doing the same. Not above a hundred of his men escaped. Sir John Hurry, the Lord Trendraught, and most of the Gentlemen who had engaged with him, were made prisoners. Montrose himself escaped by the swiftness of his horse, which he quitted, and, throwing aside his embroidered belt, coat, and star, put himself, in the habit of a Highlander, into the hands of Laird Aston, who had formerly been of his side. Aston, apprehensive of his danger in harbouring him, delivered him up to David Lesley, who sent him to Edinburgh under a strong guard. At Dundee (though he had been very unkind to that city in the war) the people were very civil to him, and on the road he was permitted to call at the Earl of Southesk's, his father-in-law, to see two of his children. At Leith the Magistrates of Edinburgh met him, to insult, and conduct him to prison. He was mounted on a cart-horse, to expose him to the insolence of the rabble. At the Cannon-gate, the hangman attended with a cart, and in it was placed a high chair, on which he was made to ride bareheaded, while the hangman rode by his side with his cap on. In this vile pomp he was conveyed to the Tolbooth, and there imprisoned, the 18th of May, 1650. He behaved himself under all their affronts with great magnanimity, and his undaunted soul moved pity in the hearts of his greatest enemies. He told the ministers, who came to visit him, that, though they fancied they had affronted him, by carrying him in a cart; he esteemed it the most honourable and joyful cavalcade he had ever made.

The 20th of May, being brought before the Parliament, he appeared dressed out as fine and as gay, as if he had been going to a festival. The Lord Chancellor told him, that he was commanded to mind him of 'the last judgment of God befallen him, for his pernicious breaking of the Covenant, and despising the oath of God; for his barbarous cruelty and the blood he had spilt, taking advantage of his brethren, when their chief forces were employed elsewhere; and that God, by his providence, had brought him thither to receive sentence of condemnation.' The Marquis humbly asked, if he might



might speak for himself; which being permitted, he excused what he had done, as by the King's order; and he submitted to this Parliament, which he owned as a true one by authority from his Majesty: He also said he was not afraid to die, and should with joy follow his Master: And he added, that the blood he had spilt was the necessity of war, and that his present coming was to accelerate the treaty.

Notwithstanding all the substantial reasons and just plea he offered, sentence, with all the dreadful circumstances their revenge could think on, was pronounced against him, to be hanged the next day, the 21st of May; which was performed on a gallows 30 feet high, and his quarters were sent to the four principal cities of the kingdom. It is admirable to consider with what firmness of soul he heard the cruel sentence, saying, 'he held it a greater honour to have his head fixed on the prison-gate, in such a cause, than to have his picture in the King's bed-chamber.' Being about to mount the scaffold, the hangman put a rope over his shoulders, with his declaration and history fastened to it. This he wore with the same equal temper he had endured their other ignominious treatment, protesting 'he embraced it with as much alacrity as he had done the Garter.' Afterwards, asking 'whether they had any more dishonour to put upon him,' he made a long speech to the spectators, much to the same purpose with his defence before the Par-

liament; at the conclusion of which, lifting up his hands and eyes to Heaven, he spent some time in his devotions, and then cheerfully resigned himself to the execution.

Thus died this gallant man, in the 58th year of his age, after he had given as great a testimony of loyalty and courage as a subject can do, and performed as wonderful actions in several battles, upon as great inequality of numbers, and as great disadvantages, in respect of arms and other preparations of war, as were performed in that age. He had excellent parts, which were improved by a good education: He was in his nature fearless of danger, and never declined any enterprise on account of the difficulty of executing it; but exceedingly affected those that seemed desperate to other men, and believed somewhat to be in himself above others; a persuasion which made him live more easily towards those who actually were, or would condescend to be, inferior to him, (towards whom he exercised wonderful civility and generosity) than with his superiors or equals. He was naturally jealous, and suspected those who did not concur with him in his schemes, not to have so good intentions as himself; nor was he exempt from vanity: But his virtues were much superior to his defects, and he well deserved to have his memory preserved and celebrated among the most illustrious persons of the age in which he lived.

### On the EVAPORATION of ICE.

*From the History of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris.*

**N**OTHING is more known, even by those who give themselves no concern about physical matters, than the evaporation of liquids: These bodies, exposed to a temperate air, lose continually a portion of their substance, and diminish in volume more or less promptly, according to their degree of volatility.

How general soever this rule be, it admits notwithstanding of some exceptions. Mercury, for instance, does not evaporate but by a very considerable degree of heat; and the vitriolic acid, greatly concentrated, which is very improperly called the oil of vitriol, far from diminishing when left exposed to the air, increases sensibly in weight by the humidity of the air, which it greedily absorbs.

But, if all liquids have more or less this property, can it be said that solids are totally deprived of it? The celebrated Boyle dares assure us they are not, as may be seen by his treatise on this subject, intitled, 'De Atmosphaeris corporum consistentiis,' where-

in he relates the different experiments on which he grounds his sentiment.

But, if these experiments are carefully examined, they will not be found so decisive as he pretends: If we except those made on ice, they prove only in these bodies the loss of an humidity, which they are known to contain; in short, we can conclude nothing more from them than the driness of parts occasioned in the bodies, and not a real evaporation.

It would however be a great matter, if it was proved that, like ice, there is a solid body susceptible of evaporation: This is what M. Baron has endeavoured to examine with care.

M. Boyle, as we said, was the first that discovered that ice, notwithstanding its solidity, is subject to evaporation; M. Sedileau and M. Mariotte have since his time confirmed the same truth: M. Gautheron, Secretary to the Royal Society of Sciences at Montpellier, went still farther, having deduced, from his experiments during the rigorous winter of 1769, that not only ice evaporated,

porated, notwithstanding the excessive cold, but that this evaporation surpassed also that of water beginning to freeze, and was more prompt as the cold was sharper. M. Mairan's experiments, in his Dissertation on Ice, seem in like manner to concur in establishing its evaporability.

Though so great a number of testimonies seem to fix the reality of the phenomenon, yet the difficulty of connecting it with the most constant principles of physics engaged M. Baron to try the effect of new experiments during the cold of 1753.

He first laid, in a chamber without fire, the window of it being open, 14 ounces and a half of water, in a porcelain basin: The next day, the water, converted into ice, being weighed, had lost three drachms of its weight; the day following it was weighed again, and found exactly of the same weight as before. Towards evening, the ice, though laid in a warmer place, and almost melted, had lost but some grains of its weight.

This experiment seemed to indicate, that water evaporates notwithstanding cold, and till such time as it loses its liquidity; and also, that it does not evaporate after being reduced into ice, which is absolutely contrary to M. Gauteron's experiments. M. Baron hereupon fancied that perhaps a greater cold might be productive, according to M. Gauteron's notions, of what a less cold would not; and, to have some insight into the matter, he had recourse to the following experiments.

In the morning he put into a porcelain basin a piece of ice, weighing somewhat less than a pound, and laid the whole over a chimney with a good fire in it: The piece of ice in the evening was intirely melted, and had lost five drachms and a half of its weight. Having then poured into the vessel 13 ounces of boiling water, which, during the night, were frozen into a mass, he left the same piece of ice the whole day following in the same chamber, but at a good distance from the fire; and, on weighing it, a drachm only was lost of its weight, though intirely melted.

It follows from this experiment, that ice, at least when it melts, loses the less of its weight, according as it is exposed to a less warm air, which is absolutely contrary to the opinion of a great number of natural philosophers; who, on the contrary, assert that ice loses by evaporation according to the intenseness of the cold.

To be more certain of the result of the foregoing experiments, M. Baron took three cups of the same size, into each of which he poured two ounces of water: Towards nine o'clock at night these cups were placed, one

in a chest of drawers, near a chimney, where there was a great fire; the second on a marble table in the same room, but 15 feet from the fire; and the third on the outward stay of a cross-bar window, facing the north: The next morning the three cups were weighed: That laid up near the chimney had lost a drachm of its weight; the second, at a distance from the fire, in the same room, had lost but 24 grains; and the third, of which the water was frozen, had lost only 12. This was a new confirmation of what the foregoing experiments had already made appear, that the evaporation of water was greater, according to its being exposed to a less cold air; and the presumption was violent against M. Gauteron's sentiment, because, the effects being necessarily proportional to their causes, it should be concluded that the evaporation of ice ought to be regarded as null, and the more approaching to that term in proportion to the greatness of the cold. The difference, so exactly specified, which M. Baron discovered between his experiments and those of Montpellier, gave him some suspicion that, in the latter, the effect of some other cause, complicated with cold, had been taken for the very effect of cold. The first he bethought himself of was the wind: It is well known that nothing favours more the evaporation of liquids than being exposed to it; and M. Gauteron himself had observed, that the evaporation both of water and ice was proportioned, not only to the intenseness of the cold, but also to the violence of the wind. According to this system there was no further room to be surpris'd at the difference between the experiments of Montpellier, where ice had evaporated, and those of Paris, where it did not appear to evaporate: The former had been made in a high wind, and the latter in a calm season.

To clear up this point there was a necessity of investigating and consulting nature by new experiments, which M. Baron had again recourse to: He placed in a laboratory, of which he had left the windows open, several vessels filled with water; and, as it did not then freeze, he contented himself in weighing them every day, to see what the water in each might have lost of its weight by evaporation. When it froze, the vessels were laid upon a window exposed to the north; and M. Baron continued observing exactly what each lost daily of its weight; he even added to them a piece of ice, which he had exactly weighed before he had exposed it to the air, and took exact notice of the diminution of weight, in all his flakes of ice.

The conjecture he had formed was fully verified; the evaporation of the ice was always

greater when the wind blew with more force; and that without any relation to the violence of the cold, which often varied in this time, as will be seen by the following experiment. Being still desirous of satisfying himself in one particular manner, he laid all his vessel in a room without fire, facing the east; the window being left open, the wind, at north, could but very indirectly penetrate into it.

The ice suffered no diminution in its weight by the action of wind; its diminution must necessarily be much less in that room than in the open air, though the cold there is much about the same degree. This usually happened; and the result of these experiments, as well as the preceding, is, that the evaporation of ice is always proportional to the force of the wind, so that it loses less of its weight, in the same temperature of the air, when sheltered from the wind, and does not lose the least particle in the most intense cold, if the air be quite calm.

Another experiment, and the last, which chance furnished M. Baron with the idea of, gives also a new degree of certainty to this sentiment. A stone jug about half full of water was forgot in his laboratory; it was slightly stoppered with cork: Having taken notice of it, he was willing to see if it was still time enough to preserve it from the ill effects of frost; he was surprised, in taking off the cork, to see its lower surface, and the entire upper part of the jug, covered with a slight lay of very white and very fine snow. This snow reminded him of the evaporation of ice; and he thought it was produced by the ice at the bottom of the vessel, which would have absolutely overthrown his notions.

The necessary experiment for clearing up this doubt was not to be neglected, being very easy in the execution: He filled with water a cylindrical sugar-pot, within an inch of the brim; the weight of this water was somewhat more than nine ounces: Having covered the pot, he placed it on a cross-bar in a window facing the north; the thermometer was then at 0, and remained so during two days. He was careful, from time to time, in taking off the lid, to see if he could not perceive some little drops; which he did not till four days were expired. The next day these drops were converted into snow; and some icy filaments appeared on the water; but the day after it was absolutely frozen. He weighed separately the vessel full of ice, and the lid furnished with snow. The water converted into ice had lost 21 grains of its weight, but these 21 grains were on the lid; and the

whole was precisely, and without diminution, of the same weight. The frost having continued some days, and increased in strength, M. Baron carefully weighed the sugar-pot and its lid, but could not, all the time, observe the least change in either.

It follows, from this experiment, first, that the cold, as cold, far from favouring the evaporation of water, serves, on the contrary, to slacken and diminish it, when the water is not exposed to the agitation of the air; the proof hereof is evident, because, according to this experiment, nine ounces of water lost only 21 grains in four days by evaporation; whereas, according to another, already mentioned, two ounces of water, exposed to frost in open air, had lost 12 in less than half a day. Secondly, that the evaporation of water depends on an incessant motion, which it preserves as long as it is liquid; and that the air contributes only thereto, by transporting at every instant the particles detached from the surface, and giving room thereby to other particles for disengaging themselves: Thirdly, that water ceases absolutely to evaporate, when it is in the consistence of ice, provided it be secure from the agitation of the air. Fourthly, that the diminution, observed in ice exposed to the open air and wind, is not the effect of an evaporation, but, on the contrary, of an extremely fine rasping, which the wind, rubbing against the ice, carries off continually; or, in short, that the evaporation of water is a real evaporation, but that of ice not so.

And, indeed, when water evaporates, and whatever is detached from it changes its form, and almost its nature; that which is detached from ice does not undergo this change, being but a very fine dust, not more different from ice than the dust of free-stone, when cut, is from that stone: Now, if this icy powder be transported by the wind in great abundance, it will produce a degree of extraordinary cold; and this is perhaps the cause we may attribute certain sudden colds to.

This dust is not always impalpable and invisible. We find it confidently asserted, in the Philosophical Transactions for the year 1742, that, on the banks of the river Churchill, in Hudson's Bay, the fogs from the north appear sensibly filled with small particles of ice, fine as hairs and sharp as needles. These particles lodge in cloaths, and, if they strike against any naked part of the body, they prick, and occasion in it hard and painful blisters. This observation is a visible and demonstrative proof of what reasoning had suggested to M. Baron to conclude from his experiments.

The famous M. de Buffon having, in his Natural History, given us a Table of the Probabilities of the Duration of the Life of Man, calculated from the Mortality Bills of three Parishes in the City of Paris, and twelve Country Parishes in the Neighbourhood of that City, the same must, I think, be entertaining to all, and may be useful to many of your Readers; therefore I have sent it you, with the Author's Remarks upon it.

### M. BUFFON'S TABLE of the DURATION of LIFE.

THE first column of each of the two divisions of the following table contains the age of the person, and the second column contains the number of years and months, during which a person of that age has an equal chance to live.

Age. Duration of Life.			Age. Duration of Life.			
Years	Years	Months	Years	Years	Months	
0	8	—	43	20	—	4
1	33	—	44	19	—	9
2	38	—	45	19	—	3
3	40	—	46	18	—	9
4	41	—	47	18	—	2
5	41	—	48	17	—	8
6	42	—	49	17	—	2
7	42	—	50	16	—	7
8	41	—	51	16	—	0
9	40	—	52	15	—	6
10	40	—	53	15	—	0
11	39	—	54	14	—	6
12	38	—	55	14	—	0
13	38	—	56	13	—	5
14	37	—	57	12	—	10
15	36	—	58	12	—	3
16	36	—	59	11	—	8
17	35	—	60	11	—	1
18	34	—	61	10	—	6
19	34	—	62	10	—	0
20	33	—	63	9	—	6
21	32	—	64	9	—	0
22	32	—	65	8	—	6
23	31	—	66	8	—	0
24	31	—	67	7	—	6
25	30	—	68	7	—	0
26	30	—	69	6	—	7
27	29	—	70	6	—	2
28	29	—	71	5	—	8
29	28	—	72	5	—	4
30	28	—	73	5	—	0
31	27	—	74	4	—	9
32	26	—	75	4	—	6
33	26	—	76	4	—	3
34	25	—	77	4	—	1
35	25	—	78	3	—	11
36	24	—	79	3	—	9
37	23	—	80	3	—	7
38	23	—	81	3	—	5
39	22	—	82	3	—	3
40	22	—	83	2	—	2
41	21	—	84	2	—	1
42	20	—	85	3	—	0

By this table, says the author, we may see, that it may be reasonably hoped, that is to say, we may lay or bet one to one, that a new-born infant will live eight years; that a child of one year old will live 33 years more; that a child of full two years old will live 38 years more; that a man of 20 complete will live 33 years and 5 months more; that a man of 30 will live 28 years more; and so of all the other ages. And he adds the following observations: 1. That the age at which the longest life is to be expected, is the age of seven; because we may lay an equal wager, or one to one, that a child of that age will live 42 years and 3 months longer. 2. That, at the age of 12 or 13, we have lived a fourth part of our life, because we cannot reasonably expect to live above 38 or 39 years longer; that, in like manner, at the age of 28, or 29, we have lived one half of our life, because we have but 28 years more to live: And, lastly, that before 50 we have lived three fourths of our life, because we can hope but for 16 or 17 years more. But, says he, these physical truths, however mortifying in themselves, may be alleviated by moral considerations; for a man ought to consider the first 15 years of his life as nothing: All that happened to him, all that passed in that long interval of time, is effaced out of his memory; or at least has so little relation to the views and the affairs, which after that time take up his thoughts, that it gives him no concern; it is no longer the same succession of ideas, or, we may say, the same life. We do not begin our moral life until after we have begun to regulate our thoughts, to direct them to a certain future view, and to assume a sort of consistency, a relation to what we ought to be afterwards. By considering the duration of life in this light, which is the true one, we shall find, from the table, that at the age of 25 we have lived but a fourth part of our life; that at the age of 38 we have lived but a half of it; and that we have not passed three fourths of it until the 56th year of our age.

These are the author's observations, to which I shall add, with regard to insurances upon lives, that, for insuring for one year the life of a child of three years old, we ought to pay but 2 and a half per cent. 106.

It has by this table an equal chance of living 40 years, it is 40 to one that it does die in a year. In the same manner we ought to pay but 3 per cent. for insuring one year the life of a lad of 19 or 20; 4 per cent. for insuring for one year the life of a man of 35; and but 5 per cent. for insuring for one year the life of a man of 43; after which the insurance ought to be above 5 per cent. in proportion to the advance of the person's age above 43; so that a man of 77 ought to pay 25 per cent. and a man of 85, 33 and a half per cent. for insuring his life for one year.

And from the same table we may see, that those who insure lives at the rate of 1 per cent. per ann. that is to say, who have 5 l. paid them yearly for every hundred pounds they engage to pay upon the death of any person; such insurers, I say, we may call must be great gainers; even at the present low rate of interest, if the persons, whose lives are thus insured, be above one, and under 51 years of age; because 5 l. per ann. at 3 l. per cent. compound interest, supposing the money to be laid out at interest all yearly only, produces above 100 l. in 16 years: Whereas it appears, by this table, that all persons above one, and under 51 years of age, have an equal chance of living

for above 16 years. Nay, as 5 l. per ann. at 3 l. per cent. compound interest, produces above 200 l. in 27 years, the insurers must be above cent. per cent. gainers upon the lives of all persons above one, and under 31 years of age.

Then, with regard to the purchase or sale of annuities for life, we may from this table, and the tables of compound interest, easily see what a person of any age ought to pay for an annuity for life; because in this table we may see what number of years a person of any age has an equal chance to live; and in the tables of compound interest we may see what is the present value of an annuity for that number of years at the then common rate of interest. Thus a person of 30 has by this table an equal chance to live 28 years; and by the tables of compound interest we may see, that the present value of 1 l. per ann. for 28 years, reckoning interest at 3 l. per cent. is a little above 18 l. 15 s. Therefore a person of that age ought to pay, at the present low rate of interest, near 19 years purchase for an annuity for life: Whereas, if the common rate of interest were still at 5 l. per cent. he ought not to pay full 15 years purchase; and, as there were always more sellers than buyers, the common price was generally under this rate.

*A LETTER addressed to two Great Men, on the Prospect of Peace, and on the Terms necessary to be insisted upon in the Negotiation.*

THE two Great Men, to whom this letter is addressed, are supposed to be the Duke of Newcastle and Mr. Pitt, both of whom the author says he esteems, at least while they remain connected. The design and purport of it will sufficiently appear from the following extracts; for it would be unreasonable to give the sentiments of this most able and spirited writer in any other words than in his own; and we hope he will excuse the omissions which the nature of our miscellany obliges us to make, as we can assure him, whoever he is, that not a single sentence is cut out without a regret on our parts, equal to all that the writer himself can possibly feel.

Considering the present condition of France, fallen from its alarming power and greatness into the lowest distress and impotence; unfortunate in its military operations in every quarter of the globe; beaten all Europe over by sea and land; its fleets sailing only to be destroyed; its armies marching only to run away; without trade, without credit; stopping payments, protesting bills, and to all intents and purposes a bankrupt nation; their King, the Princes of the blood, the Nobility, and the Clergy carry-

ing in all their plate to be coined, for the present extreme exigency of their affairs; disappointed and baffled in all their schemes on the continent, and taught to think no more of invasions, by the destruction of the only fleet they had left. I say, considering all these circumstances, it is not unnatural to imagine, that a period will soon be put to the troubles of Europe, France, unable to carry on the war, must soon be reduced to the necessity of suing for peace; and upon this supposition I shall beg leave to offer a few considerations to you, as to the persons on whom the fate of this country depends, an attention to which, before you enter upon any negotiation, may perhaps assist you in directing this negotiation to such an issue, as may be equally honourable to yourselves and useful to the public.

One of the first matters relative to the negotiation will be the choice of Plenipotentiaries: And, as much will depend upon this, I cannot but lament the difficulties you have to encounter, before you will find such as the public will have reason to thank you for. I am not totally unknowing in the characters and capacities of many among the Great; but, when I cast my eyes around me, I own that

that I am much surpris'd, and still more grieved, to find so few among us capable of conducting the arduous task of making a peace. Whether this hath arisen from neglect in the education of our men of quality; or whether the qualifications which fit them for Statesmen have been neglected, in comparison of such as fit them for Arthur's or Newmarket; or whether it be owing to the state policy, so systematically adopted of late years, of giving places, not to the persons who can best execute the business,—but to those who can best do a job: Whatever be the cause, the fact is certain. Times have been, when we might have expected to see one named to such an important office, merely because he was a favourite, or a favourite's favourite; because he was connected with this Minister, or was a relation of that Great Man. But, if we have too frequently trusted with our national concerns, by trusting them in such hands, I need not say, that there are circumstances at present which give us reasonable ground for hoping, that the same sagacity and desire to serve the public, which hath found out and employed the properest persons to conduct the operations of the war, will be exerted to find out the properest persons (few as there are to be found) to conduct the deliberations of the treaty.

But, if proper persons cannot be found amongst us, there is a very desirable alternative still in our power: Fix the scene of negotiation, where indeed, for the honour of our country, I could wish to see it fixed; name no other Plenipotentiaries to conduct the peace, but those Ministers who directed the war; and a treaty of London in such hands will make ample amends for our wretched management at Utrecht.

But, let peace be never so well made, it is seldom religiously adhered to by the parties whose interest it is to break it, and who think they are in such circumstances as to be able to break it with impunity.—If such infidelity be too common amongst Princes in general, long experience teaches us, that the nation with whom we are soon to treat excels us, at least in this part of policy; for no cords are strong enough to bind it.

Gallic faith is become proverbial: It well becomes us therefore, at this juncture, when the distresses of the French will oblige them to consent to terms of peace, unfavourable to the interest and disgraceful to the glory of their Monarch, to take every method in our power to secure the observance of those concessions they may make, and to insist upon their giving us such proofs of their sincerity, before any negotiation be entered upon, as may give us some assurance that they mean

to be more faithful to their future engagements.

What proof of their sincerity I would recommend it to you to demand, what concessions it will be necessary to insist upon, I shall mention, after having satisfied you by a detail of some particulars, that such demands as I would propose cannot be looked upon as the insolence of a conqueror, but as the wise foresight of a people, whom dear-bought experience hath taught the proper way of doing itself justice.

It may not, therefore, be unnecessary to place before your eyes some of the most remarkable instances of French perfidy, which have given rise to all the troubles of Europe for above these hundred years.

By the peace of Westphalia the Upper and Lower Alsace was ceded to France. In this country there were ten imperial cities whose privileges and liberties were in the most solemn manner secured by the same treaty, which expressly says, 'that they shall preserve their freedom, and that the King of France shall not assume over them any thing more than the bare right of protection.' Yet, the ten imperial cities were soon humbled to the French yoke, and remain now lasting monuments of what others may expect.

Louis XIV, upon his marriage with the Infanta of Spain, did jointly with her, make a formal renunciation of all her rights to succeed to any part of the Spanish possessions. And yet seven years had scarcely elapsed, before Flanders was again attacked with unparalleled insolence, on pretence of those very rights which had been so lately renounced, and which, even though they had not been renounced, must have appeared chimerical, unless a sister can have a right to succeed in preference to her brother.

The peace of Nimeguen was scarce signed before it was shamefully violated. The decrees of the chambers of Re-union, by which Lewis XIV. seized so many territories, to which he has not the least right; the surprisal of Strasburg, and the blockade of Luxemburg, shewed such a wantonness of perfidy, as no history of the most barbarous and unpolished savages could exceed, and justly drew upon the common oppressor the joint vengeance of offended Europe.

The Partition treaty solemnly ratified to preserve that tranquillity which the treaty of Ryswick had just restored to Europe, was no sooner made, than it was shamefully abandoned by the Court of France, upon pretences that will justify every injustice. The letter of the treaty, indeed, was violated, they must own; but the spirit of it was what ought to be attended to. And by such a comment, worthier of a pious sophister, than



than of a most Christian King, his grandson was assisted in placing himself upon the throne of Spain, and to 1800, the W

The politics of Lewis XV. have been faithfully copied from those of his great-grandfathers; and the behaviour of France, upon the death of Charles VI. is a fresh proof, of how little use are the most solemn treaties with a power that knows no ties but those of interest. The treaty of Vienna had; but two or three years before, annexed to the Crown of France the dutchy of Lorraine, a cession which was purchased cheaply by the guarantee of the Pragmatic Sanction. By this stipulation France was under the most solemn engagements to support the Queen of Hungary, in the possession of all her father's dominions. But Germany was instantly covered with the armies of France, to assist the Elector of Bavaria in an attempt to overturn the Pragmatic Sanction so lately guaranteed by them, and to dethrone that Princess whom they were bound by a treaty, sworn to in the name of the Holy Trinity, to protect and defend from all her enemies.

This sketch of French faith respects their neighbours in general. The proofs which Great Britain herself can appeal to will appear in the instances in which the peace of Utrecht hath been violated by France, and which have produced the present war; the enumeration of these will lead me to those hints which I mean to throw out, as necessary to be attended to in our future negotiations, and which, if neglected, will lose to this nation all the fruits of those successes, to gain which we have strained every nerve, and loaded ourselves with a burthen under which it is a miracle that we have not already sunk.

By the 12th article of the treaty of Utrecht, 'all Nova Scotia, or Acadia, with its ancient limits, and with all its dependencies is ceded to the Crown of Great Britain.'

And, by the 15th article, 'the subjects of France, inhabitants of Canada and elsewhere, shall not disturb nor molest, in any manner whatsoever, the five Indian nations, which are subject to Great Britain, nor its other American allies.'

Let us now see how these articles have been observed. The French seem to have had two capital views in all their American scheme, ever since they have thought trade and commerce an object worthy of their attention. The first was to extend themselves from Canada southwards, through the lakes, along the back of our colonies; by which means they might answer a double purpose, of cutting off our communication with the Indian nations, and of opening a communication for themselves between the rivers St.

Lawrence and Mississippi, and thus to join, as it were, the colonies of Canada and Louisiana. The second was to gain a communication with the ocean, the way through the river St. Lawrence, the only one they now have to Canada, being shut up half the year.

Full of this favourite project of American empire, they began, soon after the treaty of Utrecht, to enlarge their boundaries on that continent, in direct violation of the solemn concessions they had so lately made.

As long ago as 1720, they seized and fortified the most important parts in America at Niagara, in that very country of the five Indian nations, from which the 13th article of the treaty of Utrecht had excluded them.

The plan of usurpation on the back of our colonies went on gradually from year to year; the Indians, acknowledged by the peace of Utrecht to be our subjects, were debauched from our interests and spirited up to massacre and scalp the English; and in 1731, the insolence of the French grew to such a height, that they erected their fort at Crown-Point, in a country indisputably ours, whether considered as in the center of the five nations, or as actually within the limits of New York.

If it should be asked, what our Ministry in England was employed about, during such instances of French perfidy—the answer must be, that our affairs were then conducted by a Minister who was awake indeed to every scheme of corruption; eager to buy a borough, or to bribe a Member; but slow to every measure of national importance and utility. His only object was to preserve himself in power; and as, in prosecution of such interested and mercenary views, he had actually engaged this nation in an alliance with France, in Europe, (to pull down the exorbitant power of our old and natural ally) it is no wonder that he heard unmoved, and suffered with impunity, the French usurpations in North America.

Let us next trace the French infidelity with regard to Nova Scotia or Acadia. That province had been yielded to us at Utrecht, we had taken very few steps to settle it effectually, till 1749, after the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle. And then the French Court began to speak out, and insist seriously in memorials, that the country, ceded to us under the name of Nova Scotia, comprehended only the Peninsula, and did not extend beyond the Isthmus. Whereas the charters of King James I. to Sir William Alexander, and Sir William's own map, as old as the charter, demonstrate that the ancient limits of the country so named included a vast

a vast tract of land, besides the Peninsula, reaching along the coast till it joined New England; and extending up the country till it was bounded by the south side of the river St Lawrence. Of such an extent of country they had formed a plan to rob us; hoping, no doubt, to find the same supineness in the British administration which had overlooked their former incroachments. With this view they desired that Commissaries might meet to settle the limits, promising not to act in America till those Commissaries should agree, or the conferences break up. But, while the Commissaries trifled away their time at Paris, the usurpations went on in America; incursions were frequently made into the Peninsula of Acadia, forts were built by them in several places, and particularly a most important one, to command the Isthmus; thus, deciding by the sword, in time of full peace, that controversy which they themselves had agreed should be amicably adjusted by their Commissaries, and furnishing a lasting warning to us, that a treaty which leaves points of consequence to be determined by any after-conferences, only serves to light up another war.

While the French usurpations went on so insolently in Nova Scotia, the plan was carrying on with equal perfidy on the banks of the Ohio; a country, the inhabitants of which had been in alliance with the English above an hundred years ago, to which also we had a claim, as being a conquest of the five nations, and from which, therefore, the French were excluded by the 5th article of the treaty of Utrecht above recited. But the possession of the Ohio was absolutely necessary, that the great plan of connecting Canada with Louisiana might succeed: And therefore they began their hostilities against us, in that country, the very year of the peace of Aix la Chapelle; opposed our plan of a new settlement (which had been thought of by us above 40 years before) insulted our traders, plundered and made them prisoners; and in 1754, having defeated Washington, and destroyed our fort, they built their Fort Duquesne; and troops were sent daily from France to secure the possession of this, and of their new and important usurpations.

No doubt the French Ministers flattered themselves that England, inattentive to the interests of its colonies for so many years before, and who, so lately, had submitted to a disadvantageous peace, would not have the spirit to oppose force to force, and do itself justice by other weapons than the complaints of Lord Albemarle, and the memorials of Mr. Mildmay. But the hour of vengeance was at last come; the interests of

the kingdom were attended to by those in power; the infinite importance of our American colonies was understood, and a resolution taken to have recourse to arms. And thus England, which, for half a century, had been engaged in every body's quarrels but its own, began the present war, a war truly national.

If there be merit in this spirited conduct, tell your enemies, my Lord, that you, and a near relation of yours (whose memory will always be respected) had then the chief direction of public business. And you, Sir, will pardon me for paying this compliment to those who began the war with spirit; while I, at the same time, declare it, as my opinion, that your coming into power, after it was begun, has contributed to its being carried on with a success equally glorious and important.

But, before I make the application of the above deduction concerning our American complaints, it will be proper to mention another most important instance of French perfidy in Europe.

Dunkirk, by its situation almost opposite the mouth of the Thames, had done amazing mischief to the trade of England, during King William's and Queen Anne's wars. The demolition of Dunkirk, therefore, was a point carefully insisted upon, and the ninth article of the peace of Utrecht was obtained.

By this article, 'the French King engages to demolish all the fortifications of the city of Dunkirk; to ruin the harbour; to break the dykes and sluices.—The works towards the sea to be destroyed in two months, and those to the land in three months after; all this to be done at his own expence, and the fortifications, harbour, dykes, and sluices, never after to be restored.' And yet all Europe saw with amazement, and England with indignation, this important article violated, almost as soon as it was signed.

The spirited remonstrances of Lord Stair at Paris, on the accession of George I, concerning this infraction of the peace, were the last instances of humiliation which Lewis XIV. saw himself exposed to.

The Regent, who succeeded to the administration during the minority, carried into execution, in some degree, the article relating to Dunkirk. But, succeeding administrations in France not being influenced by the same private views, Dunkirk began gradually to rise from its ruins; its port again received ships; its trade flourished; and such was then the ascendancy of French Councils over those of this island, that we were actually engaged in alliances with France, while that nation was thus openly insulting

ers, without obstruction, in so essential an article. Such was the tame acquiescence of the British administration, that Dunkirk, in 1733, stood upon our Custom-house books as a port from whence great imports were made; and, when an enquiry concerning this was proposed in the House of Commons by Sir William Wyndham, the then Minister hung his head for shame. And the same person, who had been so ready to promote a Parliamentary enquiry into this violation of the peace in 1713, obstructed such an enquiry, when he himself was in power, though the reasons for it had become much stronger! Who could see him, without indignation, shut his eyes to the re-establishment of Dunkirk, and obstruct the proposed enquiry, by getting from Cardinal Fleury (who then governed France, and, I blush to say it, England too) a delusive, ministerial letter, promising what he knew would not be performed;—and obtained, perhaps, only because the Cardinal was assured that the breach of the promise would not be resented?

While England remained so averse to do itself justice, no wonder that France improved the opportunity. At the time when that Minister was obliged to retire from power, the re-establishment of Dunkirk was completed. These complicated and repeated acts of perfidy naturally point out the expediency and necessity of the hints I shall now offer.

First, then, my Lord and Sir, before you enter upon any new treaty, or listen to any plausible proposals whatever, insist that justice may be done this nation, with regard to former treaties. Shew France the strong, the solemn engagements she entered into at Utrecht to demolish Dunkirk; put her in mind of the amazing perfidy with which she, from time to time, eluded the performance of that engagement; and demand immediate justice on that article, as a preliminary proof of her sincerity in the ensuing negotiation.

Be not deceived any longer in this matter. The French will, no doubt, assure you that the demolition of Dunkirk shall be an article in the new treaty: But let them know, you are not to be so imposed upon. They will, to be sure, when this becomes a new article, reckon it a new concession on their side, and expect something in return for it. But tell them, with the firmness of wise conquerors, that the demolition of Dunkirk is what you are intitled to by treaties made long ago, and violated; and that it shall not be so much as mentioned in the ensuing negotiation, but complied with before that negotiation shall commence.

If they refuse doing us this immediate jus-

tice, previous to the peace, ask them how they can expect that we should have any reliance on their sincerity to fulfil the new engagements they may enter into, when they afford us so strong, so glaring an instance of infidelity, in an article of such consequence, made so many years ago? Can you have any dealings with a Power who, if he refuses this at the very time he is treating, affords you such manifest proof that his word is not to be relied upon, and that you cannot trust to the execution of any promise ever so solemnly made?

Perhaps France may think it a disgrace to them to comply with any thing previous to the beginning of a negotiation. But, if it be a disgrace, tell them, with the spirit of honest men, that we owe it them, for the greater disgrace they put, not long ago, upon us, by requiring us to send two Peers of this realm to remain in France, as hostages, till we surrendered Louisburg; an indignity which I cannot call to mind without pain; and which, I always thought, was submitted to without necessity.

It is now our turn to vindicate the honour of our nation; and, as Dunkirk was put into our possession before the treaty of Utrecht, as a pledge of the French sincerity, and to continue in our possession till the demolition should be completed; let some such expedient be now agreed upon, with this difference only, that, instead of five months after the peace, the time fixed for the demolition at Utrecht, let no peace be signed at present, till this right, acquired to us by former treaties, and of which we have been so perfidiously robbed, be actually carried into full execution.

However, if it should be found that it cannot be complied with, unless we consent to a cessation of arms during the time of negotiation; rather than give France that opportunity of recovering from its distresses, and of being protected from the superiority of our arms, before we have, finally, obliged them to accept of our own terms of peace, (which was one cause of the ruin of our negotiation at Utrecht) I would wave insisting upon the demolition of Dunkirk before the treaty, and think it sufficient to demand hostages from them, as a security that it shall be faithfully complied with within a limited time after the treaty shall be concluded. The Parisians had two English Ministers to stare at, upon the last peace; and I do not see why the curiosity of our Londoners should not be gratified the same way; and two Ducs & Pairs of France be sent as hostages to England, till Dunkirk cease to be a port.

The war having begun, principally, with

a view to do ourselves justice in North America, the regulation of matters on that continent ought to be the capital article relating to England in the coming treaty.

Now it is with the greatest pleasure, I would observe, that, with regard to North America, we have nothing to ask at the peace, which we have not already made ourselves masters of during the war. We have been blessed by Heaven with a success, in that part of the world, scarcely to be paralleled in history. The rashness of Braddock, the inexperience of Shirley, the inactivity of Loudon, and the ill success of Abercrombie, seem only to have been so many necessary means of producing that unanimity in our colonies, that spirit in our troops, and that steady perseverance in our Ministers, as have recovered from the enemy all his usurpations. Louisburg is now an English harbour; Quebec, the capital of Canada, is already in our possession; and the rest of that country will fall of course. It is a prospect still more agreeable, that, by destroying the naval force of France, our North American conquests cannot be retaken; and the principle I would now lay down, and which I would recommend to you to adopt, is, not to give up any of them. And I shall now endeavour to prove to you, that such a demand may be insisted upon, without giving the enemy any pretence for accusing us of insolence towards them; and cannot be omitted without giving the nation just reason to complain, that we have consented to a treacherous and delusive peace.

It cannot, surely, ever enter the imagination of a British Administration, to make peace, without, at least, keeping in our possession all those places where the French had settled themselves, in violation of former treaties, and from which we have fortunately driven them. Upon this plan, then, we shall, at the peace, be left in possession, not only of the peninsula of Acadia, but of all Nova Scotia, according to its old limits; the bay of Fundy, and the river St. John.—The important conquests of Crown-Point and Niagara will not be relinquished; and Fort du Quesne, and the country near the Ohio, will remain ours.—They are already ours; the French know they cannot get them back during the war, and they do not expect that we shall give them up at the peace.

But, though care should be taken to keep all those places just mentioned, something more must be done, or our American colonies will tell you, you have done nothing. In a word, you must keep Canada, otherwise you lay the foundation of another war.

The necessity of this may be placed in so striking a view, as to silence the French Plenipotentiaries; and to convince all Europe of the justice of our demand.

Ask the French what security they can give you, if we restore Canada to them, however restrained in its boundaries, that they will not again begin to extend them at our expence? If the treaty of Utrecht could not keep them from incroachments, what reason can we have to suppose the future treaty will be better observed? If the French are left at Montreal and the Three Rivers, can we be certain that they will not again use Champlain Lake and attack Crown-Point? If the river St. Lawrence still be theirs, what is to insure us against an expedition to Niagara? Can we flatter ourselves, that a people who, in full peace, erected those two fortresses, in direct violation of their faith plighted at Utrecht, will be restrained, by any future treaty, from attempting also, in full peace, to recover them? After having seen the French carrying on a regular plan of usurpation, in North America, for these forty years past, shall we be so weak as to believe that they will now lay it aside? No; depend upon it, if the French think it worth their while to ask back that part of North America which was their own, they mean to take a proper opportunity of elbowing all our colonies round about; and of resuming the same ambitious views of enlargement, which the most sacred ties of former treaties could not restrain.

The truth of the matter is, they were tired of Canada. The inclemency of the climate, the difficult access to it, and a trade scarcely defraying the expence of the colony, would long ago have induced them to abandon it, if the plan of extending its boundaries, at the expence of the English, and of opening its communication with Louisiana and with the ocean, had not made them persevere.—Canada itself is not worth their asking; and, if they do desire to have it restored to them, it can only be with a view to repeat the same injuries and infidelities; to punish which we engaged in the present war. Unless, therefore, we be resolved, with our eyes open, to expose ourselves to a repetition of former incroachments; unless we would chuse to be obliged to keep great bodies of troops in America, in full peace, at an immense expence; we can never consent to leave the French any footing in Canada. If we do not exclude them absolutely and entirely from that country, we shall soon find we have done nothing. Let the treaty be drawn ever so accurately; let the boundaries between Canada and our colonies be described ever so precisely; and regulated ever so much in our

our favour; what has happened already, ought to teach us what we may expect again; the future treaty will be observed no better than former treaties have been; usurpation and encroachment will gradually revive; and thus shall we have thrown away all our successes; so many millions will have been expended to no purpose; and the blood of so many thousands of our brave countrymen spilled, only to remind us, that, though we knew how to conquer, we knew not how to improve, perhaps, the only opportunity we shall ever have, of putting it out of the power of France to violate its faith.

I take it for granted, that, in the future negotiation, the island of Cape Breton will follow the fate of Quebec; I shall only observe, with regard to it, that, though the harbour and fortifications of Louisbourg be of infinite service to France, it can be of little or no use to England, if Canada be left to us. It is of consequence to France, as a retreat to their ships fishing on the neighbouring banks of Newfoundland, and as a security to the entrance of the Gulf of St. Laurence: But the possession of Newfoundland itself makes Louisbourg of no utility to the English; in the former respect; and Halifax, where we have a good harbour, answers very nearly the latter purpose. Upon this view, therefore, may we not hope and expect, that, the necessity of garrisoning Louisbourg having ended with the conquest of Quebec, its fate will be determined without troubling the French Plenipotentiaries? Without waiting for a congress, let orders be forthwith sent to demolish it, so as not to leave one stone of the fortifications upon another; to remove the inhabitants to Nova Scotia, a better country; and to leave the island a bare and barren rock. If the right given to the French, by the 13th article of the same peace, to fish in some parts of those seas, should be continued (and I could wish to see it continued, as the refusal of it would be rather unreasonable) let Cape Breton, unfortified and ungarrisoned, be left open to them; and a few men of war kept at Halifax will effectually prevent Louisbourg's being again made a place of strength.

Here we beg leave to dissent from the author; and must observe, that, by this concession, he overthrows the whole superstructure he has been endeavouring to raise; since, if the French should be still allowed to fish there, and dry their fish on Cape Breton or St. John's, this would be such a nursery for their seamen, that they would soon recruit their navy and repair their losses, and be able once more to dispute with us the empire of the seas: Therefore the wish of every true Englishman must be, not only that Ca-

nada may be left to us inure, but that the French may be for ever excluded from fishing in those seas.]

If the French should make any remonstrances against this measure, tell them they may follow our example, and demolish, if they please, the fortifications of Mahon; or, rather tell them, that, in demolishing Louisbourg before the peace, we only copy a former example given us by themselves, when their troops were employed in dismantling the frontier towns in Flanders, at the very time that their Plenipotentiaries at Aix la Chapelle were consenting to give them up.

The possession of Canada is no view of ambition; it is the only security the French can give us for their future regard to treaties. We have made other conquests of great importance, our management of which will give us sufficient means of shewing our moderation: And, I think, I may be allowed to hint, that the possession of Guadaloupe, an additional sugar-land, when we have so many of our own, ought not to be insisted on so strenuously as to make it a necessary condition of the peace. And, though Senegal and Goree are of real importance in the slave and gum trades, our own African settlements have hitherto supplied us with slaves sufficient for our American purposes; and the trade for gum is perhaps not of consequence enough to make us amends for the annual mortality, which we already lament, of our brave countrymen, to guard our African conquests. The people of England, therefore, will not, I believe, blame the giving them back, for a valuable consideration,—provided Canada be left to us.

To consider this affair in its proper light, it will be necessary to reflect on the infinite consequence of North America to this country. Our colonies there contain above a million of inhabitants, who are mostly supplied with the manufactures of Great Britain; our trade to them, by employing innumerable ships, is one great source of our maritime strength; by supporting our sugar-lands with their provisions, and other necessaries, they pour in upon us all the riches of the West-Indies; we carry their rice, and tobacco, and fish to all the markets of Europe; they produce indigo and iron; and the whole navy of England may be equipped with the products of English America. And if, notwithstanding our having lost several branches of commerce we formerly enjoyed in Europe and to the Levant, we have still more commerce than ever, a greater demand for our manufactures, and a vast increase of our shipping; what can this be owing to, but to the trade to our own American colonies; a trade which the successes of this war will render

render every day more and more advantageous? If this matter, then, be considered in the above light by those whom I now address, they will make our North American conquests the *sine qua non* of the peace, as being the only method of guarding our invaluable possessions there from usurpations and incroachments; and they will look upon every other conquest we have made, or may make, in other parts of the world, as instruments put into our hands by Providence, to enable us to settle affairs on the continent of Europe as advantageously to our allies as our gratitude could wish, and as their fidelity doth deserve.

Here then let me change the scene, and give my sentiments on the part we ought to act, to obtain a proper settlement of affairs in Germany.

It may be collected, from more than one hint dropped in the course of this letter, that I am no friend to continental measures in general; but the continental measures now adopted by England were necessary, both with regard to our honour and our interest. Hanover has been attacked by France in a quarrel intirely English; and, though care was taken, by the act of settlement, that England should not be involved in wars on account of Hanover; yet gratitude, honour, the reputation of our country, every motive of generosity, bound us not to allow the innocent electorate to be ruined for England's American quarrel with France. In regard to our interest, no English Minister, however inflexible in his attachment to his native country, could have devised the means of making the best use of our American conquests, if the French could have treated with Hanover in their hands.

The advantages which this nation hath reaped from the German war are indeed now so well understood, that we have seen the greatest enemies of this measure acknowledge their mistake.

They now confess, that, if we had not resisted France in her projects of German conquests, her best troops had not been destroyed; her own coasts would have been better protected; she would have been able to pay more attention to her American concerns; England might have been threatened so seriously with invasions, as to be afraid of parting with those numerous armies which have conquered at such a distance from home. In a word, that universal bankruptcy, which hath crowned the distresses of France, and gives England greater reason of exultation than any event of the war, might have been prevented. The inference then that I would draw, and which I believe the whole nation will also draw, is, that we should continue

to exert those endeavours, which hitherto have been so effectual, in defeating the designs of France to get possession of Hanover.

His Majesty, as Elector of Hanover, has no views of ambition: His country has been attacked only because it belonged to the King of Great Britain; and nothing more is required of us, but to be true to ourselves, by neglecting no step that may prevent Hanover from falling again into the hands of France, after having been so miraculously rescued from the contributions of the rapacious Richelieu, and from the military desert of Belleisle. The next campaign, if another campaign should precede the peace, will, in all probability, lose us none of the advantages we have gained on that side, if our army, still headed by Prince Ferdinand, who has already gained so many laurels, be rendered more formidable, as I hope it will, by sending to it some thousands more of our national troops, who now, since the conquest of Canada, and the defeat of the long-threatened invasion, have no other scene of action left, but to contribute to another victory in Germany.

It would be a very pleasing prospect if we could speak with equal confidence and probability of success, concerning the future operations of the King of Prussia. However, when we reflect on the amazing difficulties he has had to struggle with, attacked on every side by a number of confederates, each of whom, singly, one would have thought an equal match for his whole strength; we must rather express our wonder and our satisfaction that his situation is still so respectable, than indulge our fears, that it is likely to be worse. The severest checks he has met with, during this war, have only served to shew how calm he possesses himself under distress, and how ably he can extricate himself. The hour of adversity has called forth all his abilities; and if he has failed sometimes, from too great an eagerness to conquer, he has always been able to retrieve his affairs, and, like Anteus, gained fresh strength from every overthrow.

Upon this principle, it is to be hoped, that, besides the amazing resources he has still left in his own unbounded genius, and the generous and effectual support which his connection with England affords him, the power of the confederacy against him may be broken, by disuniting the confederates. But if, contrary to our hopes and our endeavours, this should fail; if his Prussian Majesty, like a lion caught in the toils (after a resistance already made, which will hand him down to posterity as the greatest of men) should at last be unable to defend himself; let him not despair while he is in alliance with Britain;



ain; for I would inculcate a doctrine, which, I think, will not be unpopular amongst my countrymen, and which therefore, I hope, will not be opposed by our Ministers: 'That, whatever conquests we have made, and whatever conquests we may still make, upon the French, except North America, which must be kept all our own, should be looked upon as given back to France for a most important consideration, if it can be the means of extricating the King of Prussia from any unforeseen distresses.'

Things are come to that pass in Germany, that the ruin of the King of Prussia will be soon followed by the ruin of the Protestant religion in the empire.

I have stated this point, upon a supposition that the event of the war may turn out to the disadvantage of the King of Prussia: But, if the contrary, let our conquests be

employed to recover out of the hands of France those towns of Flanders, gained for the Austrian family by the valour, and at the expence of England, which have been so perfidiously sacrificed. A British Administration must tremble at the prospect of seeing Newport and Ostend become French property, and therefore should use their utmost endeavours to prevent this at the peace.

I have now nearly executed my principal design, and given my thoughts on the important business of the approaching treaty: And, if it be conducted with as much ability as the war has been carried on with spirit and success, there is great room for flattering ourselves, that the voice of the public demands no advantages or cessions in favour of England, which the Ministers of England are not resolved to insist upon.

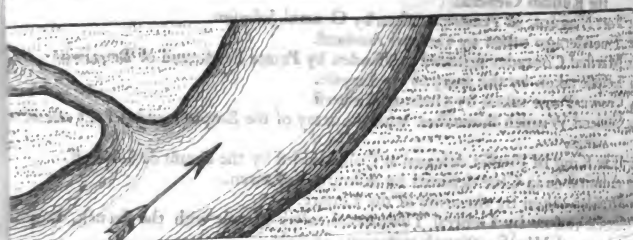
*A Chronological SERIES of EVENTS in the Prosecution of the present WAR.*

1749. **T**HE Count de la Galissoniere, Governor of Canada, commits the first hostilities in Nova Scotia.
1750. The Chevalier de la Corne and Father Loutre defeat Major Lawrence, near the mouth of St. John's river.
- April 20 Captain Rous, in the sloop Albany, takes a French ship, laden with stores, and carries her into Halifax.
- Four English vessels are seized in the harbour of Louisburg.
1751. M. de Villiers drives away the English Ohio company from the banks of that river.
- June
1752. The French continue their incroachments, and strengthen the fort of Crown-Point.
1753. Colonel Washington sets out on his remarkable journey to Lake Erie.
- Oct.
1754. M. de Contrecoeur destroys Logg's Town;
- April
- May 20 And obliges Captain Trent to abandon Fort Monongahela, situated on the forks of that river.
- 24 Washington defeats a detachment of Contrecoeur's, commanded by Junonville.
- June 13 Contrecoeur takes possession of the outlines of a fort planned by the English, and, when finished, calls it Fort du Quesne.
- 20 The Forts Beau-sejour and Bay-Verte reduced.
- July 3 Villiers obliges Washington in Fort Necessity to capitulate.
- 1755.
- June 10 The Alcide and Lys French ships of war taken by Admiral Boscawen.
- July 9 General Braddock defeated near Fort du Quesne.
- Sept. 7 General Dieskau attacks General Johnson in his camp near Lake George, and is defeated and taken prisoner.
- 1756.
- May 20 Engagement between the Admirals Byng and Galissoniere off Minorca.
- 26 War declared by England against France.
- June 9 ——— by France against England.
- 26 Calcutta taken by the Nabob, and the garrison thrust into the black hole.
- 29 Fort St. Philip, in Minorca, surrendered to the French.
- Aug. 14 Fort Oswego taken by the French.
- 29 Saxony invaded by the King of Prussia.
- Dec. 1 His first action with Count Brown at Lowositz.
- 1757.
- Jan. 30 Calcutta retaken by Colonel Clive.

- Feb. 5 The Nabob defeated by him.  
 Mar. 24 He takes Chandanagore.  
 26 He defeats the Nabob again, deposes him, and raises Jaffier Ali Cawn to that dignity.  
 April 21 The Austrians are defeated at Reichenberg by the Prince of Bevern.  
 May 6 The King of Prussia defeats Count Brown at Auwall near Prague.  
 20 The trenches opened against Prague.  
 June 18 The King of Prussia defeated by Count Daun at Collin.  
 19 The siege of Prague raised.  
 July 25 The D— of C— worsted by Marshal D'Etrees at Hastenbeck.  
 Aug. 9 M. de Montcalm takes Fort William Henry, in North America.  
 16 Admiral Watson dies in the East-Indies.  
 30 Marshal Lewald worsted by Marshal Apraxin, the Russian General, at Nor-kitten.  
 Sept. 8 Convention signed by the D— of C— at Closter-seven.  
 Oct. 1 The British armament returns from Rochefort, having blown up a small Fort on the Isle of Aix.  
 Nov. 5 The King of Prussia defeats the army of the Empire at Rosbach.  
 11 Schweidnitz surrendered to the Austrians.  
 22 Count Daun defeats the Prince of Bevern near Breslau.  
 Dec. 5 The King of Prussia defeats Count Daun at Lissa.  
 21 And retakes Breslau.
1758.  
 Feb. 23 Hoya taken.  
 28 The Foudroyant and Orphée men of war taken by Admiral Osborne.  
 Mar. 14 Minden taken by the French.  
 18 Embden taken by Admiral Holmes.  
 April 16 Schweidnitz taken by the King of Prussia.  
 29 M. D'Ache worsted by Admiral Pocock.  
 May 1 Senegal, in Africa, taken by the English.  
 3 The King of Prussia enters Moravia, and  
 27 Invests Olmutz.  
 June 2 Fort St. David's, in the East-Indies, taken by the French.  
 8 The Duke of Marlborough burns 100 sail of shipping at St. Malo.  
 23 The Prince de Clermont defeated at Crevelt by Prince Ferdinand.  
 25 Count Daun obliges the King of Prussia to raise the siege of Olmutz, by taking his convoy.  
 26 The isle of Cape-Breton taken by the English.  
 July 5 Lord Howe slain, and  
 8 General Abercrombie repulsed at Ticonderago.  
 23 The Prince d'Isenburg defeated by the Duke de Broglie at Sandershausen.  
 Aug. 3 M. D'Ache worsted again by Admiral Pocock in the East-Indies.  
 5 M. de Chevert defeated at Meer by Baron Imhoff.  
 6 Cherburg taken, and its pier destroyed by the English.  
 27 Fort Frontenac taken by the English.  
 Sept. 9 General Bligh's rear-guard defeated by the French at St. Cas.  
 20 The Duke of Marlborough dies at Munster.  
 25 The King of Prussia defeats the Russians at Zorndorff.  
 30 General Oberg defeated at Lanwerhagen by the Prince de Soubize.  
 Oct. 14 The King of Prussia's camp at Hochkirchen surprised by Count Daun.  
 Nov. 10 Part of the suburbs of Dresden set on fire by order of the Prussian Governor.  
 25 Fort du Quesne taken by General Forbes.  
 Dec. 29 The island of Goree, on the coast of Guinea, taken by the English.  
 The French General Lally is repulsed at Tanjour, in the East-Indies, and besieges Madras without success.
1759.  
 April 13 Prince d'Isenburg defeated and slain at Bergen by the Duke de Broglie.  
 May 2 The island of Guadeloupe, in the West-Indies, surrendered to General Barrington, together with  
 26 Marigalante, Granada, and St. Martin.  
 July 5 Admiral Rodney bombards Havre-de-Grace.

Schies-street. 57, Kleine Schies-street. 58,  
 Rammische-street. 59, The great Gauard.  
 60, Grosse Fischer-street. 61, Fishmonger-  
 street. 62, Kleine Fischer-street. 63, Sta-  
 ble. 64, Topfer-street. 65, Stable. 66,  
 Count Bruhl's house. 67, Riding academy

110, Rammische-street. 111, A ditch.  
 112, The Electoral Court. 113, A ditch.  
 114, New-street. 115, Pirna-street. 116,  
 Workhouse. 117, Kleine Borne-street. 118,  
 Jews lake. 119, Long-street. 120, Halb  
 Eulen-street. 121, Patienten suburb. 122,  
 Great



General Wallis, though victorious in the battle of the 1st of June, was obliged to retreat to the town of Menden. The British forces, under the command of General Wallis, were defeated by the French forces, who were led by the Duke of Orleans. The British forces were defeated by the French forces, who were led by the Duke of Orleans. The British forces were defeated by the French forces, who were led by the Duke of Orleans.

and of Guadeloupe, in the West-Indies, surrendered to General Baring together with  
 ante, Granada, and St. Martin.  
 Rodney bombards Havre-de-Grace.

- July 23 The Prussian General Wedel defeated at Zullichau by the Count de Soltikoff, the Russian General.
- 25 Fort Niagara, in America, taken by General Johnson.
- 28 Ticonderago taken by General Amherst.
- Aug. 1 Marshal Contades defeated at Minden by Prince Ferdinand of Brunswic.
- 3 Leipzig taken by the army of the Empire.
- 4 Crown-Point taken by General Amherst.
- 10 General Wunsch skirmishes with the army of the Empire, and defeats one of the wings.
- 12 The King of Prussia defeated at Cunnersdorff by the Count de Soltikoff.
- 18 Admiral de la Clue defeated by Admiral Boscawen.
- Sept. 5 Dresden taken by the army of the Empire.
- 8 Quebec taken by General Townshend, after a battle with the French, in which General Wolfe, though victorious, is slain.
- 10 Munster reduced by the Hanoverians.
- A corps of 12,000 Prussians under General Finck surrenders to the Austrians at Maxen.
- Sir Edward Hawke obtains a victory over the French Squadron off Quiberon Bay.
- 4 A Prussian detachment under General Dureck defeated by the Austrian army under General Beck at Missen, in which engagement General Durecke was wounded and taken prisoner.

*Attention of the Public seems in a great Measure fixed on the Fate of the City of RESDEN, which the Austrians have for some Time past wrested from the allies, and they in their Turn intend to recover, if possible, the Possession of; it is thought that an authentic WHOLE-SHEET PLAN of that famous Metropolis, illustrated with an accurate DESCRIPTION, would, at this Juncture, be very acceptable to our Readers.*

## REFERENCES to the annexed PLAN.

Pirna gate. 2, Wilsch gate. 3, The ge. 4, The castle. 5, 6, Courts. 7, The al. 8, The stables. 9, Timber yards. The powder magazine. 11, The riding lemy. 12, The palace. 13, The cha- 14, St. Sophie. 15, St. Croix. 16, No- Dame. 17, Jews court. 18, The new rket. 19, The old market. 20, The ern. 21, Tafchenberg. 22, Little Fri- s-street. 23, Great Friar's-street. 24, lldorf-street. 25, Scheffel-street. 26, We- s-street. 27, Zahns-street. 28, Breite. , See-street. 30, Trotzer-street. 31, breiber-street. 32, Hinter der Mauez. , Pfar-street. 34, Water-house. 35, hul-street. 36, The farriers stables. 37, reutz-street. 38, Bailiwick. 39, Grosse rohn-street. 40, Markt-street. 41, Grosse Kirch-street. 42, Weissc-street. 43, Kleiné Frohn-street. 44, Lock. 45, Sack. 46, Little-street. 47, Klein Frauen-street. 48, Grosse Frauen-street. 49, Schoesser-street. 50, Rosmarien-street. 51, Cantzley-street. 52, Polnische-street. 53, Moritz-street. 54, Priesen-street. 55, Pirnische-street. 56, Grosse Schies-street. 57, Kleine Schies-street. 58, Rammische-street. 59, The great Gauard. 60, Grosse Fischer-street. 61, Fishmonger-street. 62, Kleine Fischer-street. 63, Stable. 64, Topfer-street. 65, Stable. 66, Count Bruhl's house. 67, Riding academy

for the young Princes. 68, Roman chapel. 69, Opera-house. 70, Play-house. 71, A green-house. 72, A convent. 73, Galle- ry guard. 74, Pirna-gate guard. 75, Pilsche gate. 76, The Virgin Mary. 77, The la- boratory. 78, Hussenberg bastion. 79, Ju- piter bastion. 80, Seeberg bastion. 81, Af der Platte bastion. 82, The city-house. 83, Bailiwick prisons. 84, Council prison. 85, The post-office.

## THE NEW CITY.

86, Block-house. 87, Great guard. 88, Bridge guard. 89, Palace guard. 90, White gate. 91, Black gate. 92, Baer. 93, The lions. 94, The bears. 95, Workhouse. 96, Barracks. 97, Great-street. 98, Large- street. 99, Bahnitz-street. 100, Royal- street. 101, Mishie-street. 102, Coal-mar- ket. 103, The palace. 104, The new town church. 105, The city-house. 106, Sand. 107, Workhouse.

## Without the Gate of Pirna.

108, Duty offices. 109, Ziegel-street. 110, Ramische-street. 111, The Tuillerie. 112, The Electoral Court. 113, A ditch. 114, New-street. 115, Pirna-street. 116, Workhouse. 117, Kleine Borne-street. 118, Jews lake. 119, Long-street. 120, Halb Eulen-street. 121, Patienten suburb. 122, Great

Great Plausche-street. 123, The Princes garden.

Willstruff Gate.

124, Little Plausche-street. 125, Hospital for men. 126, St. Ann's church. 127, Church-yard. 128, New-street. 129, New church-yard. 130, The gallows. 131, Hospital of the Holy Ghost. 132, Road to

Lazareth. 133, Barrier of Freyberg. 134, Freyberg-street. 135, Hunds-street. 136, Road to the fishing-ponds. 137, Mill for the use of the Court. 138, Guber-street. 139, Weisenitz. 140, Shambles for the Court. 141, The bridge. 142, Grune-street. 143, Green-houses. 144, Trahan-ten-street. 145, Ober Sec. 146, Hotel of Moshinska.

## A DESCRIPTION of the CITY of DRESDEN.

**DRESDEN**, in Latin *Dresda*, is a large city on the Elbe, the metropolis of the marquisate of Misnia, and indeed of all Saxony, and the seat of the Elector; 12 miles south-east of Meissen, 25 north of Bohemia, 25 east of Leipzig, 26 south-east of Wittenberg, 67 north of Prague, and 210 north-west of Vienna. The name of it is supposed to be derived from three lakes in the neighbourhood, which, in the dialect of the country, are called *Dryen-seen*.

This city, both for its situation and magnificent structures, is one of the finest in all Germany. It was possessed by the Bishops of Meissen from 952 till 1274, at which time it was yielded to the Marquis of Misnia. Charlemagne was the first Prince that fortified it; and since his reign the works have been so augmented by the Dukes and Electors of Saxony, that it is now a very strong place. The bastions are faced with stone, and in some places it is defended by a double ditch. It has been long famous for its royal palaces, straight and uniform streets, beautiful situation, and splendid Court; but, with regard to the number of houses and inhabitants, is inferior to several cities in Germany. The houses in the suburbs and city are computed at about 2500; and the inhabitants of Old and New Dresden are said not to exceed 40,000, above 5000 of which at present are Papists. But in this computation the garrison is not included.

The place which affords the greatest entertainment to a curious stranger, is the Green Room or Museum. This collection was begun by the late Elector, and placed in a green room, which name it still retains. Several apartments are indeed, at present, green; but the disposition is now greatly altered, and the number of curiosities so far increased, that the Museum consists of seven rooms and a cabinet. In the first apartment is a great number of small brass models of the most famous statues and monuments extant, both ancient and modern; among which is the celebrated *Toro Farnese*.

The second room contains clocks, and divers automata of a curious structure, both in gold and silver; among which is a ship

sailing round the table, while some of the sailors weigh the anchor, and the rest are employed in other works; and at the same time performs a piece of music. Another piece of clock-work represents the Virgin Mary and Joseph, with the infant Jesus in the manger, while the shepherds and the eastern Magi perform their adorations to the Messiah; at the same time the heavens seem to open and display a surprising lustre. Here is also a triumphal car drawn by two lions, and in the center of it an organ.

In the third room are shewn a numerous collection of drinking vessels of ivory, and other curiosities, particularly a ship completely rigged; and the succession of the Electors of Saxony, from the Christian era, in raised letters, elegantly performed.

In the fourth apartment the eye is dazzled with a multitude of gold and silver utensils; most of them are goblets and large drinking vessels; one of those in gold holds five quarts, and is enriched with medals.

In the fifth apartment are deposited a great variety of precious stones, and curious vessels formed from them. The several cameo's and intaglio's in this room are said to be worth 300,000 dollars. The pieces formed out of gems and pearls are surprising.

The sixth apartment is surrounded with closets, in which are placed the portraits of all the Electors of Saxony, as large as the life, in their proper habits. In the center of this room is a clock in the bust of a woman, who turns her head about each minute.

In the seventh apartment is a tea equipage complete, of gold enamelled, set with diamonds, by Dillinger, jeweller to the Court. 2. A large matrix of an emerald, in the hand of a Moor, whose collar is jewels, and near him a basket filled with ores of silver and gold, crystals, and other productions of his country. 3. On a table, an ell in breadth, and an ell and a quarter in length, is a representation of the manner in which the Great Mogul's birth-day is celebrated. The Monarch sits on his throne, and prostrate before him are all the *Grande'es* of his empire, while the portico is crowded with his guards, elephants, and every other particular



lar composing the splendor of an eastern Court. In the center of the room is a pillar, adorned with beautiful bas-reliefs in Arabian agate, and an oriental onyx of an oval figure, whose transverse diameter is near a quarter of a Dresden ell. Here is also a basin of oriental agate, nearly as large as half a cocoa-nut cut longitudinally. The number of single gems is really surprising, among which are an intire set of diamond buttons for a suit of cloaths, together with a badge of the order of knighthood, with the star, buckles, and head of a cane. An aqua marina as large as a man's fist, with other precious stones to an immense value.

In the last apartment is a clock of gold, set with gems; and a jasper table, with crystal and amethyst veins.

The palace is magnificently furnished, particularly the drawing-rooms. Here are 12 pictures, done by Lewis Silvester, representing the rape of Proserpine, the metamorphosis of Acteon, and other fables of Ovid. The looking-glasses in these rooms are between eight and nine feet high, and between six and seven feet broad. The assembly-room for the Royal Family is hung with six large pieces of tapestry, representing the achievements of Alexander the Great. Among the large quantity of plate, kept in the plate-cabinet, are four gueridons, or stands, each weighing 471 marks, besides 12 others, little inferior; two vases, above five feet high, scarce to be fathomed by two men, weighing 600 marks each; two pieces of the same fashion, and little inferior in weight; eight cisterns, with the vessels standing in them, each weighing 800 marks; and several other pieces of all kinds, as clocks, automata, bas-reliefs, musical instruments, and a surprising variety of other curious particulars.

In the palace is a fine picture-gallery: The fresco paintings on the walls were lately finished, and are decorated with some old and valuable pieces. On both sides of the gallery are large vases of serpentine and porphyry, with a great number of busts in marble and brass; among the latter, that of Gustavus Adolphus is easily distinguished from the rest.

In the year 1711, a beautiful edifice, designed for a green-house, was begun in the Zwinger garden; but, as another place appeared more convenient for that purpose, it was converted into an inestimable repository of medals, natural curiosities, antiquities, minerals, petrifications, rare animals, insects, shells, amber of various kinds. In this structure is also a library, together with an anatomy-room, in which are a collection of all instruments relating to surgery, che-

mistry, metallurgy, geometry, astronomy, mathematics, mechanics, and botany.

On the left hand from the main entrance the petrifications are ~~arranged~~ among which are a human skeleton, and that of an animal, which must have been as big as a calf, both petrified; the feet and spine of the back are plainly to be distinguished of the latter.

In the gallery of animal curiosities are several heads of itags, of an uncommon kind, with roe-bucks horns.

In the anatomical room are the skeletons of several wild beasts; a large collection of ancient and modern surgical instruments; portraits of persons who lived above 175 years; several embryo's; a man's skull, near an inch thick; a cock with four legs; two children with only one head; a human skeleton with the nerves preserved; and the embryo of an elephant not above a span long, but all the parts plainly distinguishable. Among the human embryo's is one of a negro; the several parts of the human body, as the head, bowels, the pia and dura mater, pericranium, even the finest arteries or veins, are filled by an injection of coloured wax, having been presented by the famous Ruch.

Next to this is an apartment, containing several hundred thousand prints; consisting of portraits, landscapes, buildings, historical and other pieces. The pictures of the most celebrated painters only fill several volumes; and the number of courtiers and concubines are not small.

In the mineral gallery are deposited every thing that has any relation to metallurgy, as assay-weights, furnaces, metallic ores of all kinds; together with a model of a mine, in which the principal operations in mining are represented.

The mathematical-room is over the main entrance of the Zwinger gallery: Here, among a great variety of instruments, is an old one, used by the late Elector Augustus in surveying lands; together with several beautiful plans drawn with his own hand. Here is also a celestial globe, brought from Mocha, inscribed with Arabic letters, and studded with stars of silver, inlaid with brass; a large astronomical clock, begun in the year 1563, and finished in the year 1568, which cost 6000 dollars. Here are likewise a Chinese compass, burning mirrors, and a great variety of optical instruments.

The saloon, or hall-room, is finely decorated with paintings and gildings, and opens into fine walks on the ramparts; from whence there is an elegant view of several boats, and the royal yacht, called the Buc-centaurus, in which the Electoral Princeps sailed up the Elbe, from Pirna to Dresden.

On

On each side of this ball-room are several fine water-works; castles, grottoes, and baths.

The royal gardens are adorned with above 1500 statues; the modern pieces, which are of white marble, are disposed in various parts; but the antiques deposited in a palace erected in the center of the garden.

Among the curiosities in this garden and palace, is an inlaid table, in the Florentine taste. The gardens are in a square form, each side of which is a kind of mall, 2600 common paces in length. The stables were repaired in the year 1729, with an addition of a second story, which may be properly called the old wardrobe, and are full of ornaments for decorating the royal apartments on public days; rich arms, and furniture of foreign nations. No less than 42 rooms are filled with pieces of this kind.

The following curiosities are also deposited here. The first firelock, made by the Monk Schwartz; an Indian hunting-horn, formed out of an elephant's tooth; Indian shoes; models in miniature of skais; old Indian habits, shields, and the like, all made of feathers laid on leather; Japanese cuirasses, made of fish-bones, to defend them from arrows; several birds of Paradise; Japanese knives and swords, some of which are poisoned, an experiment having been made on a calf, which died in three hours after receiving a wound by one of them; an Indian executioner's sword, made of wood, and so thick, that it seems much better adapted to break the neck than to sever the head from the body; Lapland arms and drums for sorcery; a suit of armour for a man and horse, of steel, gilt in several places, and decorated with the labours of Hercules, finely engraved; it was made at Augburg, in the time of the Elector Christian I, and cost 14,000 dollars. The saddle which belonged to the Elector Christian I. is profusely set with small pearls; and the horse furniture of Christian II, together with the housings, richly inlaid with granates. The pommel of the saddle consists of a topaz, half as large as a man's fist. In this building, over the stables, are also some very handsome apartments, where foreigners of distinction lodge. The ground floor has room for 130 horses. Some Doric pillars in the center are embellished with bas-reliefs in brass, representing horses' heads; where, by turning a cock, the stables are supplied with water for the horses. In the citadel are kept the electoral state-coaches. The two richest are covered with blue velvet embroidered with gold.

The arsenal is said to contain arms for an hundred thousand men; together with fifteen hundred brass cannon, among which

the field-pieces are the smallest. Here are two large mortars, called Rosthus and Remus, sent hither as a present from the Elector of Brandenburg, and throw bombs of five hundred pounds. Two pieces of cannon, finely ornamented with figures, and cast at Sahla, have lately been added to this arsenal. Here are models in miniature of a complete train of artillery, according to the latest improvements. Among the organ-cannon here is one consisting of sixty-four barrels, or tubes, and another of an hundred. That used before Grimmerstein consists of twenty similar tubes, six of which make the lower row, five the second; four the third, three the fourth, and lastly two; so that each row may be turned at pleasure on all sides. Here are also some large Turkish cannon, and standards taken from the Swedes. Also the portraits of the Electors of the Albertine line, as big as the life; a large scolopile used in the ground-floor in the time of the late Elector; and the picture of a stag, killed in the year 1576, which weighed seven hundred and thirty pounds. The emblem on the arsenal is a monstrous cannon of a hideous figure, called Teufelschere, or scare devil.

Under the arsenal are the King's cellars, consisting of four large and two small vaults. Two of the former are a hundred and seventy paces long; but the height not at all proportionable.

The Japanese palace, near the white gate in old Dresden, was formerly the seat of Count Fleming's; but purchased by his Majesty for a hundred thousand dollars, by which the Count got twenty thousand dollars. The quantity of porcelain, both foreign and made here, is immense. The vessels, for culinary uses only, are valued at a million of dollars. In one of the upper stories are forty-eight vases of blue and white china, which the King of Poland purchased of the King of Prussia for a whole regiment of dragoons. One room is full of porcelain, said to be painted by Raphael. The red porcelain made here, that strikes fire, is now ordered to be antiquated, in order to enhance its value; but the whole process of making it is described in writing, and deposited in some secret place. The manufactory of common porcelain is carried on near Dresden; but the most valuable species is made at the castle of Meissen. Bottcher, the first inventor of the porcelain, died in the year 1719. The artificers finished, some time ago, a service, which consists of four dozen of plates, three dozen of dishes, six porringers, four candlesticks, a dozen of handles for knives and forks, a dozen of spoons, and four casters, in a stand. The whole is valued at four thousand dollars, or six hundred pounds sterling.

ing. A state-bed, together with some chairs, turned out of beautiful feathers of different colours; cost thirty thousand dollars; and is to be seen in the Japanese palace. Part of this palace is entirely rebuilt in a quadrangular form, with four grand entrances. The gardens are enlarged two hundred feet further towards the Elbe; the basin is lined with marble, and ornamented with a great number of statues of marble; and porcelain.

The Turkish garden and palace are in Lau-street. The first floor of this palace is decorated with great variety of pieces of painting, representing the ceremonies in the Turkish seraglio, together with the bath and audience-room; a prospect of St. Sophia's church, and several habits worn by the Turks in general, especially those worn by the great Officers of state. In the second story are the pictures of several celebrated beauties, well known at the Court of Dresden, in Turkish dresses.

The gardens belonging to the Dutchess are near the city moat, towards Neustadt, in which is a green-house, containing five hundred orange-trees; and among other exotics, the Italian azarol, the camphire-tree, dragon's blood, strawberry-tree, coffee-tree, and tulip-tree.

The menagerie is in old Dresden, and contains lions, tigers, porcupines, lynx's, a civet-cat, and a corax; several apes, and an rhinoceros. Here are likewise two leopards, each of which cost two thousand dollars. The baiting-place is so contrived, that the doors of all the dens of the wild beasts open into it.

The bridge over the Elbe, which joins the new and old cities, has been lately enlarged and repaired, and may now be said to be the finest in Europe. The length of this bridge is six hundred and eighty-five common paces, and the breadth sixteen or seventeen, inclu-

ding the foot-path. On each side are several round projections; and an elegant iron railing trade all along. On the first pilaster on the right hand, coming from the new city to the old, the arms of Poland and Saxony are heavily cut in stone, and supported by two statues representing Poland and Saxony.

The people of Dresden contend with those of Hall, for speaking the best High Dutch. It has been observed of them in general, that none are more devoted to pleasures, such as plays, masquerades, balls, feasts, running at the ring, races on sleds, tournaments, hunting matches, &c. of all which they have abundance, except when the Elector is in Poland; and then foreigners complain they have but a melancholy time, for want of company; as well as the usual entertainments; because no body keeps open house, and they are all select societies, to which it is difficult to gain admittance. But when the Elector resides there, the people partake in most of the pleasures of his Court, the generality of the entertainments he gives, being public; so that plays and masquerades are free for all people of fashion, without any thing to pay. The citizens' wives are said to be more sociable here than in any town of Germany, and fondly give themselves the airs of quality, especially in the article of dress; a luxury which has infected the wives of the mechanics, and even of the livery-gentry to such a degree, that the Baron de Pollnitz tells us, were a stranger to come hither on a Sunday, or holiday, when every body is drest in livery, he would think they had a deal of money and baggage.

The revenues of the Elector of Saxony are very considerable, arising chiefly from his imposts upon commodities, and excises upon beer, and the silver mines of Freyberg, which are within two English miles of Dresden.

## THE HISTORY OF ENGLAND

(Vol. XXV, Page 513) continued.

Besides these witnesses, there was a letter produced, under Walcot's own hand, to Secretary Jenkins; in which he said, 'That, if his Majesty desired it, he would discover to him all that he knew in England, Scotland, or Ireland; which might be something more than the original discoverer could acquaint him with, especially as to Ireland: That his intimacy with a Scotch minister, through whose hands much of the business went, occasioned his knowing very much, &c.'

Walcot's defence consisted, first, of a plain denial of having any hand in the assassination; saying, 'He knew well enough, if he had undertaken to charge the guards,

while others killed the King, he was equally guilty with those that killed him; but that he was sick of the gout, during the meetings, while the King was at Newmarket.' To this West replied, 'That he remembered it well, by a good token, that the prisoner himself said, He was afraid, when the time came, he should not be able to draw on his boots.' Walcot added, 'That he came accidentally to their meetings, only to hear news; that what he had promised to discover, he had only heard from Ferguson.' In conclusion, he was brought in guilty of high treason by the Jury.

Those, who think this plot was only an artifice of the Court, to destroy their chief enemies,

enemies, observe, that the depositions of the witnesses against Walcot, and the other pretended conspirators, are all founded, on the supposition, that there was really a design to seize the King's guards, assassinate him and the Duke, and raise an insurrection; and upon a previous narrative of this pretended conspiracy, supposed to be undeniable, to which the several depositions were adjusted, before the reality of the design was proved.

In the second place, they say, that these depositions are incoherent; for the conspirators must have had, at the same time, two contrary designs; one to secure the King's person, to oblige him to consent to their proposals; and the other to assassinate him; two designs which can hardly subsist together.

Their adversaries reply: It being proved, by the depositions of the witnesses, that the accused had assisted at such and such meetings, where the King's assassination was mentioned, and having discoursed concerning the design, the supposition was sufficiently proved.

I shall not relate the trials of the other prisoners of little note, but confine myself to the Lord Russell's, son to the Earl of Bedford. This Lord being one of those against whom the Court was most incensed, because he had proposed the exclusion-bill in the House of Commons, and carried it up to the Lords, he was tried the 12th of July, at the Old-Bailey, before eight Judges. He was very urgent for one day longer for his trial, because, as he said, he had witnesses that might come before night, but he was over-ruled. He then urged to have his trial deferred to the afternoon, but with no better success. Three witnesses deposed against him, Colonel Rumsey the evidence against Walcot, Mr. Sheppard, and the Lord Howard of Efcrick.

Rumsey deposed, 'That in the end of October, or in the beginning of November 1682, there met, at Mr. Sheppard's house in Abchurch-lane, the Duke of Monmouth, the Lord Grey, the Lord Russell the prisoner, Sir Thomas Armstrong, and Robert Ferguson: That the Earl of Shaftsbury desired him to go to them thither, to know what resolution they were come to about the rising of Taunton; that he did go, and Mr. Sheppard carried him up where they were, and he delivered his message. That the answer was, Mr. Trenchard had failed them, and there would be no more done in the matter, at that time. That there was at the same time a discourse by all the company, about seeing what posture the guards were in, that they might know how to surprise them: That some of them undertook to go and see: That the Lord Russell in particular did speak

about the rising, and gave his consent to it.'

2. Mr. Sheppard testified, 'That, in October last, Ferguson desired of him, in the Duke of Monmouth's name, the convenience of his house, for the meeting of some persons of quality; and that, the same day in the evening, the Duke of Monmouth, the Lord Grey, the Lord Russell, Sir Thomas Armstrong, Col. Rumsey, and Ferguson came; that they desired to be private, and none of his servants to come up: That their discourse was how to surprise the guards; that the Duke of Monmouth, the Lord Grey, and Sir Thomas Armstrong, went one night to the Mews to view them; that, the next time they came, Armstrong said, the guards were very remiss, and the thing was feasible; that they had two meetings of this kind at his house; that in one of them something was read by Ferguson in the nature of a declaration, setting forth the grievances of the nation in order to a rising: That he could not positively say, that the Lord Russell was there when it was read; but the said Lord, the prisoner, was there when it was discoursed of seizing the guards.'

The Lord Howard began his testimony, with a long story about the plot in general, which seemed to be designed only to exasperate the jury, after which he deposed to this effect: 'That, after the Earl of Shaftsbury's flight, the chief persons concerned in the conspiracy, in his time, began to consider they had gone so far, that it was unsafe for them to make a retreat; and that in so great an affair, consisting of such infinite particulars, to be managed with so much fineness, it would be necessary to have some general Council; and that therefore they resolved to erect a cabal among themselves, which usually consisted of six persons, the Duke of Monmouth, the Earl of Essex, the Lord Russell, Colonel Sidney, Mr. Hampden junior, and the deponent; and this was about the middle of January last. They met at Mr. Hampden's house, where it was presently agreed, their proper province was to take care of the insurrection: That the chief things they debated were, whether that insurrection should begin first in London, or the country; then what counties and towns were the fittest, and most disposed to action; then, what arms were to be got, and how to be disposed; then, that it was necessary to have a common bank of 25, or 30 thousand pounds, to answer the occasions of such an undertaking: But that the greatest point was, to order it so, as to draw Scotland into a consent with them; because it was requisite, that all kinds of diversion should be given to the King's forces: That, about ten days after, every one of the same persons



sons met again at the Lord Russel's house: That they came to a resolution of sending some persons to the Earl of Argyle, to settle a correspondence with him, and that some messengers should be dispatched into Scotland, to invite some Scotchmen hither, who best understood the state of Scotland, to give an account of it: That the persons, determined to be sent for, were Sir John Cockram, the Lord Melvil, and one of the name of Campbel: That Colonel Sidney was intrusted to take care of a messenger, and he told the deponent, he had sent Aaron Smith; then they agreed not to meet again till the return of the messenger, who was gone about a month before they heard any thing of him: That all this debate at the Lord Russel's went without contradiction, all there present giving their consent: That, as for raising of money, every one was put to think of such a way, that money might be collected without giving cause of jealousy: That, after all this, the deponent met no more with them; but, when he returned out of the country, he was informed, that Aaron Smith was come back, and that Sir John Cockram was also come to town.

To all this, the Lord Russel made answer, 'That he could not but think himself mighty unfortunate, to stand charged with so high a crime, and that intermixed with the treasons, horrid practices and speeches of other people, while the King's Council took all advantages, and heightened things against him. That he was no lawyer, a very unready speaker, and altogether a stranger to things of this nature: That he was sensible he was not so provided to make his defence, as otherwise he should do; but he thought the Gentlemen of the Jury were men of conscience, that valued innocent blood, and hoped they would consider the witnesses, that they swore to save their own lives. That the two times they met was upon no formed design, only to talk of news and things in general; that, the Lord Howard having a voluble tongue, they delighted to hear him discourse: That he knew of no such Council as fix chosen, for who should chuse them?' As to Colonel Rumsey, 'He was notoriously known to have been highly obliged to the King and the Duke; and it was strange he should be capable of such a design as to murder the King. That the time was elapsed by the 13th of the King, which limits prosecution to six months. Neither was the design of levying war treason, unless it appeared by some overt act.' And, asking upon what statute he was indicted, he was told, 'the statute of the 24th of Edward III.' Upon which he insisted upon a matter of law, and particularly, 'that the business at Mr.

Sheppard's house was sworn to only by one witness.' To which he was answered, 'that if there were one witness of one act of treason, another of a second, and another of a third, that manifested the same treason, it was sufficient.'

For a further defence of his Lordship, there appeared for him the Duke of Somerset, the Earl of Anglesey, Mr. Edward Howard, the Lord Cavendish, the Lord Clifford, Doctor Tillotson, Doctor Burnet, Doctor Cox, Doctor Fitz-Williams, Mr. Luton Gore, and Mr. Spencer. Some of these testified, that the Lord Howard, before he was taken, declared, 'he believed the Lord Russel innocent, and knew nothing against him.' Others spoke to his Lordship's private character, and declared his great worth and probity, his virtuous and sober life, and consequently the improbability of his being thus engaged. But this was turned against him by the King's Council, who said, there could not be any more dangerous enemies to a state, than such as come sober to endeavour its destruction.

As to what concerned Lord Howard's saying, he believed the prisoner innocent, it was answered by that Lord himself, who confessed, 'he had said so, being then himself not accused, so that he intended to outface the thing both for himself and the party; but now, his duty to God, the King and his country required it, he must say the truth; and that, though the Council of six were not chosen by any community, yet they did erect themselves by mutual agreement one with another into that society.'

In conclusion, the jury brought him in guilty of high treason. This sentence was considered by all, who had any sense of shame left, as the most crying injustice ever known in England. For the Lord Russel was condemned for words spoken in his hearing, which in England can never pass for treason. The Lord Howard so lost his reputation, for being accessory to this injustice, that he was looked on with horror by honest men, who avoided his company, as ashamed or afraid to be seen with him. Some say, he had made his peace with the King a little before, by the mediation of the Dutchess of Portsmouth, and by an engagement to serve as a witness against the pretended conspirators.

But that which was believed to have very much influenced the jury against the Lord Russel, was, that, in the very time of his trial, the Earl of Essex, prisoner in the tower, was found dead in his chamber, with his throat cut from ear to ear with a razor. The news was immediately brought to the Old Bailey, and communicated to the Judges and the King's

King's Council, who from thence took occasion to insinuate to the jury the reality of the plot, since the Earl of Essex rather chose to lay violent hands on himself, than stand a trial.

Tho' the Coroner's inquest, after an examination of the dead body, found the Earl Felo de se, this was not capable to remove the suspicion entertained by most people, that this fact was committed by the order of the King and Duke, who were in the tower that very morning, where they had not been for twelve years before. It was besides urged, that it was not possible for a man to cut his own throat from ear to ear. Several other circumstances were added, of which it is not easy to discover the truth. It is pretended, that, in the blood sprinkled on the floor of the room, were discovered the marks of a strange foot; and that after the deed was done, the razor was thrown out of the window, and picked up by a little girl. That, before the Coroner came to inspect the body, care was taken to strip and leave it naked, and to wash the room. That the Coroner, demanding to see the cloaths, was answered, it was his business to examine the body, and not the cloaths. What has been most plausibly urged, in vindication of the King and Duke from this horrid action, is, that persons of credit have testified their frequent hearing the Earl of Essex declare, that self-murder was no sin. It is further added, that his Councils, and Sir Henry Capel, his brother, owned the justice of the Coroner's verdict; but, had they believed the contrary, this was no proper time to discover their suspicions. I am very certain the last Earl of Essex, his son, was of another opinion; and have heard him say, he believed his father was murdered, and that a French footman, who then served his father, was strongly suspected, and disappeared immediately after the fact. Be this as it will, the general opinion then was, and still is, that this unfortunate Nobleman fell a sacrifice to the revenge of the King and the Duke. This seems the less strange, as, among those who declared most openly for their Country, against the King and Duke, the Earl of Essex was not the only person who felt the effects of their resentment. The King however publicly declared, in print, that he was deeply afflicted with the Earl of Essex's death, because he was thereby deprived of an opportunity to exercise his clemency, and testify how highly he valued the memory of the late Lord Capel; but, instead of convincing the public by this external demonstration, it was by many imagined, that the King mentioned the Lord Capel, only to insinuate, how much the Earl his son had deviated from his steps.

Besides the Lord Russel, condemned for this plot, two others also met with the same fate, namely, Hone, a joiner, and John Rouse. This last had been indicted for treasonable words, and escaped by an Ignominious jury; but he was retaken, and tried for the same crime; which did not properly belong to this plot, but to his having talked of the King in treasonable terms. Hone and Rouse were both condemned as traitors, and executed, with Walcot, the 20th of July. They confessed they had heard of a plot in general, but defended not to particulars; at least, it did not appear that the Lord Russel had any correspondence with them.

The next day the Lord Russel was also executed. He was so universally esteemed, that it could not be thought the King would refuse his pardon, which was begged by so many powerful relations. It is even said, the Earl of Bedford, his father, offered a hundred thousand pounds for his life; but his offer was rejected. The King would not so much as grant a reprieve of six weeks to his Lady, though daughter of the Earl of Southampton, but made her this answer, 'Shall I grant that man six weeks, who, if it had been in his power, would not have granted me six hours?' Every one however was persuaded, that, if there was a design to kill the King, the Lord Russel was not concerned in it. Besides, that he denied it with his last breath, he was not condemned for that crime, and the witnesses which deposed against him said nothing like it. And yet, the King, to have an excuse for refusing a short delay, supposed that this crime was fully proved. It cannot be denied, that, though the Lord Russel had been guilty of the crime for which he was condemned, namely, of giving a tacit consent to the design of an insurrection, the King could never have had an opportunity of exercising his clemency with more applause, to a man of so known virtue, near relation of the greatest families in the kingdom. But all these considerations were weak, against the passion of revenge with which the King and the Duke of York were actuated. The Lord Russel had been one of the warmest opposers of the Duke of York; had joined the Earls of Shaftsbury and Essex, and carried up the exclusion-bill to the House of Lords. These were crimes not to be forgiven by the King and his brother: But perhaps most of my readers, after having perused the transactions of this reign, will not think it so enormous a crime to endeavour to oppose an arbitrary power, which was beginning to be introduced. He died with great resolution, protesting his innocence, and ignorance of any design against the



the King's person, or of any contrivance to alter the Government: That he died a true and sincere Protestant, and in the communion of the Church of England.

For a conclusion to this tragedy, it remains only to speak of the condemnation and execution of Colonel Algernon Sidney, who was accused of the plot, and of the design to kill the King. He was brother to the Earl of Leicester; and, in the late troubles, had been deeply engaged in the Republican party. At the Restoration he thought not fit to accept personally of the indemnity, whether in distrust of the King, or for some other reason. At last, in 1677, he obtained a particular pardon of the King, and returned to England, where he joined the Country party, at which the King was extremely offended.

Four witnesses were produced against him: Rumsey, West, Keeling, and the Lord Howard of Esrick. The three first contented themselves with giving a particular account of the plot; but said nothing directly against the prisoner. He complained of it as a great hardship, as prepossessing the Jury. The Lord Howard deposed, as before, at the trial of the Lord Russell, that Colonel Sidney was of the Council of six, and had sent Aaron Smith into Scotland, to engage the Scots in a rebellion.

His defence was, first, the great improbability of erecting a Council of six; and that persons so little knowing one another should presently fall into so great and intimate a friendship. As to the Duke of Monmouth, he said, he never spoke with him above three times in his life; and one time was when Lord Howard brought him to his house, and cozened them both; for he told the Duke, that Colonel Sidney had invited him; and he told the Colonel, that the Duke invited himself; and neither of them was true. He enlarged upon the ill reputation of the Lord Howard, and his varying his evidence with respect to the Lord Russell and the present trial. He alledged the Lord Howard's indigence, and his owing him money, which debt might probably be cancelled by his conviction. He proved, by the testimonies of the Earls of Clare and Anglesey, of Mr. Philip and Mr. Edward Howard, Dr. Burnet, Mr. Ducas, and Mr. Blake, that the Lord Howard had confessed, 'That he could not get his pardon until he had done some other jobs, till he

was past the drudgery of swearing.'

During this whole trial the Judges themselves undertook to answer the reasons of the accused, without leaving any thing for the King's Council to do: But they answered not the objection drawn from the confession of Lord Howard; nor did he himself make any reply. So that the design of the Court to furnish the Jury with reasons to condemn the prisoner manifestly appeared.

But what was most urged against him was a manuscript found among his papers: It was an answer to a book, composed by Sir Robert Filmer, to prove, that, by the laws of God and nature, Kings, and particularly those of England, were invested with absolute and unlimited power. Sidney, in his answer to this book, had asserted a quite contrary doctrine, and carried his republican principles to a very great height.

He said, first, that the manuscript was not wrote by him, and he saw no reason for ascribing it to him: That, though he was the author, it might be wrote many years ago, in answer to Filmer's book, with no intention of publishing it, but, *disputandi gratia*, only for private diversion and the exercise of his pen. In fine, he insisted very much upon the necessity of two witnesses to the same fact. The Court, as I said, answered all his objections; but it plainly appears it was with wretched cavils and subtleties. To the manuscript it was answered that *scribere est agere*, and that there was sufficient in it to prove the malice of his heart, and his treasonable designs. I know not whether the English Lawyers are agreed in this maxim; however, he was brought in guilty by the Jury. It is pretended this was the first time a man was accused of treason, and condemned to die, for writing any thing without publishing it.

He was beheaded the 7th of December, without discovering the least weakness. Instead of a speech on the scaffold he delivered a writing to the Sheriff, in which he complained bitterly of the injustice done him. He represented the infamous life of the Lord Howard, and the Judges, as men corrupted, and only promoted to serve the designs of the Court.

[See the life of Algernon Sidney, Esq; with the paper he delivered to the Sheriff before his execution, in the Supplement to Vol. XXIII, page 329, of this Magazine.]

[To be continued.]

*Some Account of JOHN AYLIFFE, Esq; lately executed for Forgery. See our Magazine for November last, Page 253.*

JOHN AYLIFFE was the son of one Ayliffe, an upper servant in the family of Gerard Smith, Esq; a Justice of the

peace of Tockenham, in Wiltshire, by his wife, who was also housekeeper in the same family; he was taught the first rudiments

of learning at Tockenham, where he was born, and then sent to Harrow on the Hill: Some years afterwards he became teacher of a free school at Lincham in Wiltshire, worth about ten pounds a year, where, about 16 years ago, he married the daughter of a Clergyman of Tockenham, with whom he had 500 l. though the marriage was against the consent of her friends; this money he soon spent in idle extravagancies; and, about two years after his marriage, was taken into the family of Mrs. Horner, mother of Lady Ilchester, being recommended to her as a person in distress: The capacity in which he first acted was that of House Steward, and he was afterwards advanced to some share in the management of her estates; how he became known to Mr. Fox we are not told; but he was by his favour appointed a Commissary of the Musters, and thus he became an Esquire.

What his income in this situation was, does not appear: The next thing that we are told of him, though the distance of time is not mentioned, is, that he built himself a house at Blandford Forum, in Dorsetshire, and furnished it with pictures, and many other costly superfluities; he appears, however, at this time, to have been possessed of a considerable sum of money, which he risked in various projects, with a view to more than common gain; and at length lost it; as his expenses in the mean time were rather in proportion to his hopes than to his possessions, when he found his hopes disappointed, he also found himself considerably in debt; and, being pressed by his creditors, he had recourse to several fraudulent and iniquitous projects to raise money: He forged a grant of the next presentation to the rectory of Brinkworth, in Wiltshire, to which he counterfeited Mr. Fox's hand-writing, and the hand-writing of two persons as subscribing witnesses; with a prospect of this presentation, he prevailed upon a Clergyman, said to be of a respectable character, to become his security, and also to engage to marry a certain young woman; it happened that the marriage did not take place, before Ayliffe's affairs became desperate, upon which the Clergyman being also ruined, it broke his heart. After his death the following paper was found in his pocket:

July 29, 1759.

Wrote the following letter to John Ayliffe Esq., Esq.

SIR,

"I am surprised you can write to me, after you have robbed and most barbarously murdered me. Oh! Brinkworth."

Your's, T. E.—d.

In April last he also forged the lease from

Mr. Fox, upon which he borrowed a sum that relieved him from the exigency which immediately pressed him: But, in the May following, he was arrested; and, being charged with actions to the amount of 1100 l. he became a prisoner in the Fleet: During his confinement, he produced a deed of gift from Mrs. Horner to him, of 420 l. a year, and 3000 l. in money. Mrs. Horner died the latter end of the year 1757; and Mr. Ayliffe acknowledged, that she, being unwilling to let Lady Ilchester and her relations know how she had disposed of her estates, directed him not to disclose what she had done for him till after her death; and that he had concealed it 20 months after that time, fearing the knowledge of it might hurt his interest with Mr. Fox: Soon after this claim of 420 l. a year, and 3000 l. was set up, under the supposed deed of gift, a discovery was made of his forgery of the lease, and a prosecution set on foot, which suspended all attempts to obtain possession of his pretended estate.

In the mean time he affected to represent Mr. Fox's prosecution as a contrivance to deprive him of it, and as having no view but to extort from him a renunciation of his deed of gift, by procuring witnesses to support the charge of forgery against him, of which he was known to be innocent; that, his life being thus put into the hands of his prosecutor, he might either destroy or save him, as he should grant or refuse what he thought fit to require.

In comparison of this insinuation, his forgery can scarce be considered as a crime: This was such a complication of villainy, with all the aggravations of ingratitude, as can scarce be paralleled; he, notwithstanding, persisted in his diabolical accusation of Mr. Fox to others, even while he was confessing his guilt to him, and imploring his mercy, as appears from the following paragraph, in a paper called the state of John Ayliffe's affairs, which he sent to Mr. Secretary West, and from the subjoined letter to Mr. Fox, both which he sent away at the same time:

"Mr. Fox is now pleased to disown the signing, or setting his hand to the lease, alleging it not to be the original, though he acknowledged his having signed the same lease, so mortgaged as aforesaid, to several persons; and for this your petitioner is convicted, and sentenced to death."

To Mr. Fox.

Honoured Sir,

"The faults I have been guilty of shock my very soul, and particularly those, Sir, towards you, for which I heartily ask God, and your pardon.—The sentence I have pronounced against me, fills me with horror, such

rich surely as was never felt by any mortal; what can I say? Oh, my good God! that I could think of any thing I could do to induce you to have mercy on me, and to prevail on you, good Sir, to intercede for my life, I would do any thing in the whole world, and submit to any thing for my life, either at home or abroad; for God's sake good Sir, have compassion on your unhappy and unfortunate servant, John Ayliffe.

Preb. yard, Newgate, October 28, 1759.

Mr Fox, however, with a kindness and generosity not often found, continued to procure for him every convenience that his situation would admit; sending him money and provisions, and paying his chamber rent from the time of his confinement to his death; having before prevented his being removed to Newgate till he was advised of his necessity, consented to his trial's being put off, suppressed two several confessions of the forgery made to Mr. Patterson and Mr. Stroud, desisted from trying him for a second forgery, after he was convicted of the first; ordered a physician to attend him during his illness, and paid a special keeper to take care of him, that he might not be ironed.

Ayliffe, however, when he found his artifices as ineffectual as they were wicked, declared, in another letter to Mr. Fox, that he was ready to make a full confession of his guilt; to this Mr. Fox wrote him an answer, in which, to prevent his supposing any confession that he should make would spare his life, he told him that he had long forgiven him, and still pitied him, but that all hope of life was vain, and he had nothing

to do, but make his peace with God. Ayliffe, in answer to this letter, whether stung with remorse, or whether merely in the anguish of despair, confessed that the deed of gift from Mrs. Horner was a fraud, and that he, having prepared it ready for execution, slipped it in among some leaves which Mrs. Horner executed without reading.

The night before his execution he spent in great agonies, except about two hours, in which nature being exhausted he slept; he once tasted a cordial, but the tumult and anguish of his mind producing an intolerable thirst, he drank several pints of water, with which he was supplied by the keeper. In the morning he appeared more composed, and, about half an hour after nine, was put into a cart, and conveyed to the place of execution. In the way, he sat quiet and motionless, sometimes reading, and sometimes meditating; when he came under the gallows, he raised himself up on his knees, and, while he was kneeling, a cry of a reprieve, by some accident, was raised among the mob, of which, however, he took no notice, still continuing on his knees; from which those at a distance, who had heard the cry, concluded he was giving God thanks for his sudden and unexpected deliverance; he spoke a few words just before he was turned off to M. Fannen, a person who had been a principal evidence against him, expressing his obligations to Mr. Fox, and requesting to be buried in Hertfordshire. After execution his body was carried off in a hearse and four horses, which had been procured to wait for him, at Mr. Fox's direction and expence,

*Some ACCOUNT of WILLIAM-ANDREW HORNE, Esq; who was convicted at Nottingham Assizes, August 10, 1759, for the Murder of a Child in the Year 1724, and executed there on the 11th of December, 1759.*

**W**ILLIAM-Andrew Horne was the eldest son of a Gentleman who possessed a pretty estate at Butterley, in the parish of Pentridge, in Derbyshire. He was born on the 30th of November, 1685, and taught Latin and Greek, in which he made small progress, by his father, who was reputed the best classical scholar in the county. He was the favourite of his father, who indulged him with a horse and money, in early life, to ramble from one place of diversion to another. In this course of dissipation, he gave a loose to his passion for women. Not content with debauching his mother's maid-servants, he acknowledged, in a paper written with his own hand, his being the occasion of the murder of a servant girl who was with child by him; and that he used to lie with his own sisters. By one woman he had two natural children, both girls, one of which lived to be fifteen; the

other is now alive, a sensible well-behaved young woman, who might have been married to a person of substance, who offered to settle a jointure of 30l. a year on her, if her father would give her 50l. only; which he refused.

In the month of February, 1724, his sister was delivered of a fine boy. Three days after, he came to his brother Charles, who then lived with him at his father's, at ten o'clock at night, and told him he must take a ride with him that night. He then fetched the child, which they put into a long linen bag. They took two horses out of the stable, and rode straight to Amesley, in Nottinghamshire, five computed miles from Butterley, carrying the child by turns. When they came near that place, William alighted, and asked whether the child was alive; Charles answering in the affirmative, he took it in the bag and went away, bidding

A 2 a 2

(sing the other stay till he should return. When Charles asked what he had done with it, she said he had laid it by a hay-stack, and covered it with hay. After his condemnation, he said, That he had no intention the child should die; that, to preserve its life, he put it into a bag lined with wool, and made a hole in the bag to give it air; that the child was well dressed, and was designed as a present for the late Mr. Chaworth, of Annesley, and intended to be laid at his door; but, on taking it from his brother and approaching the house, the dogs made such a constant barking, that he durst not go up to the door for fear of a discovery, there being a little light in one of the windows; that, upon this disappointment, he went back to some distance, and at last determined to lay it under a warm hay-stack, in hopes of its being discovered early next morning by the people who came to fodder the cattle. The child was indeed found next morning, but starved to death by being left all night in the cold.

Charles, not long after, upon some difference with his brother, mentioned the affair to his father, who insisted he should never speak of it. It was accordingly kept a secret till the old Gentleman's death, which happened about the year 1747, when he was in his 102d year. Soon after, being with Mr. Cooke, an attorney of Derby, about parish business, Charles told him the affair. Mr. Cooke said, he ought to go to a Magistrate, and make a full discovery. He accordingly went to Justice Gisbourn; but this Gentleman told him he had better be quiet, as it was an affair of long standing, and might hang half the family. Charles mentioned it to some other persons.

About five years ago, Charles, being very ill of a flux, sent for Mr. John White, of Ripley, and said, 'he was a dying man, and could not go out of the world without disclosing his mind to him; and told him of the incest and murder. Mr. White said it was a nice affair, and he could not tell how to advise. A few days after, Mr. White, seeing him surprisingly recovered, asked to what it was owing. He said, to his disclosing his mind to him.

Some years ago, William Andrew Horne threatened one Mr. Roe for killing game; and, meeting him soon after at a public house, words arose about the right to kill game; Roe called Horne an incestuous old dog: For which words he was prosecuted in the ecclesiastical court at Litchfield, and, being unable to prove the charge, was obliged to submit and pay all expences. Roe, being afterwards informed that Charles Horne had mentioned to some persons, that his brother William had starved his natural

child to death, went to them, and found it was true. Upon which he applied about Christmas, 1753, to a Justice in Derbyshire for a warrant to apprehend Charles; the truth might come out. The warrant was granted; but as the Justice did public business on Mondays only, the Constable took Charles's word for his appearance Monday following.

Mean while William, being informed the warrant, sent for his brother Charles, and bid him swear himself, and be would be a friend to him. Charles refused to this; and said, 'That, considering his behaviour to him, he had no reason to cast any favour from him; but, as he was his brother, if he would give him 5 l. to carry him to Liverpool, he would immediately embark for another land. William refused to part with the money.

The Justices of Derbyshire, discovering some reluctance to sift the affair to the bottom, application was made, about the middle of March last, to a Justice of the peace in Nottinghamshire, who granted a warrant for apprehending William, which was soon endorsed by Sir John Every, a Gentleman in the commission of the peace for the county of Derby. About eight at night the Constable of Annesley went to Mr. Horne's house, at Butterley, and knocked at the door; but was refused admittance. He then left the above-mentioned Roe, and two others, to guard the house, and came again next morning; and was then told, by a man-servant, that Mr. Horne was gone out. They insisted he was in the house, and threatened to break the door; upon which they were let in. They searched all over the house, but could not find him. Roe pressed them to make a second search: In one of the rooms they observed a large old chest; Mrs. Horne, Mr. Horne's wife, said there was nothing in it but table-linen and sheets: Roe insisted on looking into it; and, going to break the lid, Mrs. Horne opened it, and her husband started up in a fright, bare-headed, saying: 'It is a sad thing to hang me, for my brother Charles is as bad as myself; and he can't hang me without hanging himself.'

He was carried before two Justices of Nottinghamshire; and, after an examination of some hours, having little to offer in his defence, he was committed to Nottingham gaol, to take his trial at the assizes. Soon after his commitment he made application to the Court of King's-Bench, to be removed by Habeas Corpus, in order to be bailed; for which purpose he came, in custody of the gaoler, to London: but the Court denied him bail; so he was obliged to return to Nottingham gaol, there to remain till the summer assize, held on Saturday the 10th of

August,

August, 1759, before the Lord Chief Baron Parker; when, after a trial which lasted near nine hours, the Jury, having withdrawn half an hour, brought him in guilty of the murder. The very persons who found the child appeared, and corroborated the brother's evidence. He immediately received sentence to be hanged the Monday following; but in the evening, at the intercession of some Gentlemen, who thought the time too short for such an old sinner to search his heart, the Judge was pleased to respite the sentence for a month; at the expiration of which he obtained another respite, till further orders. This time he spent chiefly in fruitless applications to persons in power for a pardon; discovering little sense of the crime of which he had been convicted, and often saying it was doubly hard to suffer on the evidence of a brother, for a crime committed so many years before. (A day or two before he died, he solemnly denied many atrocious things which common report laid to his charge; and said to a person, "My friend, my brother Charles was tried at Derby about 20 years ago, and acquitted; my dear sister Nanny forswearing herself at that time to save his life. His life, you see, was preserved to bang me; but you'll see him —." He told the Clergyman who attended him, "That he forgave all his enemies, even his brother Charles; but that, at the day of judgment, if God Almighty should ask him how his brother Charles behaved, he would not give him a good character." He was executed on his birth-day; and was exactly 74 years of age the day he died. This he mentioned several times after the

order for his execution was signed; and said, he always used to have plum pudding on his birth-days; and would again, could he obtain another respite. He was of so peevish an disposition, that it is said he never did one generous action in the whole course of his life. Notwithstanding his licentious conduct, his father left him all his real estate; having some time before his death given all his personal estate, by a deed of gift, to Charles. The father died on a couch in the kitchen, and happened to have about 15 guineas in his pocket, which certainly belonged to Charles; the other however took the cash out of his dead father's pocket, and would not part with it till Charles promised to pay the whole expence of burying the old man; which he did, and, insisting afterwards on his right, the elder brother turned him out of doors; and though he knew he was master of such an important secret, would not give the least assistance to him, nor a morsel of bread to his hungry children, knocking at their uncle's door. Charles kept a little ale-house, at a gate leading down to his brother's house; which gate he used frequently to open to him, pulling off his hat at the same time; yet he would never speak to him. Not only his brother, but the whole country round had reason to complain of his churlishness and rigour. He would scarce suffer a man, not qualified, to keep a dog or a gun; so that he was universally feared and hated. Besides his incest and the murder of the young woman who was with child by him, he confessed that he broke one Amos Killer's arms, with a violent blow, which occasioned the poor fellow's death.

### The BRITISH Muse, containing original POEMS, SONGS, &c.

The following Ode, written by William Whitehead, Esq; Poet Laureat, and set by Dr. Boyce, Master of the King's Band of Musicians, was performed before his Majesty. The Vocal Part by Mess. Beard, Savage, Cox, Cooper, Barrow, Ladd, Denham, Buswell, Hudson, Warren, and the Children of the Chapel-Royal: The Instrumental by Dr. Nares, and the Gentlemen's Pipe Band, &c.

#### ODE for the NEW YEAR 1760.

Strophe.

**A** GAIN the sun's revolving sphere  
Wakes into life th' impatient year,  
The white-wing'd minutes haste —  
And, spite of fortune's sickle wheel,  
Th' eternal fates have fix'd their seal  
Upon the glories of the past.  
Suspended high in memory's fane,  
Beyond even error's foaming rage,  
The deeds survive to breathe again  
In faithful history's future page:  
Where distant times shall wond'ring read  
Of Albion's strength, of battles won,  
Of faith restor'd, of nations freed,  
Whilst round the globe her conquests run:  
From the first blush of orient day  
To where descend his noontide beams  
On sable Afric's golden streams,  
And where at eve the gradual gleams

Antistrophe.

So much already hast thou prov'd  
Of fair success, O best below,  
O gift of favour'd siles!  
What can thy fate assign thee more,  
What whiter boon has Heaven in store  
To bless thy Monarch's ceaseless toils?  
Each rising season, as it flows,  
Each month exerts a rival claim;  
Each day with expectation glows,  
Each fleeting hour demands its same.  
Around thy Genius waiting stands  
Each future child of anxious time;  
See! how they press in shadowy bands  
As from thy steept rocks sublime  
He rolls around prophetic eyes,  
And earth, and sea, and heaven surveys;  
Grant a portion of thy practice  
O bid us all, thy way, with lustre rise."

Epode.

## Epode.

Genius of Albion, hear their prayer!

O bid them all with lustre rise!

Beneath thy tutelary care

The brave, the virtuous, and the wise

Shall mark each moment's winged speed

With something that disdains to die,

The hero's, patriot's, poet's meed,

And passport to eternity.

Around thy rocks while Ocean raves,  
While yonder sun revolves his radiant car,  
The land of freedom with the land of slaves,  
As nature's friend, must wage illustrious war,  
Then be each deed with glory crown'd,  
'Till smiling Peace resume her throne,  
'Till not on Albion's shores alone  
The voice of freedom shall resound,  
But every realm shall equal blessings find  
And man enjoy the birthright of his kind.

## A New SONG, Sung by Mr. Beard at Ranelagh.

I made love to Kate, long I sigh'd for her, 'Till I heard of her,  
she'd a mind to me me; I met her on the green, in her best array, so  
pretty she did seem, She stole my heart away; Oh! then we kiss'd and press'd,  
were we much to blame? Had you been in my place, why you had done the same. Oh! same.

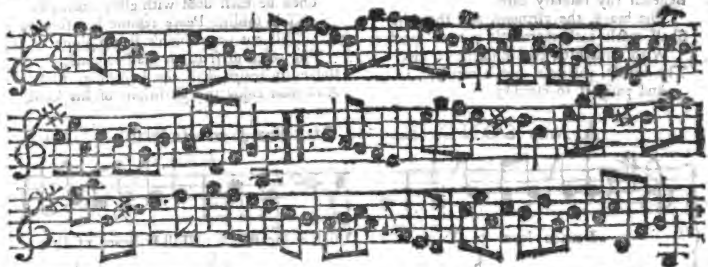
As I fonder grew, she began to prate;  
Quoth she I'll marry you, and you will marry Kate;  
But then I laugh'd and swore,  
I lov'd her more than so;  
Ty'd each to a rope's-end  
Is tugging to end fro.  
Again we kiss'd and press'd, were we much to  
blame?  
Had you been in my place, why you had done  
the same.

Then she sigh'd and said she was wond'rous sick,  
Dicky Katy led, Katy she led Dick; woe did  
Long we toy'd and play'd  
Under yonder oak;  
Katy lost the game,  
'Tho' she play'd in joke,  
For there we did, alas! what I dare not name;  
Had you been in my place, why you had done  
the same.

A New



# *New* COUNTRY DANCE, PRATTLING POLL.



First couple, hey, contrary sides  $\pm$ ; the same on their own  $\pm$ ; cros over two couple, lead to six top, foot it and tait off  $\pm$ ; hands four round at bottom, and right and left at top  $\pm$ .

## *The CITY MOUSE and COUNTRY MOUSE: A FABLE.*

**I**T happen'd once a city mouse,  
The tenant of a courtier's house,  
Set out one morn from Grosvenor-square,  
And left the town to take the air.  
O'er verdant lawns and fragrant meads,  
By purling streams and sylvan shades;  
O'er fields with rising plenty green,  
Pleas'd with the odd romantic scene,  
He stray'd; the country mice admire  
His stately air and gay attire;  
With what address he scrapes and bows,  
And think him a prodigious mouse.

Tir'd with his walk, he laid him down,  
Beside a crystal spring, when one  
Amongst the neighb'ring vermin came,  
By thirst compell'd, to seek the stream:  
With him he confends to chat  
On this and that, and Lord knows what;  
At length the cit began to joke  
On rural life and country folk;  
Inveigh'd against their want of taste,  
That could prefer this desert waste  
To courts.—'Dear Lord, I can't conceive  
How mice of sense can bear to live  
Amidst these wilds; absurd, ifeith;—  
Live did I say? You only breathe:  
Your's is not life, compar'd with mine;  
Off India's choicest ware I dine,  
On fish or fowl, or, when I please,  
On ortolans, or fricassees;  
And drain nectareous streams of sack,  
Rhenish, Champagne, or Frontinac.  
To prove the truth of what I say,  
I 'list you dine with me to-day.  
The peasant heard, and bow'd consent,  
And, without further compliment,  
Attends the cit, impatient grown  
To taste the pleasures of the town.

The cats and servants being deceiv'd,  
They made their entry unperceiv'd;  
The clown, with wonder and amaze,  
The splendor of the house surveys;

Here costly paintings strike his eyes,  
There pyramids of china rise;  
Here, bribery and corruption's gain,  
Stand rows of finest porcelain;  
The parlour, hall, and room of state,  
Rich furniture, and piles of plate;  
The cit with ostentation shew'd,  
The clown with admiration view'd.

The best the pantry can afford  
Now waits in form upon the board:  
The polish'd courtier takes his place,  
Without the idle farce of grace,  
And complaisantly begs his guest  
Would take of what he likes the best;  
Then runs o'er many a foreign dish;  
'Or would you rather chuse some fish;  
This turkey-pout, or that ragout;  
Come now, be free, eat hearty, do.  
Intreated thus, he falls to work,  
And plays a devilish knife and fork,  
On dainties he'd ne'er seen before,  
When hark--what thund'ring shakes the door?  
Away the peasant and his host  
Fly, the devil take the hindmost;  
The frighted clown runs helter-skelter,  
Seeking where to put for shelter,  
And, 'midst a group of tarts and pies,  
Half dead with terror and surprise,  
Trembling lies, until the servants,  
Th' authors of this vile disturbance,  
Again retire; when from his hole,  
With wariest circumspection, stole  
The courtier, and began to treat  
His guest to re-assume his seat.

'Enough,' my friend,' replies the clown,  
'If thus it is you live in town,  
Adieu to such precarious joys;  
Such dangerous pleasures I'll despise,  
That can no real bliss afford;  
These costly viands, that strew the board,  
I can't enjoy, whilst o'er my head  
A poignard hangs but by a thread.'

\* The feast of Damocles.

"Tis true, indeed, I cannot boast  
Such various kinds of boild and roast;  
My table knows no sumptuous diet,  
But then I eat my bit in quiet;  
No dire alarms my peace annoy,  
No anxious fears my bliss destroy;  
Corroding care avoids my cell,  
But haunts the stately dome: Farewel;  
Henceforth for ever I'll retire  
From scenes that none but fools admire;  
And, far from envy, noise, and strife,  
In calm contentment pass my life:  
Be't mine the social joys to prove,  
And taste in peace the sweets of love;  
Free from the nauseous pomp of state,  
And independant of the great.

St. Ives.

ROW, RUGELBY.

*A SONG, sung at Covent-garden Theatre, in the Entertainment of the Fair, by Mr. Beard, in the Character of a Recruiting Sergeant.*

Written by PAUL WHITEHEAD, Esq.

**I**N story we're told  
How our Monarchs of old  
O'er France spread their royal domain;  
But no annals can show  
Their pride laid so low.  
As when brave George the Second did reign.

Of Roman and Greek  
Let Fame no more speak,  
How their arms the Old World did subdue;  
Through the nations around,  
Let our trumpets now sound,  
How Britons have conquer'd the New.

East, West, North, and South  
Our cannon's loud mouth  
Shall the right of our Monarch maintain;  
On America's strand  
Amherst limits the land,  
Boscawen gives law to the main.

Each port and each town  
We still make our own,  
Cape-Breton, Crown-Point, Niagara,  
Guardaloupe, Senegal,  
Quebec's mighty fall  
Shall prove we've no equal in war.

Though Conflans did boast  
He'd conquer our coast,  
Our thunder soon made Monsieur mute;  
Brave Hawke wing'd his way,  
Then bound'd on his prey,  
And gave him an English salute.

At Minden, you know,  
How we conquer'd the foe,  
While homeward their army now flees;  
Though they cry'd British bands  
Are too hard for our hands,  
Begar we can beat them in heels.

While our Heroes from home  
For laurels now roam,  
Should the Sat-bowen loose but appear,

Our militia will show  
No wooden-shoe foe  
Can with freemen in battle compare.

Our fortunes and lives,  
Our children and wives,  
To defend is the time now or never;  
Then let each volunteer  
To the drum-head repair—  
King George and old England for ever.

### RECEPTE pour une BELLE MALADE L'Amant.

**V**OUS qui purgez cette beauté,  
La plus belle qui soit au monde,  
Purgez la de sa cruauté,  
Car c'est l'humeur dont elle abonde.

### Le Médecin.

Recipé par notre ordonnance  
Une once un gros de complaisance,  
Avec six dragmes d'amitié  
Le poids d'un ecu de pitié,  
Quatre grains de correspondance,  
Et quatre onces de confiance,  
Cinq; ou six grains de Cupidon,  
La pleine main de son Brandon,  
Une des plumes de son aile,  
Sept ou huit dragmes de son zèle;  
Infulez le tout en douceur  
Cela lui purgera le cœur  
De cette humeur siere & maligne  
Qui sied mal à beauté divine.  
Et puis, si l'on est alité  
Que le mal est inveté,  
Ou s'il en reste quelque chose  
Vous reitererez la dose.

### On YOUTH.

**W**ELL may we all, with equal justice,  
mourn,  
That virtue now by vice is overborne;  
That innate love for acts of folly reign,  
Reason controul'd, and precepts prove in vain;  
When youth in vice strive others to excel,  
As prone to err, as ready to rebel;  
Till swelling vice, in bulk enormous grown,  
Virtue expels, and sways the heart alone.  
To check at first its deadly bane would be,  
As buds when pluck'd prevent a rising tree;  
But things important we have least in view,  
And trifling cares with eager haste pursue.  
See how we nurse, with constant care and toil,  
Some choice production of a foreign soil;  
With watchful hands the tender plant attend,  
To free from weeds, and noxious dews defend;  
Till, grown mature, it can repulsive bear  
The scorching sun, or penetrating air.  
Strange so much toil whence no delight can flow,  
And grudge on youth the pains which we bestow!  
See the young man to moral virtues prone,  
Treading with joy in wisdom's path alone;  
All tinsell'd pomp and vanity despise,  
Celestial glory blooming in his eyes.  
Still blest the man whose pious precepts taught  
To shun the tempter's wiles, with subtle mis-  
chiefs fraught.

Sure

Sure this would prove, beyond all fordid gains,  
An ample recompence for all our pains.  
Thus were young minds with proper culture till'd,  
And honest principles became instill'd,  
Ages to come would find a joyful peace,  
Oppressions fly, and civil discords cease;  
Virtue would flourish, all opposers fled,  
And drooping Vice scarce raise her feeble head;  
Firm on its basis then would Justice stand,  
Nor heavy crimes o'erspread a guilty land.

ELIÆ PALAIRET Carmina.

**S**OL micat in cellis Anglorum GORGIVS  
Astris;  
Vergit in obscuras Gallica LUNA plagas.

II.  
Cælicolûm Princeps Aquilæ sua fulmina tractat;  
Rector at Anglorum GORGIVS \* Accipitri:

III.  
Galle, Prometheâ stimulas in prælia fraude?  
GORGIVS \* Accipitri Teque Tuosque dedit.

IV.  
In Titulum CHRISTIANISSIMI.  
Quid LUDOVICUS furis & Populûm ne vertet  
Penates;  
Convenient factis Nomina sacra tuis?

In Pontificem Romanum Jesuitas, e Portugalia  
pulsos, admittentem.

SANCTE PATER, recipis, populit quos læsa  
Potestas

Furciferis, quæso, Te sociare velis?  
Non: Tua sed miseris, pectus penetralia Gnatis:

Macte Pater! gaudet pat-sibi quisque pati.

Admiral Hawke.

VI.  
In mirificum Gallorum in Angliam Iter.

Galle, giganteo furiosus scandere gressu  
Niteris in patris culmina sacra mee?  
GORGIVS en ridet; trepidus! Te fulmine certo  
Anglicus e cellâ Joviter arce petet.

VII.

In gloriosissimum Britannici Imperii  
Statum sub GEORGIO II.

Semper Augusto.

JUPITER Anglorum manductus, Magne GR-  
ORGI,

Fundis ab excessis Aurea sacra fecis.  
Impiger, armorum squameis MARs cinctus  
ahenis,

Mittis ad Infernos hostica castra Deos:  
Nereidas Tritona regens NEPTUNUS in Undis,  
Intrepidos trisidâ cuspide Monstra domas.

Answers to the Enigma's, &c. in this Volume.

**Æ** NIGMA, page 96, a Carter. Page  
144, Death.

In Page 158, of the Magazine for September,  
are four Latin Verses, the Words of which,  
being transposed, render the grammatical  
Construction easy, as thus:

Miles avert se armaque;  
Virgo exornat collum viri;  
Lupus dat mortem pecudi;  
Devictus raro superat victorem;  
Fibula nescit luctamen virginis;  
Phœbus optat equos oîbi.

Note. Some Mistakes having occurred in the Chronology, Page 359, since it was work-  
ed off at the Press, our Readers are desired to correct them according to the fol-  
lowing Alterations.

The declaration of war by England against France is said to have been on May 26, 1756,  
but appears, by the Gazette, to be on May 18, 1756.

The surrender of Fort St. Philip's, in Minorca, was on June 27, 1756.

The raising the siege of Prague was on June 12, 1757.

The defeat and deposing of the Nabob of Bengal was in June, 1757.

The return of the expedition fleet from Rochefort was on October 7, 1757.

The retaking of Embden by Admiral Holmes was on March 20, 1758.

The investing of Olmutz by the Prussians was on May 30, 1758.

The surrender of Cape Breton to the English was on July 26, 1758.

The raising the siege of Olmutz was on July 7, 1758.

The engagement between the French and Hessians was on July 25, 1758.

The surrender of Cherburg to the English forces was on August 3, 1758.

General Bligh's misfortune at St. Cas was on September 11, 1758.

The engagement between the French and Allies was on October 10, 1758.

The death of the Duke of Marlborough was on October 20, 1758.

The surrender of Leipzig to the Austrians was on August 5, 1759.

These are the most remarkable mistakes, though there are some others, which do not  
differ above a day, and are therefore scarce worth mentioning.

# Of the ORIGIN of the PASSIONS.

**I**N order to arrive at this knowledge, we  
must distinguish the passions into two  
kinds; those immediately given us by nature,

and those we owe to the establishment of  
society. And, to know which of these pas-  
sions has produced the other, let us transport  
B b b ourselves

ourselves in idea to the first ages of the world; and we shall there see that nature, by hunger, thirst, heat, and cold, informed man of his wants, and added a variety of pleasing and painful sensations; the former to the gratifications of these wants, the latter to the incapacity of gratifying them: There we shall behold man capable of receiving the impressions of pleasure and pain, and born as it were with a love for the one and hatred for the other. Such was man when he came from the hand of nature.

In this state he had neither envy, pride, avarice, nor ambition; sensible only of the pleasure and pain derived from nature, he was ignorant of all those artificial pains and pleasures we procure from the above passions; such passions are then not immediately given by nature; but their existence, which supposes that of society, also supposes that we have in us the latent seeds of those passions. If therefore we receive at our birth only wants, in those wants and in our first desires we must seek the origin of these artificial passions, which can be nothing more than the unfolding of the faculty of sensation.

Perhaps, both in the moral and natural world, God originally implanted only one principle in all he created; and that what is, and what shall be, is only the necessary unfolding of this principle.

He said to matter, I endow thee with power: Immediately the elements, subject to the laws of motion, but wandering and confounded in the desarts of space, formed a thousand monstrous assemblages, and produced a thousand different chaos, till they at last placed themselves in that equilibrium and natural order in which the universe is now supposed to be arranged.

He seems also to have said to man, I endow thee with sensibility, the blind instrument of my will; that, being incapable of penetrating into the depth of my views, thou mayest accomplish all my designs: I place thee under the guardianship of pleasure and pain; both shall watch over thy thoughts and thy actions; they shall beget thy passions, excite thy friendship, thy tenderness, thine aversion, thy rage; they shall kindle thy desires, thy fears, thy hopes; they shall take off the veil of truth; they shall plunge thee in error, and, after having made thee conceive a thousand absurd and different systems of morality and government, shall one day discover to thee the simple principles, on the unfolding of which depends the order and happiness of the moral world.

Let us suppose that Heaven suddenly animates several men; their first employment will be to satisfy their wants; and soon after they will endeavour, by their cries, to

express the impressions they receive from pleasure and pain: Those cries will constitute their first language, which, if we may judge from the poverty of the languages of the savages, must be very confined, and reducible to these first sounds. When mankind, by becoming more numerous, shall begin to spread over the surface of the earth; and, like the waves of the ocean, which cover its distant banks, and instantly retire into its capacious bed, many generations shall have appeared on the earth, and be swallowed up in the gulph wherein all things are forgotten; when families shall live apart to each other; when the desire becomes common of possessing the same things, as the fruit of a certain tree, or the favours of a particular woman, it will excite quarrels and combats, and these beget anger and revenge. When, sated with blood, and weary of living in perpetual fear, mankind shall consent to lose a small part of that liberty they found so prejudicial in a state of nature, they will enter into conventions with each other, and these conventions will be their first laws; when they have formed laws, they will instruct some persons with the care of seeing them put in execution; and those will be the first Magistrates. These rude Magistrates of a savage people will inhabit the forests. After having in part destroyed the animals, the people will no longer be able to live by hunting; and the scarcity of provisions will teach them the art of breeding and tending their flocks, which will supply their wants; and the nations that subsisted by hunting will become nations of shepherds. After a certain number of ages, when these last will be extremely multiplied, so that the earth will not in the same space yield nourishment for a greater number of inhabitants, without being cultivated by human labour, the nations of shepherds will disappear, and give place to nations of husbandmen. The calls of hunger, in discovering the art of agriculture, shall soon learn them that of measuring and dividing the lands: This being done, every man's property must be secured to him; and thence will arise a number of sciences and laws. Lands, from their different nature and cultivation, bearing different fruits, men will purchase what they want, by making exchanges with each other, and at length perceive the advantage of a general exchange that will represent all commodities; and for this purpose they will make use of shells or metals. When societies are arrived at this point of perfection, all equality between men will be destroyed; they will be distinguished into superiors and inferiors; then the words good and evil, formed to express the natural sensations of pleasure

and pain we receive from external objects, will generally extend to every thing that can procure, increase, or diminish either of these sensations; such are riches and indigence: And then riches and honours, by the advantages annexed to them, will become the general object of the desires of mankind. Hence will arise, according to the different forms of government, criminal or virtuous passions, such as envy, avarice, pride, and ambition, patriotism, a love of glory, magnanimity, and even love; which, being given by nature only as a want, will be confounded with vanity, and become an artificial passion: that will, like the others, arise from the unfolding of the natural sensibility.

*To the PROPRIETORS of the UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE,*

GENTLEMEN,

*By giving a Place to these Reflections on the pretended Indifference of the French, concerning the late Proposals for a general Peace, you will oblige, Sec.*

**S**EEING that the French affect to be very indifferent about peace, and give out that they perceive no dispositions at home towards it, and even flirt at the late reports of an approaching congress, which, they insinuate, took their rise only in London and at the Hague; we may conclude, that the views and motives of their Sovereign and his allies are quite reverse to those of their Britannic and Prussian Majesties; that they do not wish to see a stop put to the effusion of Christian blood; that they have entered into this war from views of ambition, and continue it from motives of resentment; and, consequently, will not sheathe the sword and spare mankind, till they can carry their point, which is to share the spoils of Protestant states between them; or till, by further losses and disappointments, they be rendered incapable of doing any more mischief in Europe.

If resentment alone could justify a prolongation of the war, their Britannic and Prussian Majesties have reason sufficient for not yet sheathing the sword: They have both been provoked in the highest degree, menaced with nothing less than total deprivation of estates and dignities; and, should they give measure for measure, according to the full amount of the sinister intentions of the Courts of Versailles and Vienna, they would stand acquitted by the law of retaliation. But they have too much sense and humanity to be swayed by such motives: They know it is becoming Christian Protestants to deal so harshly with their brethren, and would not increase the calamities of Europe to gratify the desire of revenge. They only wish to see peace established on such terms as shall be just and honourable, and

However certain this conclusion may be, there are few men who can clearly perceive the ideas from which it results. Besides, by owning that our passions originally derive their source from natural sensibility, we may believe, that, in the state in which polite nations are actually placed, these passions existed independently of the causes that have produced them. I propose then to follow the metamorphosis of the natural pleasures and pains into the artificial pleasures and pains, to show, that in the passions, such as avarice, ambition, pride, and friendship, which seem least to belong to the pleasures of sense, we always either seek natural pleasure, or shun natural pain.

bring along with them full security for the future; but, if such terms be rejected by their adversaries, the latter must look to the consequences; for then it will be good policy and humanity, in his Majesty and his allies, to make the most of what future advantages they may gain in war, and not lay down their arms till they have fully secured their own repose, and made due provision for posterity.

It generally happens in quarrels, either of a public or private nature, that the aggressor is more averse to a reconciliation than the party offended; because he judges of another man's temper and disposition by his own; and from the consciousness of his evil intentions concludes, that his adversary cannot be sincerely disposed to forgive him; because, in fact, he deserves no forgiveness, as he would have shewn no mercy to the other, had Providence put him intirely in his power.

In the beginning of the last war the French had a body of troops just ready to sail from Dunkirk, under the command of Marshal Saxe, with the young Pretender on board, in order to invade England, and dethrone his Majesty. That expedition having been providentially defeated by a storm, they renewed the attempt, though in a very silent manner, about the middle of the year 1745; but, having few troops to spare, the Pretender was so poorly supported by France, that his enterprise ended as all men of sense expected.

In the course of the present war the French King's aim has still been to dethrone our Sovereign, or at least to wrest one of his kingdoms from him. But, as he had not a maritime force sufficient to compass his design, he went, as he thought, a surer way to work. His armies invaded Hanover, and for some



time had full possession of that electorate and the Landgraviate of Hesse-Cassel. Their view was to make themselves masters of the Elbe, the Weser, and the Ems, and thereby shut us out of the trade to Germany. And as the republic of the United Provinces would have lain at the mercy of the French, had they continued in possession of the countries through which those rivers run, they could have commanded the shipping of Holland to invade England or Scotland, whilst another expedition might have been made from Britany against Ireland. But, having been successfully baffled in Germany, their last desperate resource lay in the Brest fleet, the fate of which we all know.

From this cursory review of the designs of the French Court, it is apparent that his

Majesty has sufficient provocation to continue the war, yet has generously declared, in the speech at the opening of the present session, that 'he does not wish to continue it from motives of resentment.'

As to the King of Prussia, motives of resentment are equally strong on his side. Nothing less than his destruction has been intended; yet he has cordially joined with Britannic Majesty in offering peace; and his adversaries will not listen to reasonable terms, he will be equally entitled with England to give up nothing but what he is not able to keep; which I take to be a fair way of gaming between nations, when and where have agreed to decide their differences by sword.

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